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VOL. XXXV.—NO. 43.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1885.

PRICE - - FIVE CENTS.

Chicago, June 1.-Passenger train No. 6

on the Wabash Railroad arrived here yester-

day an hour and a half late, in charge of a

madman. Out of twelve or fifteen officers

BY JUSTIN H. McCARTHY, M.P.

Some months ago I was in Dublin, and walking through Trinity, when my compan-ion, a citizen eminent alike for science an l for scholarship, caught me by the arm and directed my attention to one of the many persons who were passing through the quad rangle. He who was thus brought under notice was an elderly man whose scholasdenic garb he wore. "That," said my friend, "is the author of 'Who Fears to Speak of Ninety-eight?" My gaze followed the departing figure of the Professor with eager interest and curiosity till he venished in one of the buildings, leaving behind him on my mind the burden of some melancholy meditations. There, I said to myself, goes a man who gave to a National movement one of its most powerful inspirations, who enriched the literature of Irish discontent with one of the best and bravest. of rebellions ballads. For well nigh forty year. "The Memory of the Dead" has been dear to the hearts of Irishmen in every part of the world. When it was written, when it drst appeared in the pages of the Nation, some of "the brave, the faithful, and the few," still lived and looked upon the sau. In foreign exile the hearts of Arthur O'Connor and Miles Byrne, of Wexford, still beat reaponsive to the aspirations of Irish liberty. In the long interval two efforts were made In the long interval two efforts were made for freedom, efforts which placed "Forty-eight" and "Sixty-seven" by the side of "Nincty-eight." Through all this great gap of time the author of the seditious ballad which has "played so brave a part" in animating and encouraging the ambition of Irishmen has lived his quiet, studious life, in self-chosen exile from the great world of politics, oblivious of the fierce emotions and strong passions which he did so much tostimulate. A Tyrticus for ten minutes, he gave Ireland an anthem and then retired for ever into scholastic obscurity. Rouget de Lisle, singing his one wild war song, which was destined to become the voice not of one, out of a hundred revolutions, and straightway sliding back again into nothingness, an idle writer of footish verses, known now only to the curious, finds his historical parallet in this Professor of Trinity who was once the poet of rebellion. "The Memory of the Dead" was only a tour de force to him : it was destined to become the hymn, the anthem and the dirge of millions of his coun-

The Government bided its time patiently antil it thought the moment had come for swooping upon the United Irishmen and forcing a futile insurrection. The country tury later, kindly messages of sympathy and was ripe for revolt. The infamies of Major encouragement to a subsequent body of revo-Sirr's gang had roused the anger and the indignation of others than revolutionary leaders. The words "Remember Orr" lingered on the lips of men who had never taken the sucret oath. Men who might have been supposed to be friendly to the English Government were forced into horrified protestations against the atrocities which were being committed in the Government's name. Lord Moira, an Irish nobleman, who afterwards rose to high distinction in the English colonial service, protested vehemently and earnestly against the way in which Ireland was being goaded into revolution. But his protest was met and answered by " Black Jack Fizzerald," the hated Lord Ciare, perhaps the basest of the many base tools which litt chose to employ against the Irish prople. Sir Ralph Abercrombie was sent over to take commend of the troops in Irehand, and was so disgusted with the disorder, the riot and the undisciplined ruffianism of the soldiers placed under him, that he made a strong effort to curb their brutal my; and when his action was not surported by the Home Government he promptly resigned his command. The Government tound a readier instrument in his successor, tion. Lake: and the picketing, the flogging. the torturing and the bloodshed went on merrily as before. A receipt to make a rebel, which was popular in these days among Nationalists, ran thus: "Take a loyal subject, uninfluenced by title, place or pension; burn his house over his head; let the soldiery exercise every species of insuit and barbarity towards his helpless family, and march away with the plunder of every part of his pro-perty they chose to save from the flames." The receipt was excellent, and effected the purpose of the Government in enforcing the

The Government now prepared to strike their final blow. Their favorite spy at the Kildare, of gates, with the most important papers of the spies were more than a match for the sent the birthers Sheares to the fallows, Jury within the barn of Scullabogue." was, like Reveolds, deep in the co noils of to the Government all the plans of Wingfi d, and less like Mr. Froude, the peopled rising. Another tractor, Fran-quarrel between the two nations would not cia Higgins, the editor of the Preeman's Journal, sent word to the Castle that Fitz ger ld was hiding in a bone in Thomas sernet. Major Sirr and m budy of soldiers su maded the house and found their way into the bodroom in we Lord Edward was waiting, unsuspicio. of danger. Lord East Charles Dilke that a renewal of the Crimes ward knew well enor that there was small not in Ireland is necessary and the probable for a repulsion steader who tell into bility is that the Government will L comthe hands of the Government, and he offered pelled to back down and will get out of its a desperate fragilance. In the narrow room dilemna by the intro action of a harmless rene energylon with his associants till newal bill to remain in force about a year.

blood, and the blood of his enemies; and it was not until he had wounded one of his adversaries to the death, and was himself wounded in many places, that the soldiers were enabled to overpower him, and carry him to prison. In the prison Lord Edward Fitzgerald died of his wounds, and the revolutionary movement lost in him one of the bravest, the poblest, and the ablest of its leaders. To this day strangers in Dublin seek eagerly for the place where he met his death. Thomas Francis Meagher, in one of the finest of his speeches, speaks of "the ducal palace in this city, where the memory of the gallant and seditions Geraldine enhances more than royal favor the splendor of his race." The memory of Edward Fitzgerald, however, is more closely associated with that small, dismul room in Thomas street, in which the last Geraldine who played

any part in Irish history met his death.

The great insurrection which had been schemed out in the brain of Fitzgerald and his friends was destined to be dissipated in a series of untimely and unsuccessful local risings, the chief of which took place in Wexford. The rebels fought bravely, and in some parts, for a time, with something like success; but the olds against them were too heavy, and the revolution was crushed out with pitiless severity. The Catholic clergy played a conspicuous part in the rising. Many of them entered the rebel ranks, and led the rebel bands to action. Father John Murphy, Father Phillip Roche, and Father Michael Murphy were conspicu ous among the revolutionary priesthood. The men who followed Father Michael Murphy believed him to be invulnerable; but he was killed at last by a cannon ball at the fight of Arklow. Father Phillip Roche also fell in battle. Father John Murphy, more famous, perhaps, than either of the others, and less fortunate in his fate, was captured and hanged. The assistance which the revolutionary party had hoped for from France came to nothing. A few troops, in lead, under General Humbert, did land in Killala Bay: but they were surrounded by the English at Ballynamuck, and compelled to surrender at discretion. The French soldiers were made prisoners of war; the unhappy peasants who were with them were slaughtered without mercy. The rebellion of '98 was over. Many of its leaders died on the gallows. Bagenal Harvey, of Bargy Castle, and Anthony Perry, both Frotestant gentlemen of fortune and position, who had been forced into the rebellion by the persecution of the Government, were hanged. The two brothers Sheares were hanged. McCann was hanged. Of the other leaders, Oliver Bond died in Newgate, Arthur O'Connor, Thomas Addis Emmet and McNevin were banished. Arthur O'Connor entered the French service, and lived long enough to send, nearly half a cen-

lutionaries—the young Irelanders.

enemies of Ireland of some unhappy episodes in the history of the rising. It has surprised certain English historians beyond outrage, that torture, insult and oppression of every kind should, when their hour came, have attempted some reprisals. The marvel rather is that so few reprisals have to be recorded. The Irish historian would be indeed happy who could say that the rebel cause was unstained by other than the inevitable bloodshed of war. Unfortunately this cannot be said. "Blood will have blood," says Macbeth. It is not surprising that some fierce revenge was taken for the men who had been flogged, tortured and murdered, for the women who had been outraged by a licentious and brutal soldiery. Mr. Froude, who is at once the most famous and the most unfair of anti-Irish historians, seems almost paralyzed with amazement because ignorant and unhappy nien treated with merciless cruelty should have been cruel in their turn to their oppressors. Another historian, of a very different temper from Mr. Froude, has criticised Mr. Froude in language which it will be well to borrow. He sternly and justly condemns the atrocities that were committed by some of the rebels, but he goes ou-" An impartial historian would not have forgotten that they were perpetrated by undisciplined men, driven to mailness by a long course of savage cruelties, and in most cases without the knowledge or approval of their leaders, that from the beginning of the struggle the yeoman rarely gave quarters to the rebels; that with the one horrible exception of Scullabogue the rebels in their treatment of women contrasted most favorably and most remarkably with the troops, and that one of the earliest episodes of the struggle was the butchery, near Kildare, of three hundred and lifty intime was Thomas Reynolds of Kilkea, the surgents who had surrendered on the express brother-in-law of Touc's wife, a man deep in promise that their lives should be spared." ing on the information of Reynolds, made a descent upon Oliver Bond's house, got in by means of the password supplied by the traitor, and seized Bond and thirt's the bound of Scullahogue itself another writer, the Hon. Lewis Wingfield, has writter in his powerful novel, "My Lords of Strogue," after a fashion and with a temperance rare in those who write for an English and the traitor, and seized Bond and thirt's the service of the password supplied by the traitor, and seized Bond and thirt's the service of the password supplied by the traitor, and seized Bond and thirt's the service of the password supplied by the traitor, and seized Bond and thirt's the service of the password supplied by the traitor, and seized Bond and thirt's the service of the password supplied by the traitor, and seized Bond and thirt's the service of the password supplied by the traitor, and seized Bond and thirt's the service of the password supplied by the traitor, and seized Bond and thirt's the service of the password supplied by the traitor, and seized Bond and thirt's the service of the password supplied by the traitor, and seized Bond and thirt's the service of the password supplied by the traitor, and the service of the password supplied by the traitor, and the service of the password supplied by the service of the service had been consumed as a holocaust on the United Irishmen. Lord Edward Fitzgerald altar of his Majesty King George, who, large was on his way to Bond's house when he re-ceived warning, and hid himself until he for the Isle which God had given to his keepcould head the general rising which was ing; who was pitiless for the professors of a now resolved upon. But the Government faith which did Lot agree with his own fancy; who, by reason of his policy regarding United Irishmen. Captain Armstrong, of Iroland, must be held accountable for the the King's County Militia, who efterwards tragedy which took place on that fifth of tragedy which took place on that fifth of there were ziore thinkers and writers in the United Irishmen; and faithfully trans. England like Mr. Lecky and Mr. Lewis be where it is to-day.

(Concluded on lifth page.)

IRELAND ANI ITS AFFAIRS. Earl Spencer has failed to convince Sir THE DEAD POET.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SCENES ABOUT THE CATAFALQUE.

ROCHEFORT DECLARES THERE WILL BE NO ROW-HE CLAIMS TO HAVE BEEN THE MEANS OF FERRY'S DOWNFALL-CATHO-LICS DISPLEASED AT THE CONFISCATION OF THE PANTHEON.

Paris, June 1.—Rochefort said yesterday there would be no trouble at Hugo's funeral. If anything serious were going to occur he would know it, even on the 24th of May there would have been no disturbances had not the police provoked it. "Now," continued Rochefore, "the only time when a revolution might have occurred was the day when Ferry fell. The night before I saw Clemenceau and told him I believed the ministry would be turned out the next afternoon. If they are not, said I, thirty thousand men will be outside the Chamber, and what will follow, it is impossible to foresee. Clemencean went straight to Brisson and repeated my words. Brisson no doubt communicated then to the Government. The Chamber was frightened and upset the Ministry, and but for my threat I am convened Ferry would still have been in office." At midnight two hundred thousand persons thronged all the approaches to Victor Puro's remains, that since 6 o'clock yesterday morning have been lying in state on a magnificent black and silver catafalque nearly filling the vast space beneath the Arc de Triomphe. There is a full moon to-night and it is every few moments covered by night and it is every few moments covered by rapidly flitting clouds, resembling huge crape veils, very impressive and thoroughly in keeping with the scene of the nation's mourning. About the try thousand cabs are packed in the Champs Elysee and avenues radiating at the Arc D'Oile. Hundreds of vans used for holiday tourists and race meetings are filled with reverse and children and here and filled with women and children, and here and there may be seen landers that enterprising concierges allow to be occupied at a tariff of a sou per minute. Small but n isy groups are sou per limite. Sinair out it is y groups asset to collected in front of the wine shops, passing the night in the open air, singing popular airs, set to couplets of the great pacts. Intense enthusiasmand good nature prevails everywhere. The coffin is of plain lead, lined with white satin, and is placed in a second coffin of carved with the satin, and six placed airs are are oak, covered with black velvet and silver, en broidered with stars. A plain silver plate bears the simple inscription "Victor Hugo" Hugo's head rests upon a red velvet cushion, under which are placed photographs of all the poet's children and grandchildren, with a bronze medallion f Augusto Vacquerie and of Hugo himself. Twelve schoolboys, who are relieved hanrly, form a picket in front of the Cenetaph Circle, while juvenile guards are placed around in a circle, the latter being children of the inti mate friends and relatives of the deceased. A Fermian who retained his hat on his head before the coffin yesterday was subjected to considerable hasting by indignant persons. Souvenir photographs and medals of the deceased with pamphlets giving his life are meeting with large sale. The funeral is being given a distinctly anti-Christian character. The Catholics, gooded by the attractors of christian crass of the control of the by the utterances of clerical organs, are furious at what they call the confiscation of the Pantheen. The Papal Nuncic is less excited than pained by what is happening. He has long Great and unjust use has been made by the thought that a rupture between France and Rome was sooner or later mevitable till some gross violation of the Concordat had been committed. However, the Holy See will not break with France. The confiscation of the Pantheon, deplorable though it may be, is not, in the Nuncio's opinson, a plain violation of the Concordat. The whole garrison of Paris will be under arms throughout the day. Any dis-

turbance will be instantly suppressed. The funeral procession will be the largest and most imposing ever seen in France.
Parts, June 1-10 a m.-Although the rain fell during the night and there was indication of more to day, hundreds of thousands of people were abroad at daybreak crowding the streets and boulevard through which the procession will move. Thousands were compelled to bivouse in open air. The space around the Are de Triomphe is already filled with the chief officers of state. Members of the diplomatic corps, senators and deputies from all directions came in deputations with d aped banners and pearing flowers and gigantic wreaths. Never tid Paris present such a scene. The chestmut trees in the Champs Eysees are in full bloom and form a strange contrast to the veiled lights, draped banners and vast sea of spectators, all in habiliments of mourning, that line either side of the inchesse field, and the brilliant uniforms of the soldiers. Large bodies of cavalry occupy the streets leading to the Palace of Elysee, the residence of President Greyy. The minute guns are being fired from the Hotel des Invalidand Fort Valerien. The crowd is very orderly, and there is no signs of trouble. The societies are taking the places assigned them in the line. The trains are laden with visitors from the provinces and from about, and are constantly

arriving.

1.45 p.m.—The head of the procession escorting the body of Victor Hugo has just reach d the Pantheon. The immense crowd that fills the Eculevard Michel includes an engranus number of people who go to make up the dis-turbing or noisy element of the city's population. Now that the funeral is practically over, these roughs threaten to inaugurate a revolutionary demonstration, which has been expected since the death of Hugo.

WAR IS A NECESSITY

TO PREVENT A DECLINE OF BRITISH PRES-TIGE-FOREIGN OPINION OF ENG-LAND'S POLITICAL COURSE.

LONDON, May 29.—The feeling is becoming a solid conviction that England must fight Russia or drop at once into a second-rate power. This feeling is very different from the jingo excitement that premiled at an ourlier period. It is the outcome of reflection. Corression after concession has been made to Russia, promises have been given in return, but nover ulfilled; and now after months of waiting the Frontier Commission is no nearer its work of delimication than ever, and in the meantime England has suffered terribly from loss of prestige. Russia laughs at our statesmen. Germany holds the key of the situation, and through Acatria dictates to Italy and Turkey her wisnes, which she threatens to make commands.

A TURKISH OPINION. A Turkish gentamen of high stand ag sail tall from the holy be the canonisation of high stand ag sail tall from the holy be the canonisation of high stand ag sail tall from the holy be the canonisation of high stand ag sail tall from the holy be the canonisation of Russia has produce great effect. In the horic maid of Donaremy, We quo detect the Till as in the horic maid of Donaremy. We quo describe the framework in the horic maid of Donaremy. We quo describe the framework in the horic maid of Donaremy. We quo describe the framework in the horic maid of Donaremy. We quo describe the framework in the horic maid of Donaremy. We quo describe the framework in the horic maid of Donaremy. We quo describe the framework in the horic maid of Donaremy. We quo describe the horic maid of Donaremy. The horizontal ho

tion from using the same weapons which its antagonist feels no scruple in wielding. I am inclined to think that the loss of your prestice, which you have allowed to fall so low with the people of the East, will make the next move of the Russians against you a much easier task for them." And as representing another set of opinions, but tending in the same direction may be quoted

THE VIEWS OF JEMAL-U-DIN, the views of seman-c-dis, the Afghan exile in Paris. "The prestige of England," he said, "is ruined. Russia grows stronger every day. All the nezotiations which the timidity of Mr. Gladstone has invited only served the purpose of bringing Russian soldiers nearer to Herat. While the British troops are waiting idly at Quetta; while Lord Dufferin is chafing at Simla; while the Anglo-Indian settlers are straining their ears to hear the first tlers are straining their ears to hear the first bugle blast, Mr. Gladstone is blocking ques-tions in Parliament, and the Russians are silently making their way to the Afrhan frontier." In conversation with a prominent mem-ber of Parliament—last—night—at—the Reform. this gentlement last night at the Recomb-tics, said: "I am no Jingo, but at the present time I believe in war. If we are to maintain our position on the continent of Europe, and hold our own on the continent of Asia, we must fight Russia, even if we have to provoke war"

EUROPEAN EVENTS.

THE IRISH BISHOPS-LEO XIII. AND GER-MANY-SOCIALISM-JOAN OF ARC-ORIENTAL LANGUAGES-A BLESSING OF THE WATERS.

Rome, May 18 .- The correspondent of the iverpool Catholic Times writes : -

The decision of his Holiness in reference to the appointment of a successor to the late Cardinal McCabe has not yet been announced. Various rumors are adoat, regarding the nomination; but it is generally understood here that the Very Rev. Dr. Walsh has been selected. Last week his Eminence Cardinal Jacobini, Secretary of State to the Holy See, entertained their Lordships at dinner in his apartments at the Vatioan. Places of honor were occupied by Cardinals Si-meoni, Franzelin, Rundi, and Augelo Jacobini. Many other distinguished Prelates were present on the occasion—Ascension Day—the Irish Bishops will be entertained at the Academia Polyglota, where fifty themes, on matters connected with Ireland's history, are to be recited in various languages, including, I believe, the grand old Gaelic.

THE HOLY FATHER AND GERMANY.

In a strong voice and with majestic gesture Leo XIII. delivered a most timely and interesting discourse in Latin to the German pilgrims on Sunday last at the audience granted to them in the Vatican. During his discourse he said that from the beginning of his Pontificate he applied his mind to seek suitable means for rendering liberty and tranquility to Catholicity Germany. He made the first step towards an approach, and the course of time has in no way lessened the ardor of his past desire. '*.Ve have," he said, "employed in the con-u:t of this affair the most perfect equity and an indulgence as great as our duty per We are ready to use the same mitted. good will, and may God grant that it may at length lead to a conclusion which established lishes concord on solid bases, and which leads to this peace which the wishes of Catholics appeal for during so long a time. In our judgment it is not only the interest of the Church, but also that o the Empire of Germany, which should profit by it greatly. Whilst we apply ourselves to this important case and this thought, we desire, dear children, that all who love the Christian name should ardently labor with us in another matter of public interest, namely. that you should resist perseveringly these who assail civil institutions and religion, but, above all, those societies contrary to conscience and condemned by the arthority of the Church. Their enterprises and their aims are known. And in a special manner is is necessary for you, as you have done here tofore, to render yourselves meritorious in public affairs by consecrating tology and with common accord your cares and efforts to

THE MARCH OF SO TALISM,

which sims at sapping the very bas of human society. It is from the Unitation religion that we must always expect the best remedies to so great an evil. Let Christians seek then at this source the arms they have need of to remove, according to the measure of their forces, such great and manifold perils." His Heliness recommended them to strive to ameliorate the condition of workmen who are more exposed to be led away, and to practise charity, and then be stowed his blessing on all present and on all the Catholics of Germany. In the Ducal Hall, where the audience was given, there were 1,200 persons present, amongst whom were the Prince Bishop there of Brixen, the Bishop of Basle, and the six teen Irish Bithops present in Rome. The Cardinals who assisted at the interesting spectacle were Cardinals Sacconi, Ledochowski, Mertel, Ludovico, Jacobini, Pecci, Hohenlobe, Oreglia, Bianchi, Randi, Laurenzi, Martinelli, Franzelin, Hergeuroe her, Masotti, and Zigliara. The entrance of the Holy Father was saluted by the Tu es Peirus, snug by the students of the German College. After the discourse of the Pontiff the whole assembly chanted the Te Deum. On Tuesday morning all the pilgrime assisted at the Alasa celebrated by the Holy Father in the Consistorial Hall, and were afterwards presented to him individually. JOAN OF ARC

in the presence of the Bishop of the diocene Laruse, and lady. and the Archishop of Rheims. They were, however, chiefly remarkable for the discourse of the latter Prelate, who, in solemn v orde alladed to the effort now enginede to obtail from the holy we the canonisation of

later on pay dearly for its sentimental abstent in the walls of the Church and before God's altar. To us Catholics Joan of Arc is not so much a female war, ior as a woman sent by God, and a mirror of heroic sanotity. The Church is already perusing the great cause of Joan of Arc, and you, Bishop, c'ergy and faithful of Orleans, are already rejoicing by anticipation at the thought that in your day the memory of Joan of Arc may not only be cleared from all aspersion but that the aureola of sanctity may be placed above her pure head. Rheims joins with Orleans in this great supplication and Catholic France also petitions the Vicar of Christ to give her the saint who died for God and her country, that in her hour of sorrow she may admire and imitate the fervent and singleminded heroism of Joan of Arc."

THE STUDY OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

The Sacred College of Propaganda, in a circular addressed to the Heads of Religious Orders, who have missions in foreign lands, and especially in the East, recalls to mind what the Sovereign Pontiffs, and especially Pius IX. and Leo XIII., have done for the study of the Oriental languages in Rome. Therefore it is an imperative duty for the heads of these Orders to require that their missionaries shall learn, before their departure, the language of the country they will be sent to civilise. An Academia of languages will be held in honor of the Irish Bishops in Rome, at the Propaganda College on Monday the 11th, when prose and poetical compositions, in from thirty to forty languages of East and West, will be recited by the authors of these compositions in the presence of the Bishops.

BLESSING THE WATER OF THE SERING.

In consequence of personal and reiterated requests made by the Syndic of Naples to the Cardinal-Archbishop of that city, inviting him, in the name of the municipality and people of Naples to bless the Water of Serine, which will be inaugurated on the 10th, he has consented to perform that solen:n function. King Humbert, Queen Margaret, and a host of Ministers, and other functionaries will assist at the ceremony. The Marquis de Molins, Spanish Ambassador to the Holy See, has been received by the Cardinal, to whom he expressed, in the name of the King and Queen of Spain, their sense of admiration of his heroic conduct during the recent disastrous visitation of cholera to the city of Naples.

DEATH OF FATHER GARRUCCI, S. J.

ROME, May 18 .- The Rev. Father Raffacle Garrucci, of the Society of Jesus, died sud denly on the 5th, at his residence in the l'io-Latino American College. This is a very serious loss for the illustrious Order to which he belonged and for archaelogical science, of which he was one of the most brilliant luminaries. For nearly half a century the tame of Father (farrucci as a living oracle of antiquities was almost universal. His authority in archaeolate or the street of the second of logical questions was indisputable, sovereign, absolute: his decisions in controversies regarding Hebrew, Egyptian, Greek and Roman antiquities were without appeal. Whenever some unknown ruin was discovered resource was had to Father Garracci to describe its crigin, history and vicissitudes; he was as familiar with antiquity as if he was born and had lived in it. Three days before his death he said to his companions that he thanked the Lord for having granted him life to see the completion of the three works to which he had, since his early youth, dedi cated his thoughts. These works will conscutte as it were a monument to his memory. They are: "The Monuments of Christian Art," a gigantic work in six large volumes, which contain the history and description of all Christian monuments down to the eighth century; the complete collection of all his "Archaeological Dissertations," in which there is an immense treasure of sacred and profane crudition; and the "Numismatica," in which Father Garrucci has given a description of all Italian coins beginning at the period of the as rule down to the present day. Although this last work is not vet published, it is, happily, complete, the Rev. Father having corrected the last sheets for the press a few hours before his death Father Garrucei was born at Naples of a rich and honorable family, on the 23rd of January, 1612, and in 1826, being then in his liftcenth year, he entered the Society of Jesus, to which he was most devotedly attached. He was one of the four honorary members in Europe of the French Academy. All his Archaeological science was surned to the benetic of the Church and of Catholic truth. Il lustrious and learned, in erudition second to none, he always held high his citle of Jesuit.

the lettern S. J. RELIGIOUS CEREMONY. Last week His Lordship Bishop Moreau, of St. Hyacinth, went to Belief to preside at the Benediction of the Sisters of the Holy Name of Jesus and Mary Convent, which has been but recently constructed. The edifice is situated on t e banks of the Richelieu, at the no thern extremity of Belail Village, and cost \$17,000. A Low Mass was celerated in the convent charel by His Lore hip Bishop Moreau, at which several erai nent members of the clergy, and all the notables of the village, assisted. It a choir was under the direction of Miss Bla hand. The rame day His Lordship Bishop Febre blessed a bell for the convert. The sponsors were a secs. A. Bernard, M.P.P., and lady; J. B. Brillon, N.P., and lady; P. A. Judein, The Joan of Are files, held at Orleans this and lady; Lt.-Col. V. Huot, and lady; H. year, were conducted with unusual splendour Bernard, and lady; N. Beron, and lady; O.

and the rare occasions on which his habitual

patience forsook him were when anyone sent

him a letter without adding after his name

RUSSIA TRIUMPL MT AND JOYFUL. VARNA, June 1 .- gland's surrender to for military service, either through constitu-Russ's into produce great effect in the tional debility or from not having an ined Russian party, which trium or m, at the the requisite stature.

WITH A MADMAN ABOARD. UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE OF A TRAIN BE-TWEEN KANSAS CITY AND CHICAGO.

and citizens who finally secured him, one officer is dead, shot through the body, another probably fatally wounded, and several citizens are injured. The lunatic himself lies in the hospital mortally wounded, with three bullets in his body. Shortly before soon the station policeman at the Wabash lepot received a message from the conductor of the incoming train stating that a hundic lad possession of the train and that officers at all the stations along the line were afraid to take him. Nine officers in uniform and four in civilians' dress were started to meet the train. As the train approached the depot the whistle sounded a number of warning notes, and people hauging half way out of the car windows gesticulated widely. Before the train came to a standstill a dozen passengers jumped to the ground and fled. Officer Barrett was the first to observe the lunatic. Barrett was standing near the rear end of the smoking car and the madman with a levelled revolver glared at him from the front platform of the chair car, a car length distant. Barrett turned half round, and stopped instantly, but a ball from the lunatic's revolver struck him in the side and in five minutes he was dead. One look at the maniac satisfied the spectators that while his ammunitien lasted he would not be taken alive. Seeing this the officers, after removing their wounded comrade, began a fusilade through the windows of the smoking car where the madman had taken retuge. Shortly afterwards he rushed out to the plat-form, tired a couple of shots into the erowd, leaped from the train, and dashed down Fourth avenue. Officer Loughlin started in hot pursuit; the lunatic fired his last shot at him without effect, and awaited Loughlin's coming with gleaning eyes and frothing mouth. They clinched and fell, the madman meanwhile beating Loughlin un-mercifully on the head with his revolver. The officer was in citizen's clothes, and was set upon and terribly pounded by an excited negro who mistook the officer for the madman. The maniac was finally secured and taken to the hospital. When he realized that further resistance was useless the prisoner grew calm, and said quite rationally that his name was Leuis Reaume, that he was 33 years old, and was en route to his home near Detroit, from Denver. Trainmen tell a thrilling story of the trip from Kansas City. When the man boarded the train there he remarked that people were after him to lynch him, and that if let alone he would molest no one. At El Paso, Pl., he became violent, and with revolver in hand ordered the trainmen to cease making some changes in the make-up of the train. The passengers all left the chair car, which the madman made his headquarters. No one dared approach the lunatic, and after he had exchanged several shots with the city marshal he ordered the train to proceed, and from there to Chicago his will was the only law beyed. After his wounds had been dressed Reaume became more communicative. He says he is a French-Canadian by birth and a fresco painter by trade, and has a wife and three children in Detroit. The doctors think he will recover. Reaume boarded the train at Kansas city. He had a bottle of whiskey, was very noisy and wanted to beat everybody. It was not until the next morning that he began driving people out of the cars. In Dr. Hazelton's opinion Reaume was crazed by drink. Altogether he fired 150 shots. He was on his way to visit his mother, who is ill in Detroit. He hore a good reputation at Denver, where his wife

WHOLESALE WAR THREATENED.

BERLIN, May 29. - Several Berlin papers mye plannist articles over the trouble hetween the Sultan of Zanzibar and the German Eastern African Company. They bint that fermany may be compelled to declare war against Eugland and Italy for inciting the Sultan against peaceful German subjects.

PARNELL'S ELECTION SCHEME.

DUBLIN, May 29 .- Mr. Parnell is completing the list of candidates for those of the Irish counties and boroughs which he considers it worth while to contest at the general elections in November. He is making up the list with a view of capturing as many of the hitherto Tory constituencies as possible, by putting his strongest men in the doubtful places, where their personal popularity, aided by coalitions with the Liberals where these are practicable, may turn the scale against the Tories. The boroughs, mainly in the south of Ireland, which may be safely counted upon to return Nationalist members, are to be contested by the weaker candidates, whom it would not do to rely upon in Ulster. In carrying out this system Mr. Parnell has been compelled to change the candidates round with very little regard either for their present location as members or for the wishes of the constituencies to which they are as-

signed. BELFAST, May 29.—In a Parnellite campaigr meeting Mr. Healy, M.P., said the Nationalists would contest thirty-three seats in Ulater, of which they would win wentyore, and hey would decide the issue in the re naining twelve.

According to the Revue des Maludies de Enfance 60 per cent of the children horn in Russia die before the z of five years. Less than one-half of the miles reach the age of thirty-five, and a third of hear are unfit

Birmingham, Ala., Low make: 400 tons of iron daily.

[Now First Published].

CAMIOLA A GIRL WITH A FORTUNE

BY JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

of "Mine Misahibrope," "Maid of CHARTER III. Continued

Walter had left the place in contemptuous silence, while Merridew was still pouring forth all his eloquence of denunciation. Even after the morning callman had shut out the world by returning to his house and closing his door with a bang, he still kept on relieving his mind at the expense of Fitzurse, Fitzurse's name, family connections, persons, character, and social prospects. Walter went his way and walked slowly along the road that led to the river and the old churchyard upon its bank. One of the smaller gates the churchyard was open, and went in. It was a soft evening of a summer not yet advanced into a heat. The sky was silvery grey towards the horizon; grey blue overhead. The faint sun was sinking behind silver-edged clouds. The place was ionely, the young man sat on the low wall and looked to where, on clearer evenings the spires and domes of London could be seen. "How can one live in this accursed place," he said audibly, "and see London so near." Then he looked anxiously back across the churchyard as afraid that some one might have heard his words. There was no one there yet He was evidently expecting but himself. some one. He looked at his watch. "Past the time," he said; "distinctly past the time; nearly five minutes late." As he was uttering the words he heard the gates open oftly and close again, and he heard a footfall coming towards where he was seated. He did not get up; he remained just as he was, and affected to be buried in thought and to have heard no sound until a girl ran up to him, and put a hand upon his shoulder. You naughty boy! you did not come to

the gate to me; you sat there thinking and thinking; and I dare say not thinking of me one bit. No, nonsense; don't—I won't, Walter; you ridiculous thing."

Miss Vinnie, or Vincentia Lammas, was a

decidedly pretty girl. She had dark curly hair and twinkling eyes, a particularly win-some mouth and chin. She was dressed neatly—what Fitzuresham would have called genteelly; but the experienced eye would have detected the fatal evidences of poverty about the very neatness of her attire. There was something pathetic in the little worn gloves, frayed at the finger ends; and one could almost imagine a highly sympathetic creature being touched to the heart by the little boots which were going down slightly on one side. Miss Vinne herself did not appear to be thinking of these things or anything that would diminish her good spirits. Her eyes danced with pleasure as she came up to her lordly lover, who was indeed impatient for her coming, but chiefly because he wanted to tell her his good news.

They began walking up and down the churchyard along the line of the river wall. Much of their talk turned on the approaching oncert to which Vinnie had, of course, been invited. She was well known to Lady Letinia, who always spoke of her as "a nice respectable little girl; the daughter of a very proper decent mother." "Vinnie was beginning to make suggestions to her lover about the time he was to call for her to take her to the concert; and here now was the opportunity for Walter to tell her his piece of good news. He had been longing for the chance ; and now he let it out with the most careless and casual manner as if it were something

hardly worth the telling.
'Well, the truth is, I couldn't very well take you in any case; because I shan't be going at the same time ; Lady Lisle-Lady Letitia" -he suddenly bethought him of Mr. Merridew's correction-" has asked me -has been kind enough to ask me to dinner that dayand of course I suppose I must go," he added with heroic attempt to appear mere or less indifferent on the subject.

"Asked to dinner? Lady Letitia? Oh. you lucky, lucky boy! I say, Walter, how I do envy you! Fancy -dining there with all these swell women.'

"Yes; very kind of her, wasn'tit? I suppose I must go?"

"Go? Why of course you must go-what else would you think of doing? I feel quite proud, Walter, to know such a grand young man. I say, you must look your very best. We must get mamma to throw her whole soul into the shirt question for that occasion -- and you must let me make you a present of a pair of gloves. I want you to look spleudid; I hope there wil be other young men thereyoung swells ; a lot of them.' Why do you hope that, Vinnie?"

"You goose, can't you gness? Why, of course, in order that you may look so much handsomer, and cutthem all out with the ladies and make them awfully jealous. I know there won't be any of them half so handsome. I must give you the gloves.'

"I rather think, my dear girl, gloves are not worn now by gentlemen at dinner par

"Oh, well, you must have gloves, anyhow; and if you don't see any of the swells putting them on you can keep yours for another time. You are sure to do whatever is right-you have the way of it always. Mamma says it runs in your far ily -I'm sure it don't run in hers or mine. Wa ter, I am so delighted.'

Now perhaps on the whole this way of taking his news was a little disappointing to Walter. He was afraid at first that the girl would be displeased, or jealous, or alarmed at the thought of his going into this inner circle of brilliant society without her. He had not expected anything of the childlike and simple joy with which she heard of his invitation. Her way of taking it was a relief to be sure in one sense; but in his heart he would have liked her to be a little jealous and frightened. He had hopes of giving her just a little pain and alarm; of impressing her practically and effectively with a sense of his superiority, and of the social distance which must be growing greater and greater between them. It spoiled all this when she received his news with more

delight and pride. I suppose I shall meet Miss Sabine," he "I have not seen her yet; they say she is very rich and very handsome."

Church on Sunday; and so is Miss Lisle, I think. Don't you attempt to make love to ither of these swell ladies, Walter-or do. if you like, my dear; I shan't be jealous; only I hope they won't make love to you; that be more serious, wouldn't it?

..... carry there was no making this girl ealous. "1 цаve talked to Miss Lisle," he said; "she is very nice and very clever. We agree in many of our opinions on social questions." "Do you, really? Why, Walter, I never knew that you had any opinions on social questions. What are social questions? Why don't you ever talk to me about social questions ! I am not clever, I suppose ; I couldn't

boy? And you know Miss Lisle already Where did you see her? of I saw her at her house ; I have been to oall there, once or twice. She talks to me a

No, I told you I haven't seen Miss Sabine, to see her.

Janette Lisle speaks very highly of her."

"Yes, Vinnie; the eldest Miss Lisle. Janette is her name. Very pretty name, don't ydúlthink ?"

"Yes," said the girl, rather blankly. A chill had come over her. Walter had not accomplished his purpose of making her jealous; but he made her uncomfortable. She had not the faintest idea of distrusting him; but she began to distrust herself. How could she ever look well in his eyes, after those eyes had been accustomed to gaze on girls like Miss Sabine and Miss Lisle? He was much too good for her in any case; but up to this time he had hardly seen any girl

Now, however, that Walter saw he had made her uneasy he was satisfied with himself, and he set to work to restore her spirits and her confidence in herself again. This was easily done. He talked to her pettingly and lovingly, and she thought she had never seen him look so noble and splendid, and had never heard his voice sound more sweetly. His caressing words had a new charm to her because of the knowledge that he had spoken to great ladies and found favor with them. There was no one near; the churchyard was lonely save for those two: and as they walked up and down Walter kept his arm around the girl's waist. When the skies began to deepen, and it was time for Vinnie to go home, he took her in his arms, and looking cautiously round to see that there were no observers near, he kissed her lips. This seemed to be the recognized signal for leaving the churchyard. Vinnie put up her lips for the kiss. Then they passed out of the gate, and from self-confessed lovers became an ordinary pair of wayfarers again. Walter walked with her to her door, and left her in a condition almost tearful for very pride and

happiness. Walter Fitzurse had lived all his life in the region where we find him. His father and mother had long been dead.

In a lonely way the boy grew up to be a man. He was intensely self-conscious, as one usually is who has spent his early years in such a place and such a manner. He was vain and ambitious. He yearned and pined for worldly success, and above all, for social distinction. He had convinced himself that he was destined for success in that way, and fed in his loneliness on the assurance of what the future had in store for him. His favorite heroes were Vivian Grey" and one or two of Balzac's brilliant adventurers. He had some capacity, he was clever, he could do most things well when he gave his mind to them, but he had not as yet done any one thing especially well. If he had been brought up at some great public school or had any opportunity of mixing much with other boys he would have had his measure taken, he would have had his wholesome selfconceit reduced in its dimensions, and perhaps he would as a result have applied himself steadily to some one pursuit and won distinction in it. But there were very few boys in the old foundation school during his time, and the few that were there were so preternaturally stupid that their presence and companly served to give Fitzurse still further a-surance of his own intellectual greatness. He was something of a musician, something of a draughtsman; he had a certain taste for literature, he had an aptitude for learning modern languages, he was a good fencer, and the result of all this was that he found himself at 23 years of age absolutely without any pursuit or occupation, and with his scanty resources running rapidly out. Then he made up his mind that he had better go to the bar and in order to get to the bar he would have to make his way into literature : and in order to make his way into literature he proposed to pass through the iron gate of journalism. For this nurnose he was taking lessons in short hand from Christian Pilgrim. The ladder of success was all to be climbed as yet. He had not even put his foot upon the lowest round of it. Vivian Grey had done wonderful things at a much earlier age; that, Walter sorrowfully admitted; but he reminded himself at the same time of the immense advantages over him which Vivian Grev had to start with. Even the neediest of Balzac's youths had advantages over him.

However, he was going on now; and the success would come. He would master short. hand; he would get an engagement on some London paper; he would write some brilliant thing which would attract attention to his literary genius; he would get literary employment; he would make money. Then would come the time to make his final choice for letters and politics combined; or law and politics combined. But the time to make the choice had not exactly come as yet, and he went on learning shorthand. He had taken the idea of shorthand from Vinnic Lammas, who was in hopes of being able by its acquirement to get an en gagement as secretary or amanuensis to some great lady. He had known Vinnie and her mother several years, and he had for more than two years been Vinnie's recognized lover. They were to be married when he saw himself in a fair way to make a living, meanwhile the girl and her mother were quite willing to wait, They both believed in him to the full. At first indeed Vinnie used to be rather amused by his airs and ambitious flight; but he was very clever, and in her eyes he seemed an astonishing genius; and he was good-looking, and had a graceful figure and ways that would impress and impose upon a girl; and she ended by believing that there was no one in all the world like him. He began by being very fond of her; although he had plunged into the love making partly because it seemed to him that the heroic and romantic part he was playing required to have a love adventure thrown in. Then he found something intensely gratifying to his self-love in the admiration, the devotion, the dependence She's awfully handsome. I saw her at of this pretty girl. When she sometimes dwest on her lowly birth and poor intellectual qualifications it seemed to him that he was indeed a generous creature, and out of very admiration for himself he came to feel a new admiration for her.

Walter had one enjoyment which he did not share with her; of which he never told her anything. It was a very harmless thing have allowed her to know of it. Many a night when he was quite a boy he used to strain his eyes from the river's bank to see the lights of London fusing themselves into a deep mass of glowing color in the distance. There among those lights was to be his future field of struggle and of success. Lately, understand. Is that it, you self-conceited however, he had made it his habit of nights

in the season to go to London; to haunt the West End; to wander up and down Pic-cadilly and St. James street and Park lane and other thoroughfares in the same enchantcall there, once or twice. She talks to me a good deal. They are very easy to get on with these aristocratic women, I find."

"And you never told me you had been there or met her," Vinhie said with a certain distinct reproachfuh stilling her manner as it now for the first time she did begin to enter than a misgiving.

"Didn't littell you before: El must have forgotten. Oh, yes twas there; they were the crowled beneath, and tried to make him all very kind."

"Me I told you see Miss Sabine?" although he did not write verses; a poet of stitution. He was a sort of poet, perhaps, although he did not write verses; a poet of keen but limited aspiring, a poet whose mostspecial [magination took him into and not
out of the world of prose. The heaven of
heavens into which he presumed an earthly
guest was the West End of London; the imspecial air he desired to draw was the atmos-phere of a factionable drawing room. He fed and pumpered his yearnings until they became the highest motive and the supreme law of life for him.

Often did he spend long hours of the day in the old church by the river. He did not care for the beauty of the scene; he only went to gaze upon the monumental bust of the great man who lay buried there, and of whose illustrious family he had now finally elected himself a member. Vinnie Lammas knew of this favorite occupation of his, and thought it very high-souled and heroic. It grew to be a habit of hers to look for him in the church or churchyard every evening. His love and his hopes made her very happy. Until she loved him and came to believe he loved her, she had led a stilted, frozen sort of life. His love warmed the atmosphere and expanded the horizon of her existence. At one time she used to be discontented and complaining, and used to speak with scorn and bitter-ness now and then of the pinched and mean kind of struggle which she and her mother had to make. Since she and Walter had come into companionship her voice had no discontent in it. Her happiness made the poor little home all sunuy. Her lover sometimes came to have tea at Mrs. Lammas'-not the five o'clock tea of modern civilization, Mrs. Lammas did not admit such innovations—but the good old-fashioned meal of tea and bread and butter which comes long after the early dinner. Then Walter sang to them and played to them ; and when he was going away Vinnie stood on the door step with him for ever so long, and her mother did not object or rebuke. These were happy hours, and while they were here Vinnie was not merely happy-she knew that she was happy.

CHAPTER VIII, -Loves Lies Bleedieg. The little dinner-party at Mr. Lisle's went off very pleasantly for most of those who took part in it. It was early, very early; for the company had all to go off to Fitzurse House for the concert, and late hours were not kept 1 Fitzurseham, at least by the respectable innabitants, by those who took any account of nours at all. The party was small; Mrs. Pollen, Romont, and Walter Fitzurse being the only guests. Mr. Lisle took in Mrs. Pollen; Romont had Lady Letitia. Fitzurse was arm to Janette, and George Lisle had the happiness of Camiola's company. Lady Letitia asked Romont a great many questions about his mother, her old schoolfellow in whom she felt a reviving interest. They had not met for ever so many years, and probably would never have met again in their ordinary course of apt to drift away thus into different channels and not to be wafted or driven together say more. Mrs. Romont lives a good deal in the country and with her elder son, and on y oame to London now and then.

"Your mother must be very uneasy about you when you start off on one of these dreadful enterprises in emigrant ships and places," Lady Letitia said.

seen me come back all right so often that now she expects me to turn up in the usual way. You see, Lady Letitia, you let your boy go away to the war in Egypt; lots of fend English mothers do just the same, and you der't mind it much -

"Oh, don't we?" Lady Letitia interposed, with a shudder.

"Still you do it; because it is the custom. and because you think it is right and I don't see what a country would be worth if it hadn't mothers like that. Well, my mother begins to look on my goings on in the same light; and I suppose she has a firm belief that 'there's a sweet little cherub who sits up aloft to keep watch for the life of poor Jack."

"It all seems so strange," Lady Letitia said. "We were school-girls the other day, and now here am I talking to Kitty's son, and about my own sou. Please don't get married for a long time; it would be too awful to think of Kitty's grandson."

"Not much chance of my getting married besides, where should I find a wife as indulgent to all my ways as my mother is?' You would have to give up all your fads; I beg pardon, I mean all your philanthropic enterprises, then. A wife wouldn't

stand your coming home to her every now

and then after spending a week in a fever den." "No," Romont answered gravely; could hardly expect that, could I? Then, besides, a wife would always keep me waiting, would she not? And I could not light a cigar and walk home from the theatre or the opera : I should have to go home with her in the growler, or the omnibus, according to the state of our finances, and she would be out of temper a good deal.'

"I don't see why she should be out of temper," Lady Letitia remonstrated.

" I don't see it either," Romont answered "but she would be all the same. Don't you think so, Miss Sabine?" he asked defiantly, for he saw that Camiola, who sat just opposite to him, had suddenly ceased from talk with Georgie Lisle and was looking fixed-

"I am sure I should be if I were she," Camiola answered defiantly also. "I should never be able to keep my temper with anyone who had started with a preconceived idea that all women lose their temper."

"You would show him he was wrong by showing him he was right!" Roment asked with a laugh. "I would give him 'reason to cry,' as the

nurses say to the children sometimes." "What would you do if you lost your temper Miss Sabine!" Mrs. Pollenasked." "How

would you show it?" "Throw things, I suppose," Camiola an swered placidly.

"I thought as much," said Mrs. Pollen. There is a girl who positively knows nothing about it, and evidently never lost her temper in her life. I do know how a woman vexes a man when she loses her temper; and I know it isn't by throwing things."

There was a moment's pause, after which Janette was distinctly heard to say, in a voice of intense earnestness :-

"You do believe with me, Mr. Fitzurse, in the coming of a great day of equality for human beings on this earth?' Walter Fitzurse found his head swimming for sheer happiness at this dinner-table. 1:

had ever worn a dress suit in private life. H) made to the decision of Romont. had felt nervous in the beginning; but was

quite surprised now to find how well he was getting on, and how much he was at his ease. As the eyes of the servant are fixed on the hands of the mistress, so were Walters eyes fixed for a while on the small thin hands of Janetts Lisle, in order that he might be guided by her example in all his novements of fork by her example in all his novements of fork and side on and napkin. He began by followe in fixed for a while on the small thin hands of that Janette Lisile, in order that he might beguided him by the rexample in all his provements of fork and sploon and naphin. He began by followed the good hand in the courses are declined and theywines she would not have. But he soon found that was a forest of the courses are declined and theywines she would not have. But he soon found that was a forest of the courses are declined and theywines appetite, for she had a forest with a him and the course of the course are declined and theywines the would not have. But he soon found that was a fitted. Reproduct food him to have the fook his cue from Romont, who sate and drank everything and talked all the time.

What a delight there its in being in soo feeling the course of process of the course of gratified heart.

What a delight there its in being in soo feeling him soon to be soon found that the same of the course of gratified heart.

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"And do you not agree with me," Janette

said, "in hating the miserable distinctions of class and the frivolous ways of the thing we call good society?" Walter promptly assured her and himself that if there was one object of his scorn for

which he felt more contempt than any other it was the frivolous thing which we call good "One seldom exchanges a true word there: a word from the heart and the soul," Janette said, warming with her own earnest eloquence

and happy in the conviction that she had

found in him a kindred spirit.

Walter entirely agreed with her; but he did not explain that until that night society had never affected him by any opportunity o exchanging a word, true or ortherwise, with anybody belonging to it. Already, therefore, he was reaching a third stage of his career. He was becoming weary of society, and he was as yet only half through his first dinner

party. George Lisle was not very happy. He was trying to absorb Camiola, and he feared he was not successful. She made several efforts to get into the general conversation and to draw him into it as well. He would not be drawn in, and she could not leave him out: and therefore she had always to return to her talk with him. He was afraid he was boring her, and that she sometimes hardly listened to what he was saying, and yet he could not give up his attempt to keep her all to himself. He was disappointed; he thought he ought to have been more of a hero in Camiola's eyes. Sometimes he longed to be back again in Eypt. He often wished the Arab spear had finished him off altogether. Would she have really cared for him then, and regretted him, and shed tears over his early grave? The poor youth was almost inclined to shed tears over himself.

Mrs. Pollen observed all that was passing, and she read poor George's little story as clearly as if it had been put into print. She pitied; she had a great tenderness for young men; but she did not think him much of here, and the thought of his being the lover proud and delighted to be asked to offer his of the superb Camiola seemed to her utterly absurd.

"The more he bores the girl," she thought "the better for him and for her; it will bring the matter more quickly and more surely to an end."

She resolved that so far as she could influence things George Lisle should have the each other; but people in English society are ling the whole of that evening's entertainment. ing the whole of that evening's entertainment. She was much interested in Walter Fitzurse and Janette. She knew as well that that was Walter's first experience in society as if he had told her. She followed and understood every furtive glance of his at the movements of his neighbors. But she rather liked his flexibility, his advoitness, his courage, and his faith in himself.

"How if he were to turn out to be the long-lost relative?" she thought. "I should be glad. I thick he is a young man who would go far if he got a good start. If he wants it he shall have it; I'll give him a :hance.'

She took her imperious way with him; she knew it would be the right way in his case. As the ladies were leaving the dining room she spoke a passing word or two to him. "I have not had a chance of saving any thing to you, Mr. Fitzurse. Come and talk to me in the drawing room.

This was epoken in her very best tragedy queen style, and it greatly impressed Fit-

aurse. There was only a formal sitting of the geutlemen after dinner; a cigarette halfsmoked; nothing more. Walter went up to the drawing room feeling a little anxious.

Mrs. Pollen at once signalled to him to come near her. He went and sat by her. He was somewhat in awe of her dark eyes, her dark draperies, her diamonds, and her white shoulders. She was still a handsome woman, with a commanding air; when it suited her humour to put it on. She looked much more like his original idea of an aristocrat than the aristocrats themselves. He did not speak: he waited to be spoken to; he had read or heard somehow that that was the proper way to behave with queens and princesses; and this was at least a social princess.

"Mr. Fitzurse," she said in a voice that went through him, but which no one else heard, "I should like to talk to you, but not here. I am interested in you. Come and see me to-morrow; in Dover-street, Piccadilly. That will do now; go and talk to Miss Lisle.

So she dismissed him, and he went to Misa Lisle; hardly knowing what he was saying or doing. The very words "go and talk to Miss Lisle," were such a recognition of the reality of his position, such an indication of a sort of acknowledged bond of companionship between him and Miss Lisle, that he felt as if he were becoming almost too great and too happy all in a moment. There was not much time to talk to Miss Lisle then, however, for the whole company was speedily whirled off to Fitzurse House to take part in or look on at the evening's performances. But Walter found more than one opportunity during the performances of saying a word to Miss Liste. Janette was most innocent in her carnestness. and her eyes paid him the compliment of sparkling with pleasure whenever he came near her. He could not but see this; and it made him intoxicated with utter happiness.

Fitzurse House had seen many a brilliant company in its great days, but it had never seen a company so curiously assorted as that which gathered beneath its ancient roof-trees this night. There was rank in the person of Lady Letitia, there was wealth in Mrs. Pollen's splendid dress and rivers of diamonds. There was Camiola, the girl with a fortune; and there were Vinnie Lammas and Vinnie Lam. mas' mother, and Christian Pilgrim; there were the smallest of small shopkeepers and their wives and daughters, and the young men who were paying attention to the daughters, and there were a great many workingmen and green-grocers, and their account and subdued womankind, who enjoyed everything, but hardly ventured to speak their joy aloud. Lady Letitia and Mrs. Pollen jointly received for sheer happiness at this dinner-table. It is and when Mrs. Pollen was for leaving had ever worn a dress suit in private life. Hy

"Oh, you had better help Lady Letitia,"

and dismay. Romont sought out the delinquent

Look here, old pal," he said, in a rough good-humored way, " this will never do, you snow. You have been having too much beer, haven't you? Come along with me; a quiet smoke in the open air will do you no end of good. You are not half a bad sort, I know. Come along."

With good humor and a little gentle pressure he got the inebriate out into the grounds in a moment, and there gave him into the charge of a decent but withal sympathetic working man, lenient to all human weaknesses, who undertook to get the bemused comrade safely home.

This was the only hint of disturbance or interruption to the evening's performances.

The performances consisted of vocal and instrumental music, with interjected recitations and some "living pictures" of a very simple and intelligible order. Walter Fitzurse took part in various concerted pieces; so did Ludy Letitia and both her daughters. Camiola did not play or sing well enough, she insisted, to do either in public. Vinnie Lammas was one of the chorus in a piece wherein also Walter took part. She was looking very pretty and pleased; thus far everything had been pleasant to her. She was delighted even to see Walter talking with apparent familiarity to dies Lisle. Walter had not much opportunity, up to this time, of saying many words to Vinnie; but Vinnie was content to wait;

he would come and talk to her by and bye, and in the meantime she was satisfied with the belief that his heart was with her always. She was dressed very neatly, but to Walter's eyes shabbily; and she had on some cheap little ornaments which did not seem by any means becoming, he thought. Mrs. Pollen observed Vinnie; was attracted to her in the first instance by her prettiness, and then by the fact that every oter moment Vinnie's eyes turned to where Waiter happened to be standing or sitting. It did not escape her observation that Walter by no means reciprocated this attention, but on the contrary seemed to avoid looking in Vinnie's direction. Romont talked to every body, talked a good deal to Vinnie, whom he remembered to have seen before, and talked

get on with each other. There was no tusion, no real mingling or blending. " Can't we manage to stir up these people a little more?" Mrs. Pollen asked of Romont. This entertainment is like the materials for a plum-pudding thrown together into a bag without skill to blend them or fire to boil

both. Mr. Lisle did his best to get into con-

versation with people, but could not make

much of it. The company generally did not

"This sort of thing is always a failure." Romant said. "It must be so; it couldn't be any anything else in a piece like this. It is meant to bring people of dif ferent classes together, and they won' come tegether. It is an attempt to make people think they are on an counlity for the hour, and they know they are not on an equality, and what's the good The poor find themselves poorer than ever when they see all you smart women with your laces and your diamon s."

"I am sure I would have left my laces and my diamonds at home if that would have

made things any better." "But it wouldn't. They would know that you had them all the same. Half the girls here are ashamed of their poverty now, and are hiding themselves away behind doors and in corners, and I am certain they would have thought themselves and their dresses perfection if they were at some little tea party of their own. I have been talking to a nice little girl over yonder and all the time she kept glancing now at Miss Sabine's dress and now at her own, and I could see that she was ashamed of her own poor little fineriers, although I daresay she and her mother thought she was rigged out fit for a palace when she was setting out this evening. Equality? Stuff! Do you think anything on this earth would make the girl believe that she was on an equal footing socially with Miss Sabine? Ten to one if the girl has a sweetheart here he thinks less of her now than he did this afternoon. There will be some love affairs spoiled here this evening you may be sure; that will be one of the happy results of your patonage.

"Don't say my patronage; I never patronized anybody, unless some one who was trying to patronize me. You are an odd sort of young man, but there is some sense in what you are saying. I like the whole affair, however; it is as good as a play to me. It is a play, and I am only a looker on. All life is a play to me now, and nothing more. I um not a philanthropist."

"You are a deceitful woman," said Romont. "You are a fraud; that is what wou are. You took me in at first, but now I have found you out; I have unmasked you, as the people say in the melodramas."

"What is the young man talking about now?" Mrs. Pollen exclaimed. "Yes; it is quite true. You told me your-

self that you were egotistic and selfish, and I don't know what else, and that you cared nothing about your fellow man or woman. Don't I know now that you pass all your days and half your nights, I dare say, plotting and scheming and planning how to do somebody a good turn? Don't talk to me; I know you! so does my pal, Christian Pilgrim; he has found you out! That's not all—he has become your accomplice; he told me so.'

"Well, well," Mrs. Pollen said, not ungratified by his words, "time will unfold me and we shall see. Meanwhile it looks a lovely night, and the moon is up. Will you take me for one turn in the grounds or the gardens, or whatever they are called?" They passed out of the crowd and into the

quiet of the evening niv. Camiola and George Lisle were already in the gentler; end began wandering about there for some names. Camiola was not listening with deep attention to her companion's words. Her mind was a little distraught to-night. Almost for the first time in her life she was beginning to feel uphappy.

Suddenly George came to a sudden stand and said : "Do you think I am a coward, Camiola ?" Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup.

She turned on him a look half-amused, half surprised; notificate least serious.

Yes; do you think I am a coward?

ALL THE PEOPLE UNANIMOUSLY APPLAUD IT.

The crowds in New Orleans at the Great Exposition, on their return home are loud in their approval of the honesty of the renowned Louisiana State Lottery. This is true, even when the scheme meets their disapproval. The next grand drawing will occur on Tuesday, June 16th, when she will give \$150,000 for \$10, and throw around promisenously over half a million of dollars among her admirers, of which M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., will give all information. The entire management will be by Generals G. T. Beauregard, of La., and Jubal A. Early, of Va.

A German squadron is to be formed for service in Zanzibar.

A SUCCESSFUL RESULT.

Mr. Bloomer, of Hamilton, Out., suffered for many years with a painful running sore upon one of his legs, which hattled all attempts to heal until he used Burdock Blood Bitters, which speedily worked a perfect cure.

Mme. Cabel, a Belgian singer, and William Young, governor of Gold Coast, are

A TRUE STATEMENT.

"Kind words can never die," and there are none but kind words spoken regarding Hagyard's Yellow Oil, that old reliable 12 medy for external and internal use. It cures rheumatism, deafness, croup, sore throat, and all soreness and wounds of the fiesh.

During the two weeks ending April 4ti there were 188 deaths from cholera in Cal cutta.

A FOURFOLD WORK.

Burdock Blood Bitters act at the same time upon the liver, the bowels, the kidneys and the skin, relieving or curing in every case. Warranted satisfactory or money refunded.

The St. Petersbarg Novoe Vremya says f. arge number of Russian troops are going to the Afghan frontier.

Mr. T. C. Wells, chemist and druggist, to her mother, which much delighted them Port Colborne, Ont., writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspepie Cure sells well, and gives the best of satis faction for all diseases of the blood. It never fails to root out all diseases from the system. cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, etc., purities the blood and will make you look the picture of health and happiness.

> Regular shipments of rhubarb are now made from Salem, Ore., to Boston.

Every bottle of Arnica and Oil line sold is narranted by the proprietors to give sati-faction or money will be refunded.

Sarvival of the ntest. Downs' Elixir has outlived every other cough remedy simply because it is the pest.

More people, adults and children, are trouided with costiveness than with any other ailment. Dr. rienry Baxter's Man drake hitters will care costiveness and prevent the diseases which result from it.

The Ohio Valley, not Dakota, is the great centre of wheat production in the United

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER BUTTER COLOR.

BURLINGTON, VT. May 3rd, 1882. I hereby certify that I have examined the Butter Color prepared by Wells Richardson & Co., and that the same is free from alkali or any other substance injurious to health ; that I have compared it with some of the best of the other Butter Colors in the market and find it to be more than twenty-five per cent. stronger in color than the best of the others.

I am satisfied that it is not liable to become rancid, or in any way to injure the butter. have examined it after two months free ex posure to the air in a place liable to large changes of temperature, and found no trace of rancidity, while other kinds similarly exposed became rancid. A. H. ŠABÍN. Prof. Chemistry, University of Vermont.

The ordinary revenues of the city of Paris are 254,494,983 francs - \$50,898,996 - per

Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap is a delightful toilet luxury as well as a good curative for skin disease.

The fortune of the Marquis of Ripon is \$600,000 a year.

As Sweet As Honey is Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup, yet sure to destroy and expel worms.

Mr. Dodd, Queen's Counsel, has been appointed Crown Prosecutor at Dublin, to succeed to Mr. McDermott, recently appointed solicitor of Ireland.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites.

Its use in Lung Troubles. Dr. Hiram CauoRETTO, of Jacksonville, Fla., says: "I have
prescribed your Emulsion to a number of patients with lung troubles, and they have been greatly benefitted by it."

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

MARGARET MATHER PRONOUNCED SUCCESS OF THE NEWSTAR-THE SUPERIORITY OF HER "IULIER" ZHE

It is always a pleasure to meet with genius; It is always a pleasure to meet with genius; and, when we come under its spell, it is our duty to recognize and applaud it. Monday night the Montreal public had that pleasure, and, we are happy to say, did not hesitate to translate its deep sense of gratification into spontaneous outbursts of enthusiasm, delight, and approval. Miss Margaret Mather had glided into our that the first furnament almost unpersized and theatrical firmament almost unperceived, and theatrical hymaneur almost unperceived, and entirely unknown; but the eye of the critical and fashionable addience which filled the Academy of Music was not slow to detect the brilliancy of the new star. There was no need of a telescope to discover its lustre and its dimensions, or to determine its position. Mannet Mathar in the localiness of her named garet Mather; in the loveliness of her person, and in the brightness of her intellect, in the gradefulness of her every movement, stood forth luminous and grand. She first captured the sympathics of her audience, then provoked their enthusiastic admiration and won a verdict which, in the estimation of the Canadian metropolis, accords her a place of honor in the charmed and exclusive circle of the acknowledged queens of the dramatic art. Miss Mather is a young lady of remarkable attainments. She is comparatively young to the stage which she honors and of which she has become so bright an ornament. At the suggestion and solicitation of Mr. J. M. Hill, a wealthy merchant of Chicago, and who is her enterprising and worthy manager, she abanenterprising and worth immager, she scan-doned the artist's brush five years ago and con-secrated herself to the art of painting by word and action. What painting has lost, the drama his gained a hundred fold by that change in her career, Since her debut in Chicago three cears ago there has been no decline, no retro-ression in her progress up the tall heights of fame and honor. The number of her con-quests, covering the principal cities and quests, covering the principal cities and states of America, and the measure of the success, extending over the wide and varied field of what is best in tragedy, drama and coincidy, for the first three years, and for a young girl of twenty-three summers, are as extraordi pary as they are unprecedented. In the midst of all these triumphs Miss Mather has allowed weither floral tributes nor frantic plaudits, nor praise nor flattery to turn her head. Ever too test and unassuning, she knows no other rayety or ambition but a devotion to her art, which has become a second nature. She in consequence comes to the performance She in consequence comes to the performance of her part with a determination to excel and to make the most intelligent and effective use of her great talents. She demonstrated this last night in the presentation of Shakspeare's "Romeo and Juliet." No artist could be better equipped, mentally or herically for a newsperful and sadustive recommendation. bysically, for a powerful and seductive pour trayal of this inimitable creation of the English et. With a voice as harmonious and as faithul and correct in intonation as a musical bell; with a depth and warmth of feeling that were ever under control; with features that told with eloquent muteness of the varying emotions with etoquent mateness of the varying enotions of the soul; with grace and beauty in every line and curve of a well-proportioned figure, Miss Mather had great natural advantages to rise to an excellence of pourtrayal which might be rivalled, but which certainly cancot be surpassed. Juliet, and the magnitude of the content of the conte to whom the imagination of the poet imparted o much of maiden innocence and sweetness, so much of woman's passionate love and torce of will, and so much of nature's grief and despair, sults they would soon find out for themselves, was played by Margaret Mather with such an H you like to make non of this testing in air of intense realism, unconscious carnestness and natural power, that absolutely nothing was left to the imagination to bring the portraiture up to the prototype. Space will not allow us to deal with the details of the performance; out we cannot refrain from chronicling and testifying to seven distinct triumphs of Miss Mather's genius and art. In the balcony scene the innocent rapture of a maiden's love never found gentler vent from the lips and eyes of woman than it did from Mar-

In the scene with the Nurse, who brings love tidings from Romeo, but dallys, amid aches and pains, to communicate them to the fair and anxious Juliet, Miss Mather is irresistably charming, and proves the superiority of her conception of how things ought to be done. When the news is brought to Juliet that Tybalt is dead and that Romeo is banished; when the father acts off the distracted girl for refusing to marry a man she cannot love; when Jaliet flies to the frar in anguish and despair, and seeks his ghostly counsel, in all these situations Miss Mather rose to a grandeur of acting which held the audience breathless and spellbound. Her greatest triumph, however, was in her incom-parable rendering of the dread soliloquy over the horrors of the ancestral tomb, just before she swallowed the friar's soporofic. The death f Juliet was most impressive and realistic. It

was a worthy climax to a progress of triumph.

The support was admirable. Milnes Levick, as Mercutio, played as we nover saw him play. He carried the house by storm. Mr. Paulding as Romeo was unusually strong and gave evi-dences of power and culture which were warmly appreciated. Miss Jamieson made a nurse who could get the best of references and would have no difficulty in getting a place. The cast all through was good and contributed to the success of the performance.

DANGER AHEAD!

There is danger ahead for you if you negleet the warnings which nature is giving you of the approach of the fell-destroyer—consumption. Night-sweats, spitting of blood, loss of appetite—these symptoms have a terrible meaning. You can be cured if you do not wait until it is too late. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," the greatest blood-purifier known, will restore your lost health. As a nutritive, it is far superior to cod liver oil. All druggists.

FOUR MEN LEAP TO DEATH.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 28.—An accident occurred at the Kanawha Mining Colliery, in this county, this morning about 7 o'clock, in which three men and a boy were cilled. Two cars loaded with thirteen miners were ascending the incline, 800 feet up the nounlain-side to the mines. When about taif way up a brake-band broke on the drum, ausing the man at the drum to lose ontrol of the machine. The descendng car, loaded with cosl, was run-ing opposite the car containing the men. t descended rapidly, while the other not up with lightning rapidity. Nine men imped out of the car as it started and essped with a few slight acratches, but three en and the boy remained in the car until it hd attained a high speed, when they also imped. They were thrown against some there, instantly killing Thomas Slaughter, Hix Thomas and John Prite, aged twelve yers. The two men leave a widow and six clidren each. Edward Mancoran, in jumpin, sustained injuries from which he died a fe hours later. He recently arrived from Egland and leaves a large family. The bdies were frightfully mangled.

LADIES will have no idea in how many avs Diamond Dyes can be used with pleasure " Couad profit until they read the story of n John's Wife," published by Wells & ichardson Co., Montreal, P.Q. Sand stamper book and sample, eard, with full directors for fifty different uses.

Booth does not look at others who play his rts, fearing unconscious in tation. He has ver seen "Hamlet" played except by his

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFLICTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

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

Market Place, Pocklington, York, October 2nd, 1882. Sir,-Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persua ded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise ar yone suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the re-If you like to make use of this testimonial you are quite at liberty to do so.

Yours respectfully, (Signed) R. TURNER.
Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleause the bowels from all irritating sub stances, and leave them in a healthy condi-

tion. They cure costiveness.
St. Mary street, Peterborough, November 29th, 1881.

Sir, -It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses trol the Soudan, provided action was taken of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking to suppress the slave trade and develop comtwo bottles of it I feel quite cured.

I am, Sir, yours truly, Mr. A. J. White. William Brent. Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16th, 1882. completion of the railway between Suakin Mr. A. J. White. -Dear Sir-I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial,

it has restored me womain, yours respectfully,

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

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

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

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

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

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

would fancy almost that the people were be-ginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satisfaction so great.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, W. BOWKER.

The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one

(Signed) To A. J. WHITE, Esq. A. J. WHITE, (limited) 67 St James

street, Montreal.

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

A STRANGE CRIMINAL.

St. Louis, May 28 .- Flora Emily Downs, who claims to have worked as a newspaper writer in England and Toronto, Canada, deliberately broke a window of a jewellery store here last night, and abstracted several valwable articles, making no attempt to escape.
When arrested she told a pitiful story of poverty and desperation. She went from Terento to Chicago a short time ago, but not getting employment, came here and was no more successful; having exhausted her means she became desperate and determined to food. She first attempted forgery, hy signing the name of a prominent broker here to a cheque and presenting it to a bank, but was not arrested. She then determined to commit the act above described. She appears to be a woman of education and oulture.

ov. 1 to 4DEATH OF AINUN, 1994

If you are tired taking the large oldthioned griping pills, try Carter's Little phine Charles, (colored), founder of the
lls and take some comfort. A man dan't Roman Catholic order of Sisters of the Holy
and everything. One pill a dose.

New Orleans, May 22.—Mother Jose
to enforce the repulations there will be open
rebellion. It is reported that men are arming in several districts. A feeling of insecurity pervades official circles.

THE IRISH PARTY.

Dublin, May 27 .- The Whitsuntide campaign by the Parnellites is now in full tide, and mass meetings are held every day in various portions of Ireland, but principally in Ulster, and every Home Rule member of Parliament is on the stump. Their speeches confirm the belief that they will oppose tooth and nail the renewal of the Irish Crimes Act. They also declare their intention of ventilating and opposing the Irish Land Purchase bill unless it is radically amended. The amendments which they propose are such as they know will never be conceded by the Government; but it is getting more and more evident that they do not want concessions and do want a fight. They are glad that the Land bill is to be introduced, for it will give them one more subject to debate in Parlament and thus cularge their opportunities for delaying the final adjournment. According to the Government programme there will be but two months to finish up the business of the present Parlinment between the re-assembling in June and the wished for final adjournment in August. The Parnellites believe that they can compel the continuance of the session long beyond the first of August, and they propose to do so, partly in the hope of worrying their opponents into abandoning coercion, and partly to embarrass the Liberals by leaving them no time to propare for the general elections in

A GLOOMY VACATION. LONDON, May 28. - There is no doubt that the Ministry is turning this unusually long Whitsuntide holiday to the best use in making every effort to have definite decisions to present when Parliament meets. Lord Rosebery's visit to Berlin is of the highest importance, as Lord Rosebery's relations with Mr Gladstone have been of the most intimate and personal kind. The Marquis of Hartington is in the north of Ireland opening a political club. Sir Charles Dilke is in Dublin conferring with Earl Spencer. Mr. Errington is there also trying to carry out the government a scheme to play off the Catholics against the Nationalists by securing a loyal archbishop. Mr. Chamberlain is in Paris. Mr. Gladstone alone rests. He is almost ill at Hawarden. It is reported that Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, will resign in a few days on account of ill health. While thus anxious to accomplish something after the recess, the only important piece of news thus far is adverse. It is asserted that the English proposals recently offered to the Turkisl Envoy, Hussan Felimi Pacha, for the occupation of the Soudan by Turkey, have been declined by the Porte.

للمرابع والمحجود والمستحصور TURKEY AND THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, May 27. -It is asserted that the English proposals offered to the Turkish envoy, Fehmi Pashs, for the occupation of the Soudan by Turkey, have been declined. Fehmi Pasha returned to Constantinople with the proposals on the 14th inst., after having had an interview with De Freycinct, the French Minister of Foreign Atlairs, who assured him that France would not oppose Turkish occupation of Suakim or any part of the Soudan over which the Sultan claimed suzerainty. The refusal to accept the proposals after the assurance received from De Freycinct causes considerable surprise. It is believed in some quarters that the government received official notice from Turkey yesterday that its terms would not be accepted and that this was the reason for the issuance of the order for the Guards to land at Alexandria. The proposals permitted the Turkish government to occupy and conmerce. The Porte would be free to assert suzerain rights over the whole of the Soudan, including the Province of Dongola, The and Berber under a concession to an English company, was to be part of the understand-ing with the Turkish government, although it which I did. I am now happy to state that had not been formally referred to in the pro-it has restored me to complete health.—I re-

RUSSIA PUSHING AHEAD.

LONDON, May 28.-The Russian censors press despatches are exerting themselves to the utmost to suppress the fact that, notwithstanding the favorable prospect for peace, the Russian war preparations are still being pressed with extraordinary vigor. The news, however, reaches London by various roundabout routes, and it is known that there is an immense move ment of troops still in progress toward Central Asia. Large bodies of infantry, cavalry, field artillery and railway and telegraph builders are pressing forward in an almost continuous stream from European Russia through the Franscaucation provinces across the Caspian Sea and eastward toward the Afghan frontier. The work of strengthening the Russian defences on the Black Sea is actively proceeding, and the fortifying of Sebastopol especially is being pressed with feverish energy.

FLIGHT OF GLADSTONE.

LONDON, May 28.—Swarms of Whitsuntide holiday makers are spoiling Mr. Gladstone's rest at Hawarden. To day a couple of thousand Liberal excursionists from Lancashire and a party of American tourists marched in proces sion to the castle from Hawarden Station to see the Premier. Mr. Gladstone, however, had received timely warning of the invasion and took to the woods, not returning until the visitors had retired.

A DISGRACE TO HUMANITY

DUBLIN, May 27 .-- At a meeting of the Ladies' Sanitary Association yesterday Sir Chas. Dilke said the condition of the homes of the poor in Ireland was a disgrace to the age. It was a bounden duty to those interested to diminish the evil.

EMPEROR WILLIAM WORSE.

BERLIN, May 28 .- The Emperor William is somewhat worse this morning. The in testinal trouble became more serious yesterday afternoon, and the Emperor passed a restless night. The Imperial family was summoned from Potsdam.

RED FLAGS OF PARIS. Paris, May 28 .- The Government have de

cided to introduce a bill prohibiting the dis-

cept the national tricolor and recognized flags

play anywhere in France of all emblems, ex

of foreign nations. A MARQUIS ILL. LONDON, May 28.—The Marquis of Har tington is ill at Dublin. His proposed ora-

tions at Belfast and elsewhere have been abandoned. LAND TAX REGULATIONS.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 28,-An intense feeling of dissetisfation toward the Dominion Government's land tax regulations is apreading throughout British Columbia Secession is openly threatened. A telegram sent to Ottawa yesterday says if an attempt he made

THE NORTH-WEST.

RIRL'S INTERVIEW WITH THE CHAP-LAIN OF THE HALIFAN BAT-TALION.

Wisniped, Man., May 26. Rev. Mr. Pitblade, of this city, was on board the steamer Northcote when Risl was being conveyed to Saskatoon. He had some conversation with the rebel leader and the following is extracted from a report of this which he gives in private letters. Riel said he was forced to ight by the mounted police and Hudson's Bay company's officers. They tyrannized over the hair breeds and abused their power. Q. Is this not a bad job for you? A. Yes: very bad, but the good Providence has prevented it from being worse. Had the Indians we expected joined us we would have

been much stronger and abler to resist. Q. How many men had you in the fight ? A. About 500. I expected an attack on the north side and left 150 men to resist an attack on that side. This weakened us on the

Q. Where were you during the fight? A. At first, when the mist was on the river, I was on the north side, but when the attack was made I went everywhere among the

men and all through the pits. Riel further said that the people compelled him to fight and would not let him go back to Montana. He was on his way to give himself up to General Middleton when captured by the scouts. Another extract from the conversition reads : --

Q Will the Indians fight: A. I do not know. Col. Otter's atta k upon the Indians. provented them from joining us. Had they come as they were expected the fight would have been worse. I had about 250 of them

Q. Did you send messengers to them over the country after the Fish Creek hattle? A. Yes, I sent them to Qu'Appelle and Battle-

ford, but not to Calgary.

As to religion, Rev. Mr. Pitblado says: had several long conversations with Riel on the subject of his religious views. He seems to be quite willing to talk, and declares that he is not at one with the Church of Rome. He is evidently trying to create sympathy for himself among Protestants.

In reply to a question as to what he would unswer if charged with treason, Itiel rambled off to a former repetition. He would advance the former treaty made by the Government with him, and also his being recognized as Governor of Manitoba for two mouths. He had not at this time rebelled against the Government; also, that he was a citizen of the United States and could not be a traiter to Canada. Asked why he went to the States, he said: At the solicitation of Archbishop Tache. He continued: "I knew that the Government was between a cross-fire from the Opposition and my sympathizers. I told the Archbishop that there seemed something wrong in asking me to go, but I would leave the consequences with him. He said a friend or friends would give me two hundred pounds. I replied that I would not take money in that way, but if the Government would pay me for my services while governor and while serving against the Fenians and give me something for damages I would. After a while an assurance was given, and I went to St. Paul and stayed there some months. When the elections came on the Archbishop sent for me and I came back. was returned for Provencher three times and as often turned out of the house and declared an outlaw, and then I went to the States to which I was banished for live years.

Q. How much money did the government give you! A. They gave me eight hundred pounds and my wife two hundred pounds.

HOW POUNDMAKER SUREENDERED. WINNIPEG, May 27 .- The following is the | ton and Quebec. message which Poundmaker addressed to Gen. Middleton at Prince Albert :-

"Six,--I am camped with my people in the east end of the Engle Hills, where I am reached by the news of the surrender of Riel. No letter came with the news, so I cannot tell how far it may be true. I send some of my men to you to learn the truth and terms of peace and hope you will deal kindly with them. I and my people wish you to send us the terms in writing, so that we may be under no misunderstanding from which so much trouble arises. We have twenty-one prisoners whom we have tried to treat well in every respect. With greeting. (Signed)

POUNDMAKER,

His X mark. Gen. Middleton was on the steamer Northcote en route for Battleford when he received the message and sent Poundmaker's runner

back with the following reply:—
"Роимимакен, -- I have utterly defeated the half-breeds and Indians and have made prisoners of Riel and most of his councillors. have made no terms with them. Neither will I make terms with you. I have men enough to whip you and your people, or at least to drive you away to starve, and will do so unless you bring in the teams you took, yourself and your councillors to meet me with your arms at Battleford or Tuesday, the 26th. am glad to hear you treated the prisoners well and have released them. [Signed, | Free Minuteron, Major-General."

SIGNS OF A SPEEDY RETURN OF THE TROOPS. WINNIPEG, May 28. - General Middleton, it is now stated, will return from Battleford hy way of Edmonton. He apprehends no further danger at either Edmonton or Calgary and sees no reason for sending more troops to these places. The Royal Grenadiers have arrived at Battleford, also part of A Battery. A courier from General Strange's command has arrived at Battleford. Big Bear has left his position at Frog Lake and his whereabouts is unknown, though it is thought he is coming this way. Strange is doubtless on his trail. A lot of horses, cattle and implements have been brought in by the police, being found among the Indians, and most of it recognized and given over to the settlers. The Indians who butchered Mr. Smart have been taken. The citizens have been relieved from military duty, and farmers have gone to the remains of their houses and farms. Agricultural operations on a small scale are being carried on in the neighborhood of the town but farmers are yet afraid to take their families away from the fort to their former abodes.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, May 28.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Lungelier asked if the government had deducted from the pay of the late Achillo Blais, of the 9th Buttalion, his funeral expenses.

Hon. Mr. Caron said the story was not true. Every expense connected with the volunteers who have died had been met by he government, so far as they could be as-

certained by the department.

Mr. Langelier—Is it true, as stated by the special correspondence of the Toronto Mail from Clarke's Crossing on the ith May, that

ing they destroyed the windows of the residence of one Vandal, broke up the clock and bedsteads, and strewed the floor with the remains of broken turniture, and then, next day, set the house on fire; is it the intention of the government to instruct the command ing officer to take the necessary steps to prevent a repetition of such excesses and to punish those who have been guilty of

them ? Hon. Mr. Caron-It is not true. Strict orders were given by Gen. Middleton to the sian outpost fired upon a Chinese outpost in force not to fire any house or to abuse any property under pain of sovere punishment. Official despatches received mention nothing about Madame Tourand's house, her sewing machine or her stove. Broken windows must be expected where guns are brought to bear upon a building. No official report has been received as to the furniture in Vandal's house, the commanding officer, who knows his duty, to look after the troops under his to that office ciace the Reformation

Hon. Mr. Blake-How many claims of Manitoba half-breeds remain unacknowledged by the Government for want of proof?

Sir John Macdonald-The report of the department is that there are diffeen which require additional evidence before they can be recognized.

Hon. Mr. Blake-How many half-breed claims have so far been recognized by the commission now at work.

Sir John Macdonald-The commissioners have up to date reported 140 certificates for scrip for the North-West half breeds. Hon. Mr. Blake-Has the Government given any instructions to General Middleton

as to the disposal of the insurgents who have urrendered. Hon. Mr. Caron - No instructions were is ued, except that the prisoners should be for-

worded to Regina to be tried.

Hon. Mr. Blake Were any instructions given to General Middleton or has any report been received from him regarding his message to the insurgents at the Fish Creek tight,

his message to Riel at Batoche. Hon. Mr. Caron-No instructions were given. The letter written by General Mid-

ileton was read in the house by myself. Hon. Mr. Blake - Has the government re-ceived accounts not yet laid on the table regarding the tights at Duck Lake, Fish Creek and Batoche, the fight with Poundmaker, the evacuation of Carlton and affairs at Frog

Lake and Fort Pitt ?
Hon, Mr. Caron I have communicated to the House the despatches I have received. Now that the troubles, I hope, are very nearly over, the department expects to receive official reports, which will at once be laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Blake-Does the number of mounted police exceed that authorized by law :

Sir John Macdonald-Recruits to the number of 240 have been engaged, and it is prob able we will get a good many from the battalions now in the North-West when they are ordered home.

Hon, Mr. Blake-Does the Government in end to propose some increase of pay to the volinteers on active service, so that their families may not be dependent upon private subscriptions for subsistence !

Sir John Macdonald-The whole question of the treatment of the volunteers on active service, and also of their families and of the families of those who have fallen and those who have been wounded, is under the consideration of the Government, and the matter will be submitted to l'arliament before it rises at the present session.

Upon the return of A and B Battery from active duty is is understood a school of instruction will be formed and suitable barracks, with necessary quarters for officers constructed. One portion of the school will be mounted and that will be conducted in a similar manner to those at Toronto, Frederic-

A PECULIAR INTRODUCTION

WINNIPEG, May 28.—Armstrong, the scout who captured Riel, reports the following incident as having occurred after Riel brought into the presence of Gen. Middle ton :- " Here is Riel," said the scout. The General arose suddenly, and, looking at Riel, said: "You must be tired, Mr. Riel; please take a seat. Be seated Mr. Riel." "I loft then," remarked Armstrong.

(For later news from North-West see eighth page.)

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 26.—The appointment of Hon. H. W. Phalen, of St. Louis, as United States consul-general at Halifax, is very favorably received here. Thirty years ago he removed to St. Louis, and has just been appointed consul-general of his native province. He served several years in the Missouri legislature and senate, and is the author of a system of charities organized in all Missouri cities and towns.

The Boynton affair in New York and its scrious result to the sentry and officers of the Garnet has taught a lesson to the whole British fleet. Warships were lying in the harbor last night; a man was rowing a boat near the gunbout Canada ufter hours and failed to respond to the hail of the sentry, either not hearing or treating it with contempt, where upon the sentry promptly fired upon the stranger. This quickly brought him to his senses. A boat was immediately lowered from the warship and the man made prisoner and taken on board. An investigation followed, when it was shown that he was more tupid than malicious and he was set at iberty, thankful that he had escaped the sentry's bullet. The affair created quite an excitement here. It is rumored that the flaghip Northampton, Admiral Commeral, will shortly be relieved by the ironclad Bellerophon, carrying the flag of Admiral Foley.

A U. S. CONSUL IN THE TOILS. RIO JANEIRO, May 26. -The Southern mail brings an explanation of the grounds for the arrest of Mackay, the U. S. consul at Rio Grande do Sul, on April 16th. Mackay had long been a special mark for the attacks of a caricaturing paper, of which Thadeo de Amorim was the editor. Finally, the attacks culminated in attacks upon Mackay's mother, and in scandalous assertions as to his own intimacy with two respectable ladies. Mackay was seated in the theatre on the evening of the 16th, when Amorim passed and scraped his feet to draw attention. He looked at the consul in an insulting manner and spat loudly. Machay jumped up, and after an exchange of words Amorin raised his sword stick and struck at Mackay, but the stick caught in a chandelier and broke Mackay then drew a revolver and fired four shots, three of which slightly wounded Amorim. The latter then drow a pistol and fired, but the pisto! was seized by a bystander, whose hand was mangled by the charge

A shild with two tongues is said to be livand destroyed a quantity of icles belong from the root and on the first. The moreover, that messles are treated too lightly ing to the first noticed it when the child was by mothers, nurses and caretakers of child-the during from the root and on the first. The moreover, that messles are treated too lightly mother first noticed it when the child was by mothers, nurses and caretakers of child-the during from the root and on the child was by mothers, nurses and caretakers of child-the during from the root and on the child was by mothers, nurses and caretakers of child-the during from the root and on the child was by mothers, nurses and caretakers of child-the during from the root and on the child was by mothers, nurses and caretakers of child-the during from the root and on the child was by mothers, nurses and caretakers of child-the during from the root and on the child was by mothers, nurses and caretakers of child-the during from the root and on the child was by mothers, nurses and caretakers of child-the during from the root and on the child was by mothers, nurses and caretakers of child-the during from the root and on the child was by mothers, nurses and caretakers of child-the during from the root and on the child was by mothers, nurses and caretakers of child-the during from the root and on the child was by mothers, nurses and caretakers of child-the during from the root and on the child was by mothers, nurses and caretakers of child-the during from the root and on the child was by mothers, nurses and caretakers of child-the during from the root and on the child was by mothers, nurses and caretakers of child-the during from the root and on the child was by mothers, nurses and caretakers of child-the during from the root and on the child was by mothers, nurses and caretakers of child-the during from the child was by mothers, nurses and caretakers of child-the during from the child was by mothers and caretakers of child-the during from the child was by mothers and caretakers of child-the during from the child nearly as large as the real tongue, any other contagious disease.

BREVITIES.

Prince Antoine of Hohenzollern is dying. Six newspapers have been suppressed at Warsaw.

The Earl of Roseberry has gone to the Hague from Berlin.

There are tifteen industrial schools in New York City.

Pekin advices say it is reported that a Rus-Manchooria.

A commission from the Admiralty is eximining sites for defensive works on the English coast.

The Earl of Selkirk, who died very rich lately, left a year's salary to all employed on his estates.

The Hon. John Naish, the new Lord Chan-

The French copy of the treaty of peace between China and France has been agreed to. Nothing now remains but the compilation of the Chinese copy.

The best rice is that raised in South Carolina, where the rice is sown in trenches, which are eighteen apart, and flooded to a depth of several inches,

Allowing every benefit of doubt, the entire figures for the strictly native Christians in India cannot be placed above 1,200,000, which represents has than one half of I per cent of the whole population of 250,000.

An official account of the trouble at Kowhang is that nine Badjows ran annek, killed a doctor and three Sikn policemen, and vounded a police commander. Seven lows were killed. The affair has no political importance.

In Cuba two hours before a paper is distributed on the street a copy must be sent, with the editor's name, to the government and one to the Censor. When the paper is returned with the Censor's indorsement the paper may go out to the public.

The Old Testament Revision Company, which has just submitted its report to Convocation in England, held eighty-five sessions, and finished in June, 1884. These sessions, of about ten days each, comprised 792 days of six hours at a sittings.

The Wisconsin brewers have discovered that the new license law is so loosely drawn that a brewing company may retail its own beer without a license. The result is that now heer shops are springing up in the cities of that state.

A Baltimore house the other day sold, in a lump, 40,000 cases of tomatoes and 10,000 cases of corn. The price paid for the former was \$24 cents per dozen, and for the latter 75 cents. This was one of the largest deals in canned goods ever perfected. The champion peach tree in the Delaware region, according to local fame, is a tree eight

or ten inches in diameter and heary with age Last season it yielded eight crate; of mercan tile fruit, hesides a bushel and a half picked from the ground. The loss of petroleum spirit from leakage and evaporation was as much as 18 per cent. annually some ten years ago, but this has

been reduced to S per cent, in many store-

houses, and Germany claims to have reduced it to I per cent. George W. Rose, of Westfield, Mass., lost a treasured family heirloom in a fire at his old iomestead, in Granville, last week. It was a piano made in London 144 yeurs ago. He had intended to present it to the Westfield

Athenaum. One of Dr. Livingston's early discoveries was Irike Ngami, in South Africa, and it was then a favorite resort of elephants and other large animals. A recent explorer has found in place of the lake an arid spot devoid of

both game and vegetation. A reformed drunkard offers the following recipe as an infallible cure for the liquor habit :--Sulphate of iron, 5 grains; magnesia, 10 grains; pepperment water, If drachms; spirit of nutmeg, 1 drachm. This forms one draught. Two draughts to

be taken each day. The French habit of addressing inferiors as thou" caused a strike at Stettin recently, where the Journeymen Butchers' Union "went out" and remained out until their masters agreed to address them only with the polite " you." But since the journeymen had grown so proud the master butchers decided that it would not longer be proper to humiliate them by giving them tips over and above

their wages. The weather forecasts of M. C. Montigny, of Brussels, for the years 1883 and 1884 have been verified to the letter. They have been based on the hypothesis that blue largely predominates in the twinkling of the stars when there is much water in the atmosphere, and that the preponderance of green, or more rarely of violet, is indicative of great dryness. He conducts his observations by means of an instrument called a scintillometer, and

the predictions are made for a long period. Captain Howard, whose bravery saved the day to the Dominion troops in their recent fight with the Riel insurgents, is a native of Connecticut. He served in the war of the rebellion, and also five years in the regular army, where he had considerable experience in Indian warfare. He is a brave, cool-headed soldier, thoroughly familiar with army life, and he is also a very skillful machinist, possessing a complete knowledge of the mechanism of a Gatling gun.

The following is a list of the twelve greatest paintings, according to a New York art critic:—I. Liuben's Descent from the Cross. 2. Rafael's Sistine Madonna. 3. Da Vinei's Last Supper. 4. Rafael's Transfiguration.
5. Domenichino's Last Communion of St.
Gerome 6. Gkido's Aurora. 7. Murillo's Immaculate Conception, S. Michael Angelo's Last Audgment. 9. Volterra's Descent from the Cross. 10. Titian's Assumption of the Virgin. 11. Guido's Beatrice Cenci. 12. Correggio's Nativity.

A few seasons ago an English duchess, whose way is to go ahead in pleasure, went to try her luck at the Monaco tables, where she soon got to the bottom of her purse. She went to the director to ask a loan, offering a pair of earrings with solitaire diamonds as a pledge. "We don't take gages." was the answer. "Our terms are cash, and nobody is trusted." "But I am the Duchess ofsaid her Grace. "That doesn't matter. many duchesses come here who want

borrow.' The extraordinary fatelity of measies of late years is attracting the attention of the public, and calling for the comments of medical men. Since January last 450 children have died of the disease in New York city, while in 1884 the number of deaths for the Amorim was taken out to have his wounds dressed and Mackey surrendered to the police.

Same period was only 144, while the total for the year was 762. The doctors say that the police. so many grown people with pneumonia have made measles unusually fatal—sudden and

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WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 3, 1885

HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP TACHÉ considers the surrender of Poundmaker to be the signal for the termination of all hostilities in the North-West. His Grace has expressed his Parnell is accused of receiving a large conviction that the whole trouble among the sum from Earl Spencer. His whole Indians as well as among the half-breeds is policy is described as whiggery, disover, and that the volunteers will be enabled to return to their respective homes in the East without much more delay.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD has introduced an amendment to the Indian clause of the Franchise Bill which will have the effect of removing the most objectionable feature of that clause. By this amendment the Premier proposes to disqualify the Indians in the North-West, Keewstin and Manitoba, and all those Indians on any reserve in the rest of the Dominion who are not in possession and occupation of a separate and distinct tract of land in such reserve, and whose improvements on such a tract of land are not of the value of at least \$150, and not otherwise possessed of other qualifications entitling him to be registered on the list of voters under the act.

treaty with China, by which all the barriers heretofore existing against the free diffusion of the demoralizing drug throughout the Chinese Empire will be abolished. This opium traffic, which brings so much degradafinitely worse than the slave traffic. There both his soul and body. Civilization has succeed in filling it, and adds:-" And vet much more reason to rebel against the opium shese men who have made their untraffic than it had to put down the slave supported charges, and who have asked traffic.

THE special war correspondent of an even ing contemporary sends a despatch in which to catch a glimpse of the rebel leader, Louis Riel. The correspondent makes out Riel an abject coward and as a man almost afraid of his own shadow. He tells us that he found Riel "walking to and fro on a small grass " plot east of the guard house. Riel looked "up nervously at the intruder, betraying and light wines, will, as a matter of "fear." The idea of Louis Riel betraying course, meet with the fierce denunciafear and shaking like a leaf at the sight of a tion of prohibition fanatics; but, on harmless and modest correspondent is rather rich! Who knows but if that correspondent | reasonable people will not fail to approve had walked up to the rifle pits before the the step taken, and we believe this latbattle at Batoche he would not have equally ter category of citizens is largely in the frightened the entire half-breed army out of their boots, and forced them to "look nervous is an evil one and is unsound. Proand betray fear."

Some of the white settlers in the North West who have suffered losses at the hands of the Indisns, are showing an inclination to get the Indisns, are showing an inclination to get ahead of the law and to deal out justice after in the House. It says:—"Recognizing the method of Judge Lynch. The people of Battleford are said to be giving some uneasiness to the authorities in this respect. They want revenge and without delay. This is a bad spirit and is calculated to give rise to much trouble. A despatch says that a white settler of Battleford shot and killed an Indian in revenge for the death of a relative. Men who thus take the law into their own hands endanger the peace of the community and invite swift and terrible reprisals. The anthorities should take every precaution to repress such criminal

A CORRESPONDENT brought the Montreal Herald to task for not having condemned the mentiments in favor of Canadian independence which were expressed at the annual dinner of the Club National. Our contemporary reminds its correspondent, who is a chamnion of the Imperial Federation scheme, that this is a free country, and that those who choose to speak in favor of independence have a perfect right to do so. The Herald takes occasion to make a significant confession when it says: "However, we

federation, or increasing our powers and privileges as a nation by accepting Independence, we would without a moment's hesitation choose Independence." The sentiment The Post Printing & Publishing Co. is growing.

> IT is asserted that all attempts to convert the Radical members of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet to the coercion view have completely failed. The other day we were told how Earl Spencor walked arm in arm with Sir Charles Dilke through the Phoenix Park and explained the beauties of coercion amid the beauties of nature. But the Minister, while admiring the latter, refused to recognize any beauty in the Coercion act, the barbarous expression of hate and misgovernment. The Lord-Lieutenant then brought the Minister to the secret police (that nest of foul birds of the Ellis French stamp), and unfolded the records of that department to prove that crime is rampant in Ireland, or would be, but for coercion. Sir Charles Dilke's answer to the red Earl was neither very cheering nor encouraging to the tyrant. "Granting," said Sir Charles, that all these charges are true, we have more crimes within a given time in the metropolitan district of London alone than you have in all Ireland. Still we manage to get along with the ordinary machinery of criminal law and do not find it necessary to suspend the habeas corpus or abolish jury trials."

A SPECIAL cable despatch tells us that there is an angry split in the ranks of the Irish party, and that a pamphlet has appeared bitterly assailing the policy of the Parnellites and accusing them of false pretences, pecuniary motives and practical collusion with the British Government. The Irish national press is described as a ring of blood relations and paid agents. Mr. guised under a Nationalist name. Mr. Parnell is also called a converted Catiline. Such a combination of absurd and ludicrous statements about public affairs and the public men of a country is seldom to be found in cold print. It is incomprehensible how even the bitterest enemies of Mr. Parnell can coolly and deliberately put in black and white such evidences of their malice and of their powerlessness to hart. None but an idiot would venture to assert that Mr. Parnell is in the pay of the red Earl and that the Irish party are in collusion with the British Government.

THE Toronto World gives the News of the same city a sound and lively thrashing for the ungentlemanly position it has assumed in regard to the men and officers of the 65th Regiment of Montreal. It protests against any struggle that may ENGLAND is about to conclude a new opium arise between the French Canadians and the English provinces being fought out on the lowest plane where the fight would consist in national mud-slinging. The sewer journal and journalist, says the World, are about to go forth on a hunt for evidence tion to the benighted celestial, and which is in defence of their infamous charges of deso justly looked upon as "infamous," is in- bauchery, robbery and unmentionable offences. is no comparison between the slave in the Riordons, the proprietors of the News sugar or cotton plantations and the wretch | will never attempt to face Montreal with who is plied with opium. The latter loses | their wheelbarrow of muck, even if they do for time to investigate them, wish to draw a red herring across the track and escape responsibility by whining that they are being persecuted for resenting French aggression. he relates the difficulties he had to surmount They are simply being prosecuted for laying most disgraceful offences to the charge ef men who are respected in Montreal. That is the issue."

> THE action of the Senate in amending the Scott Act, so as to permit the sale of beer the other hand, all temperate and majority. The principle of prohibition hibition is too arbitrary a method of attaining the desired object. Acts of Parliament are not the remedies for, nor the preventives of, vice in any shape or form. Our contemporary, the Gazette, hints that the amendment as many people do that the drinking habit cannot be destroyed by act of Parliament, that the class whom it is especially desired to reach by the operation of local prohibition is exactly the class which cannot be thus affected, and that an illicit traffic in adulterated liquor follows as an in- Mr. Shaw Lefebre and Childers, who are of evitable consequence of the adoption of the Scott Act, there is a considerable sentiment in favor of the amendment made by the Senate. Partial prohibition is held by a numerous class to be capable of more effective application than total prohibition, and counter to the argument that hard liquors may be openly sold under the guise of light wines, there is advanced this fact that an illegal, an illicit anle, us not more easily possible under partial than under absolute probibition."

ANOTHER PROVINCE ON ITS MUSCLE.

British Columbia also threatens to become a source of weakness to the Confederation. That province has a new grievance. The Dominion lands regulations are said to clash in a very radical manner with the interests of the province, and the public press announce are free to confess that if the alternative were that if the authorities at Ottawa do not cease presented to us of losing the independence to mismanage the administration of the lands

largely upon the lumber trade for its living instead of endeavoring to ameliorate the situation, the government aggravated it by issuing unfair regulations for the disposal of timber limits. The feeling may be gauged from the following language used by a New Westminster paper, the British Columbian.

"In the face of this depression the Dominion government claps on such dues as will completely kill the lumber industry, which is one of the largest and most hopeful in the province. Thousands of men will be thrown out of employment if these regulations are enforced, and the popular sentiment moment in this province) will bittered to the verge of open rebellion. We do not counsel rebellion; but we notify the federal government that it is pursuing a policy fraught with danger to the integrity of the Dominion and that there are many men upon this coast who will not long be silent and passive witnesses of the ruinous effects of that policy. We call upon these men now to let their voices be heard at Ottawa in a firm demand that the obnoxious timber regulations be modified. If the government is foolish enough to neglect such a demand, other means of redress may not be wunting.

This is a rather plain warning. There is no attempt at concealing the extreme to which the people would be prepared to go if the Government persist in a policy which they consider antagonistic to the common as well as to the individual interest. Grievances and Rebellion seem to be the order of the day.

INDIAN ORANGEMEN.

A journal which is supposed to represent the views of the Hon. Minister of Customs, the Orange Sentinel, has given some supplementary reasons why the franchise should be extended to the tribal Indians. The reasons are as surprising as they are novel. Everyone knows that there are such beings as Orangemen in the civilized portion of the community, but there are few who were aware that Orangeism was extensively patronized among the Algonquins, the Iroquois or the Hurons. On the testimony of the Orange Sentinel, which appears to speak from the book, that is a fact. In its last issue, speaking about the proposal to give a vote to the tribal Indians, the Sentinel said :

"The question is of interest to Orangemen. for, as is well known, we have fourishing Orange lodges on many of the reservations; and we speak what we know when we say that many of the members of these lodges are as intelligent, as well informed and as capable men as are to be found anywhere in the Dominion. If given the franchise they would be likely to exercise the right as in telligently as any others. Those who hold a different view would do well to study carefully the able letter of Bio. Oronhyatekha to the London Free Press, which we repub-

Is this the reason why the ballot was given to the Indians? We all know that the Orange order is used as a tool to advance the political fortunes of certain wire-pulling members of the organization, who all nestle under the Conservative banner. At the command as a machine. There is no political independence tolerated in the ranks. If this is the case in the lodges of the white Orange. men, it would be idle to expect any improvement in the lodges of the Orange redskins.

According to an Ottawa contemporary it appears that Bro. Oronhyatekha, who by the way is a Dominion Government official as well as an Orangeman, has gone into nearly all the Indian reservations and established Orange lodges among those Indians who are to-day receiving aid from the government. This makes the situation all the more offensive. By what right does a government official undertake to entrap wards of the government into outh bound, secret and illegal organizations? A short enquiry into the matter ought to be demanded and made. Information on the doings of the Orange order in this direction would be of interest.

TROUBLE IN GLADSTONE'S CABINET. THERE is trouble in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. It does not proceed from the obloquy which attaches to the abortive outcome of the Soudan invasion, nor does it flow from the humble attitude assumed in the Afghan controversy. It is the Irish question which threatens to wreck the Government. It is a matter of dissension and division among its members, and it is a question whether these dissensions can be healed until opposed to any administrative and agrarian amelioration, but urge the perpetuation of coercion by a re-enactment of the Crimes Act. On the other hand there is the Rt. Hou. Mr. Chamberlain with Sir Charles Dilke, was not made a feature of the ministerial policy. When this situation was made known Gladstone's supporters. The Premier, seeing himself pressed, announced, without prethe shape of a Land Purchase Bill. But this attempt to conciliate the Radicals by offering to amend the purchase clauses reasors : first, because the proposed condi-

we are to believe those papers the popular ried out acceptably to the Irish people under dissatisfaction is widespread and the excite. the present system of local administration. ment is intense. British Columbia depends As the N.Y. Sun very justly remarks, "the English Radicals have at last awakened to and its prosperity. For the past two years the fundamental truth that reform legislathat trade has been greatly depressed, and tion for Ireland has hitherto begun at the wrong end, and that the first thing needed is a radical transformation of the machinery for enforcing the laws. Accordingly, Mr. Morley and his friends have for some time seconded Mr. Parnell in contending that a Local Government bill ought to precede even a Land Purchase bill. To insist, as Lord Spencer does, that a new Coercion bill should take precedence of both, is to offer Ireland a stone when she has been clamoring for bread."

The great point of difference now is whether the Coercion act shall be renewed for one or towards the federal government (by no three years; and then, it would only be some means too cordial at the present minor clauses of the act which would be recon minor clauses of the act which would be re-enacted. The Radicals insist on the briefer period or they will smash the Cabinet. Thus the fight has not been much of a victory for Spencer and his Coercion ring.

THE ORANGE LAMBS OF NEWFOUND. LAND.

The Newfoundland Orangeman is more Colorado beetle. In all the wide world Newfoundland seems to be the only spot where and courage to smash his neighbor's nose or the glass in his neighbor'r house. Last week prominent Catholic citizens at Conception Bay, rolled along, keeping up a constant howl of every one of them off the face of the earth. These Orange lambs made a demonstration of their meckness and gentleness every time they met a Catholic passerby. A young man named Ryan was the recipient of some of their attentions, but he did not know enough to receive them without being fatally injured, | wish the people to do anything, but priests Ryan's brother happened on the scene with a to do all; if they had been in favor of double-barrel gun, at the sight of which the trict fined the Orange ringleaders of the murderous exploit in the enormous sum of \$10, without imprisonment or hard labor. This heavy punishment, for the destruction of property and injury to life, had the effect of cooling the Orange effervescence for a few days. The following despatch from St. John's brings the news that the restoration of peace and harmony was not of very long

St. John's, May 27.—Despatches from various parts of Conception Bay state that Orange persecution of Roman Catholics continues unrelentingly. At Bread Cove a citizen fice all his property at one seventh its value, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, at Harbor Grace, and the gates of the convent were reof these self-seeking Brethren the order votes moved on Wednesday night and flung over Riel, and questioning him on that point wa

These Orangemen must have read the famous address of the Grand Master of Brit. ish North America, Bro. Smith, which he delivered the other day at Ottawa, and to which we alluded at the time in these columns. Bro. Smith and his colleagues, Messra, White, Wallace and Cochrane, all honorable members of Parliament, ought to be proud of their brethren in Newfoundland. We hope they will not fail to send them kindly greeting and encouragement. Modern Samsons who are able to walk off with the gates of public institutions are worth keeping an eye on, and are a positive credit to the Orange associa-

"CANADA, A FREE AND INDEPENDENT NATION."

Oce of the remarkable statements made at

the recent meeting held in this city to establish a branch of the Imperial Federation League, was that in Canada there was little or no disposition on the part of the people to seek their national independence. Nearly all the speakers at that meeting, who took special pains to declare themselves "Britons" before all, ridiculed the idea that Canada should ever set up house for itself. They attempted to disparage the journals that have backbone enough to advocate the cause of independence. and even ventured to dare any public man the close of the session. Earl Spencer, with to stand up and openly demand that the the other Whig members of the Cabinet, are Dominion assume national sovereignty. That challenge has been speedily answered. No less than six mayors of the leading cities and towns in this Province alone have come to the front declaring their sympathics to be in favor of the independence of Canada. These are the first magistrates of Montreal, Quebec, the opinion that the Government has dis. | Sorel, St. Johns, Iberville and St. Hyacinthe. graced itself long enough by tolerating an At the annual dinner of the Club National, oppressive and coercive administration in Ire- held last evening at the St. Lawrence land, when the entire country is at Hall, the most conspicuous and most imperfect peace with itself and its neighbors. portant toast on the list was that of Spencer, however, has been master of the the "Independence of Canada." The situation, by threatening to resign if coercion gathering was unusually large and representative. Members of the legislature, mayors of cities and towns, aldermen, to the Radicals, there were signs given of an merchants, leading professional men, were immediate revolt in the rank and file of present. The usual formal or loyal toast was drunk in significant silence. When the chairman proposed the toast of "Canada, a free and viously consulting his colleagues, that there | independent nation," there was an outburst of would be a measure of concession granted in enthusiasm which shook the very walls. Mr. ation by Mr. Smithers, the President of the Beaugrand, Mayor of the Canadian metropolis, in response to the patriotic sentiment. spoke with fervor, and declared it to be of the Land Act has miscarried for two his well-founded conviction that what was wanted to secure the full prosperity of Canada was Independence.

dependence and not by Imperial Federation, which was without any substantial ground on which to stand.

Mr. L. Lorrain, Mayor of Iberville, was no less emphatic and pronounced in his views upon the question. He protested against the colonial status of this country, which kept Canada in a bondage which was hurtful to the political and commercial interests of the people, and which was a check on their prosperity and development. The fact that in this bondage there was no active element of oppression, was no reason why country should continue it. As Mr. Lorrain remarked, it was time that Canada was let out of her eage and had a chance to expand her wings.

Who will be the next idiot to say that there is no feeling in favor of independence, and that there are no men of standing and of reputation to stand up and give it voice?

REV. MR. PITBLADO AND RIEL.

The Canadian Press have published the particulars of an interview alleged to have taken place between Louis Riel and a Rev. Mr. Pitblado, a Protestant minister and chaplain of the Halifax Battalion. Some of the statements purporting to come from the halfdestructive and more dangerous than the breed leader are so extraordinary, both as regards fact and form, that there must be a screw loose somewhere, and we would not be the Orangeman has remained untained, and much surprised if the looseness was on the where, collectively, he retains the ambition side of the Rev. Mr. Pitblado. Words and sentiments have been put into the mouth of Riel which he was incapable of utter the collective Orangemen gave an admirable ing. The rev. gentleman announced exhibition of their prowess. They deposited that he was favorably impressed by Riel, but the vilest of nuisances on the doorsteps of | neld that the rebel leader should be hanged for the sake of the country. It is to be hoped amid blasphemous and obscene vociferations. I that, in wishing for Riel's execution, it is not They started out a dozen on their funny ex- | Mr. Pitblado's object to silence the tongue pedition, but like the pure and innocent of the ex-leader and prevent him from chalsnowpall they increased to a hundred as they lenging the accuracy of the alleged interview, The rev. gentleman, among other questions, execration against the Catholics, the refrain put the following one to Riel, "Were the of which was that they were going to sweep | priests friends to you?" and says he received the following reply :-

"They were not and they were. They insisted on us being submissive to them. They were against us trying to redress our own grievances. Ever since the doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope was propounded they have been very tyrannical. They did not peace I would have been with them They were in favor of fighting for priests but brave one hundred were off like so many not for people. They used a double-edged the Orange-loving Judge of the dis. sword. They turned people against them because they usurped civil functions: they turned Protestants against them because they opposed them. The priests seek power for themselves, not the good of the people. They are against the Protestants both politically and religiously. They are against me now not because I rebelled but because I did not succeed in helping them.

Until Louis Riel puts his name to that there will be many who will hold, wrongly or rightly, to the opinion that the Rev. Mr. Pitblado had a hand in its manufacture, it is so unlike what any Catholic would say. It would take a more crooked head that Riel's to originate the idea that the Papal infallinamed John Connell was constrained to sacri- bility had generated tyranny in the self-sacrificing missionaries of the North-West.

Rev. Mr. Pitblado appears to have manifeated much concern in the religious belief of thus addressed by the rebel leader:

"We would like to see a head bishop for the Dominion or for the New World who would be independent of Rome. We do not think that the affairs of the Church can be rightly administered so far away, in fact Rome has ceased to be a holy apostolic See. She is now a great organ ization of political diplomacy. It is organized priest craft looking after the interest of priests, especially bishops, not the people. Now if we had a head in the Dominion who would act in conjunction with councillors chosen from among the clergy of different provinces or districts, we might expect the interests of the people to be attended to. As it is, Rome is a foreign power controlling the affairs of this country. That power is felt most forcibly in Quebec. I love Quebec, but she is tar too much under the domination of Rome. She does the bidding of a foreign potentate at his dictation. She dictates to the government of this country. No party can ignore their voting powers. It is moved by for eigners in the country to carry out their own ends in strengthening the position of the church. The country will never be free till it shakes off Rome. All governments will have either to resist this tyranny or be enslaved by it. Rome will rest satisfied with nothing except complete mastery. She allows no freedom to her votaries. must be slaves to her or she treats them as traitors. I have tried my best to check this usurping power. I wish to have our church courts, and clerical officials regulated within the country. They should issue their laws in the Dominion, not in a foreign land. That church, while her throne is in a foreign country, will always be the refuge of traitors, Fenians and dynamiters. I wish a church in the country for the people. Rome should not govern this country.'

That looks so much like a passage from a Protestant French missionary tract, or from a pamphlet of the Christian Young Men's Asso ciation, or from one of Chiniquy'stirades, that Rev. Mr. Pitblado must be mistaken in giving Louis Riel credit for it.

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION. The address of the President of the Montreal Bank, at the annual general meeting, has come to be the leading event in the fiscal vear, and is looked forward to with general interest. It is the budget speech of our financial and commercial world, and, commands almost as much attention as the utterance of the Finance Minister on the parliamentary estimates. In fact more confidence is to be placed in the review of the commercial situ-Bank, than in that of the Minister, trong the fact that the former is not subject to party no matter whether standing one year oforty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free a rectified are better served by telling the King street west, Toronto, Canada. fact that the former is not subject to party naked truth, whether it be favorable we may be consenting to some specious and timber limits in Columbia, the people will be care and could only regain her lost ground by including cabbing and co or otherwise. Mr. Smithers, naturally

more immediately. From the annual report it was manifest that the institution had more than held its own and enjoyed a large measure of prosperity, mainly due to the solid character and able direction of our first monetary concern. This will be the more readily recognized when it is considered that the past year was one of unusual difficuly in all mercial affairs and of general depression in business. Mr. Smithers laid particular stress upon the prospect of the depreciation of the currency, which is attributable to the enor. mous and debased silver dollars. It is a fact which must not be lost sight of, as it is a very embarrassing feature in connection with the American branches of the Canadian banking business.

Mr. Smithers alluded to another matter of public interest—the subject of bank issues. He is strongly in favor of, and advocates the policy of putting Canadian banks upon the American system and requiring them to secure their issues by the deposit of Government bonds. This system would serve the double purpose of placing the currency upon a thoroughly satis factory basis, and would materially assist the Government finances; it would do away with the necessity for the voluminous and often misleading morthly statements furnished to the Government. Having dealt with the results of the past,

Mr. Smithers had a few words to say on the prospects of the future. He indulged in no wild prophecies, but endeavored to give a sound and reasonable forecast based on the signs of the times. The burden of his remarks in this respect was that all due caution must be exercised for some time to come. He did not feel that he could tell our business men to put on steam and go shead. The situation would not warrant such advice. The threatened complications in the old world, the actual troubles in the North-West, would have a general tendency to unsettle the proper and regular progress of commercial interests. Some special interests might be served thereby, but it would be at the expense of the many. There is a general concurrence of opinion that the imports will be light, and there is no indication that the distribution of goods will come up the expectations of the importers. Mr. Smithers distinctly says that there is too much reason to fear that excessive competition and the absence of profit is the great feature of the times. He in consequences advises the commercia world to be prepared for whatever comes, and adds: "We have pussed through troublous times and I hope the worst is over, and that we are down to hard-pan; but I would not take down the danger signal. My advice to everyone to-day is to go slowly-do not expect any great and general revival of business-if it comes, so much the betteryou will be in a position to take advantage of it, but I am bound to say that at present I can see no great indications of it. There are many thoughtful men who think that this year will be no better than the last, and it is a safe view to take. You cannot go wrong if you hope for the best, but prepare for the worst."

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

CONVENTION OF FORMER STUDENTS. Thursday last was a gala day at St. Mary College. A large number of the old students to gether with the present students and a large number of relatives and friends attended a solemn high mass in the Gesu. Rev. Father Turgeon, the rector, officiated, assisted by descon and sub-deacon. The church and altae were tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the Mass, which was offered up for the intentions of all the old and present pupils, was of a pecially joyous nature. The musical partion of the service was particularly grand, Fauconnie. Easter Mass being sung with much effect. Among the soloists who acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner were Mesers. I. C. St. Pierre, H. A. Cholette, N. Beaudy, Alexandre Clerk, Horace St. Lous and Arthur Mainville. At the Offertry Mr. D. Ducharme gave a pleasing "Pastord" from LeBel. After the go-pel, Rev. Fatler Father Desjardins, S.J., ascended the publiand delivered an eloquent sermon appropriate to the occasion. After mass the pupils were entrtained to a recherche dinner, which was done hill justice. During the repast several choice vca selections were given by the choir in a very pleasing manner. After the dinner a bier recreation took place and the association of premer students then proceeded to hold its annal meeting and election of officers for leensuing year. The afternoon was spent in recreation and games, the old students bled. ing agreeably with the present ones in he old college sports. The day was most happly spent throughout, and not the least most me joyable feature was the meeting together of ormer class-mates and fellow-students whee paths of life are now far separated. The jea f holding these annual conventions is one rell worthy of commendation and will be constatly ooked forward to with much pleasure by oth pre ent and past scholars.

THE LATE MR. ED. HARNEY. The funeral of Mr. Edward Harney who The tuneral of Mr. Edward Harney who died on Saturday, the 30th ultimo), now place from his late residence, Cote St. Lu, ca Sunday, at 10.30 a.m., to the church of the parish. Owing to the kindness of the cure Rev. Mr. Marechal, (by special permission o His Lordship Bishop Fabre) the service wabeld immediately after the mass of the day. n arrival at the church, the body was received by the rev. curé, assisted by a full choir. After the chapting of the Libera. Solema Grand Mss for chanting of the Libera, Solemo Grand Mss for the dead was said by the Rov. Curé Machal, celebrant, assisted by Rev. F. Kavanth, as deacon, and Rev. E. Cadut, as sub-deach, the choir singing the responses in a very dejent manuer. The church was heavily dreed in nourning, the catafalque with its innuerable ighted tapers making the solemn scenegrand and impressive. After Mass the funeral ortere proceeded to Lachine. On arrival at the place, the body was conveyed to the burying pund, where, after the last benediction had been ven by the Rev. Curé Piche, the body was loered into the family vault, awaiting the day ofinal resurrection. May be rest in peace.

OATARRH.-A new treatment has be discovered whereby this hitherto incurable cease is eradicated in from one to three applicions,

TRINITY ORDINATIONS.

The following is the official list as anthorized by the Bishop's secretary of the ordina-tions which took place on Saturday at the Grand Seminary. From it will be seen that there were ten admitted to the priesthood, thirty-eight to the tonsure. The follow-Rimouski, Scranton, Santa Fe, Arichat, Springfield, Trenton, Burlington, Chatham, St. Paul, Sherbrooke, Toronto, Dubuque, St. Paul, Sherbrooke, Toronto, Alton, Baltimore, Brooklyn, Harting Poutland foundland, Peterborough, Pontiac, Portland St. John, N.B. The following is the list:— PRIESTHOOD.

Messrs. G Houle, E Latulipe, A St Jean, P Beauchemin, A Gastonguay, J E Beaudoin, J M Landry, F X Lavallee, Montreal; G F Gagnon, Pontiac; B M Pujos, Leaven-

DIACONATE.

Messrs W J F Hebert, A P Hogue, Montreal; M J Horan, Albany; J G Samson, Grand Rapids; T P O'Connor, Kingston; W J Quirk, Manchester; W Flynn, J Francis, Providence; P Z Decelles, G E Dion, H L Filiatrault, St. Hyacinthe; T H Maclaughlin, A O Grady, J M Prendergast, Springfield ; J A Laurence, P J Petri, Trenton.

SUB-DIACONATE. MM. D Casaubon, S J L Corbeil, A Dufour, A P Godin, E J B Mennier, Montreal; J A Clark, Burlington; D E Coffey, J Turcotte, J Levacseur, Chatham; H J Hermsoth, Dubuque; T J Crossan, D H Lourlow, T F Fitzpatrick, P F McKenna, D F Sheedy, Providence; D F O'Keefe, St. Paul; R J A Plamondon, Sherbrooke; J A Troyling, Toronto; CP Hane, Trenton; B Garand,

Messrs. A J Bastien, L Cousineau, G J. Dauth, J P Forbes, W J Forbes, G J Lajeunesse, H C Saucier, Montreal; W J Hutteser. Alton; G H Tragesser, Baltimore; T M Donahue, J Paquet, Burlington; A Comeau, Chatham; J F Bowen, M W McCarthy, J J McNamara, Dubuque; E F Melancon, Halifax ; T J Loughran, R F Martin, J F Tully, Providence ; F P Sirois, Rimouski ; D Sullivan, St Paul ; J J Curran, Scranton ; A Crevier, H Vanier, C S C ; A Ribera, Santa Fe. TONSURE.

Messra A L Barcelo, A J Coutlée, A L Denoy, L P Desrochers, L A Dubuc, D J Dumesnil, N V Poulin, A J Primeau, M J Roux, E Toupin, Montreal; A Beaton, C. F McKinton, Arichat; J L O'Doherty, Boston; G D Tander, J C York, Brooklyn; J D Shannon, Burlington; J P Aylmard, A P McIntosh, Hamilton; J J Downey, P Kennedy, Hartford; V J Browne. Newfoundland P F Duff, Peterborough; P Ryan, Pontiac; J L McLaughlin, J. Sullivan, Portland; J M Coffey, C S Kelly, D M Lomney, E J McElroy, C F Maguire, R F Martin, Providence; L de G Leblanc, St John, C Gorden, St Paul S J Garcin, Santa N B; S Coudron, St Paul; S J Garcix, Santa Fé; PF Hafey, J M Cenney, Springfield; Brother Jean Marie, Trappist.

The Archbishop of Quebec has made the fol-

lowing ordinations to the priesthood:-Messre. Henri Defoy, Augustin Vezina, Cyprien Jean, Daniel Guimond, Francois Tetu, Simeon Jolicoeur, Pierre Ouellet, Fran cois Xavier Couture, all of the archdiocese of of Quebee; Mr. Joseph Fortin, Montreal; Mesers. Matthew Multins and John Beaton, of Arichat; Messra. Andrew Timon, Cyrille Paradis, and John Bradley, Manchester; Mr. Thomas Haley, Nebraska: Mr. Burke, Charlottetown.

A CONSECRATED BANNER.

On Monday morning at the Gesu Church High Mass was celebrated at 10 o'clock, at which the banner consecrated to the Sacred Heart, and which will be presented to the 65th Mount Royal Rifles, was blessed. This magnificent piece of handwork is made of white silk, and trimmed with gold lace flowers. On one side the words Adveniat Regnum Tuum are worked with gold letters, and in the centre a heart pierced with a dagger. On the reverse side the shield of the 65th Battalion is placed in the centre of the banner, and around it are the words "65th Mount Royal Rifles" in French, also the words worked in gold, "Dica et Patrie," and "Ununquam retrorsum." The banner was made by the ludy friends of the 65th, and "Some eighteen miles from Dublin, not far will be presented to them on their return, but until then it will remain in the sacristy of the Gesu Church. A large number of persons were present at the consecration.

THE FEIE DIEU.

The following will be the route of the Fete Dien procession on Sunday next:—From Notre Dame Church to Place d'Armes, St. James, McGill, St. Radegonde and Lagauchetiere streets to St. Patrick's Church, where a repository will have been erected. Afterwards the procession will proceed by Lagauchetiere, Bleury, St. Catherize, St. Laurent, Oraig streets and Place d'Armes to Notre Dame, where a solemn Benediction will be given, followed by the Tc Dcum. His Lord-hip Bishop Fabra will preside at the ceremony. Popule living in the streets through which the procession will pass are requested to decorate procession will pass are requested to decorate their houses. It is not yet decided who will take the position of guard of honor, which was always filled by the 65th Battalion when in Montreal

HALIFAX, May 27.—A local paper publishes an interview with Robert Motton, the well known criminal lawye giving some details of the romantic love affairs and career in Victor Hugo, now in an asylum, to whom he leaves four million francs, as reported by cable. She became infatuated with Lieut. Puiza, an officer in the 16th Regiment, and to

VICTOR HUGO'S INSANE DAUGHTER.

she lived, and that she would follow him to the ends of the earth. When the regiment was ordered from Halifax to Barbadoes she

followed him there.

A SALVATIONIST GAOLED.

KINGSTON, May 2d.—James Bell, cadet of the Salvation Army, before the magistrate yes terday, pleaded guilty to blowing a horn on the street, making an unusual noise, against the ordinances of the city. The cadet was fined \$1 and costs or ten days in gaol. Bell said: "I'll take the ten days," and went out shouting, "Praise the Lord," Bell is a Sotteman, and for a year was a standard of Montreal.

THE QUEEN'S OWN AROUSED. TORONTO, June 2. - There is considerable

dissatisfaction expressed here among the Queen's Own that the contingent now at the front was left at Battleford, and prominent Egiment will probably disband.

READ THIS

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR TIARVEYS SOUTHERN RED PINE Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory

ALP AL EMBORE TO ESCHALLE

"NINETY; EIGHT."

(Continued from first page.)

It must never be forgotten by the serious sixteen to the diaconate, twenty to the sub-sixteen to the diaconate, twenty to the sub-diaconate, twenty-five so minor torders and was in no sense a religious war. The United Irishmen were organized openly first. thirty-eight to the some of the and secretly afterwards, by Protestants; dioceses represented; Montreal, Leavenworth, the most conspicuous leaders of the revoludioceses representations of the revolu-Kansas, Albany, Grand Rapids, Kings tion were Protestants; some of its most fa-ton, Manchestor, Providence, St. Hyncinthe, mous martyrs were Protestants. Not only was the struggle not one of creed against creed, of Catholic against Protestant, but large numbers of Catholics were strongly opposed to the rebellion, and in many cases took active measures against it. Something of the character of a religious war was lent to the struggle in Wexford, by the efforts of the Orangemen, but the movement as a whole was never of this complexion. The Irish Catholic race have never shown the slightest intolerance for the professors of the creed under whose special sanction the Penal Laws were promulgated. They have welcomed Protestant leaders in successive struggles, from the days of Grattan to the days of Parnell. The liberty of conscience which they asked for themselves they have never sought to deny to others. Ninety-Eight, like the movements which succeed it, was a National movement, as uprising against burdens too bitter to bear, and it was sympatized with and supported by Irishmen of all religious denominations, bound together by common injuries, and a common desire to redress them. There was still one more scene to be played

out in the melancholy drama of '98. Some French ships were sent to Ireland, but were attacked by an English squadron before a landing could be effected. After a long and desperate battle the French were hopelessly defeated. A large number of French officers who were taken prisoners were brought to Lord Cavan's house on Lough Swilly. Among the guests there was Sir George Hill. Looking into the faces of the French officers Sir George Hill discerned one face very familiar to him-the face of an old college triend; the face of England's most dangerous enemy ; one of the most prominent of the Irish rebels -- the face of Theobald Wolfe Tone. No one else had recognized Wolfe Tone. He was habited as a French officer, he spoke French easily, and everyone present assumed him to be a Frenchman—everyone with the exception of Sir George Hill. honorable man would scarcely have cared to betray even his bitterest enemy under such circumstances; put Sir George Hill chose to play the Judas part. He went up to Wolfe Tone and addressed him openly by his name. Tone was too proud to affect further concealment. "I am Theobald Wolfe Tone," he answered to the greeting of his treacherous friend. He was immediately seized, and sent, heavily ironed, to Dublin. In Dublin he was tried by court martial, and sentenced to death. As an officer in the French Republic he claimed his right to a soldier's death; he asked to be shot by a platoon of grenadiers. The members of the court-martial, were inexorable. They got their rebel, and they meant to show him no mercy. He was sentenced to be hanged. On the morning fixed for the execution Wolfe Tone was found in his cell with his throat cut. There is some mystery hanging over these later hours of Wolfe Tone's life. It is said, and generally believed, that he strove to commit suicide in order to escape the indignity of being hanged like a dog, and to preserve the uniform, of which he was so proud, from dis-grace. On the other hand there are not wanting voices to maintain that Wolfe Tone was murdered in prison by those who feared that even yet he might escape the vengeance of the law. Indeed there was a chance of escape. Curran, heroically fighting his desperate fight single handed for the men of Wolfs Tone held no commission in the English army the courtmartial had no jurisdiction. The point was an important one, and Curran carried, and obtained his writ. It came too late to save Wolfe Tone's life, but it saved him from a shameful death. His

from the little village of Sallins, there is a little churchyard, the churchyard of Bodenstown. In that churchyard there is a little grave to which Irishmen make pilgrimages from all parts of the world. It is the grave of Theobald Wolfe Tone. Thomas Davis has devoted one of the noblest of his lyrics to the green grave in Bodenstown Church-yard, with the winter wind raving about where it, and the storm sweeping down on erected, the plains of Kildare. Those see Wolfe Tone's grave best who see it under such aspects of earth and air and sky as Davis has immortalized in his poem. The desolate and deserted grassgrown graveyard of the little lonely church, ruined and roofless, its crumbling walls thickly grown with ivy-that lonely grave is seen in its most fitting aspect on a sombre day, and under weeping heavens. When Davis wrote his poem no stone marked the grave. Since then the patriotic spirit of neighboring Clongowes has railed it in with iron rails, wrought at the top into the shape of shamrocks; and the stone slab bears an inscription setting forth the name and the deeds of the man who lies beneath, and ending with "God Save Ireland."

The rebellion of the United Irishmen had drawn into its eddies none of the leaders of Halitax of Adele, the favorite daughter of the constitutional agitation. Neither Grat-Victor Hugo, now in an asylum, to whom he tan nor Flood had ever belonged to the body, oven in the days when it was an open organization; and neither of them had any sympathy with its efforts, or had believed him she was secretly married, but he after in its possible success. While the desperate wards repudiated her. She followed him and struggle to which it gave rise was raging, struggle to which it gave rise was raging, lived in Halifax three years, declaring that they stood aside, dropped for the moment he should never marry another woman while from the page of history, and their places were taken by a man no less gifted, no less elequent, no less patriotic than either of them—John Philipot Curran. Curran, like Grattan and like Flood, had begun his career by trying to play on the double pipes of poetry and oratory, and like Grattan and Flood he soon discovered the superiority of his prose to his verse, and abandoned rhymes for rhetoric. Unlike Grattan, however, and unlike Flood, Curran might, perhaps, have been a poet. He has at least left behind him some verse, which deserves to be, and will be remembered, while nothing of Flood or Grattan can seriously be said to have remained in literature. Curran's poem of 'The Deserter" is one of the most patriotic and one of the most beautiful pieces of work in Irish literature. Curran rose from very humble origin by the sheer strength of his genius to a high position in Parliament and at the bar; and his patriotism was never mornhars say that unless a satisfactory ox sullied by the slightest political subservi-The asion's given of the apparent slight the core. He had been remarkable before the rebellion broke out for his courageous defense of men unpopular with the Government. He had been threatened, like a new Cicero, with armed menace in his defense of Hamilton Rowan, but unlike Cicero he had faced the menace undismayed. After the rebellion

championed one after another the causes of all the leading political prisoners with an eloquence, a courage and an ability which have earned him immortal honor. It is one of the proudest features in the struggle of '98 that it produced men of the robe who were worthy of its men of the sword.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE PILGRIM OF OUR LADY OF MARTYRS. May Number.

A Magazine of Early Catholic American History, and of the present Indian Missions. Conducted for the Shrine at St. Mary's of the Martyrs, N. Y. By Rev. J. Loyzance, S. J., West Chester. Published from the N. Y. Catholic Protectory.

TRIBUTES OF PROTESTANT WRITERS TO THE TRUTH AND BEAUTY OF CATHOLICITY. BY James J. TRRACY, Editor of "Catholic Flowers from Protestant Gardens," etc. Publishers, Fr. Pustet and Co.: New York and Cincinnati.

This book is a valuable collection of tributes to the Catholic Church, taken from the standard works of Protestant or anti Catholic writers of repute. The editor nos performed his task with commendable care and judgment. The articles, while being perfectly safe reading for everybody, as far as morals and faith are concerned, are also beautiful specimens of pure English literature. Among the authors quoted from are such names as Carlyle, Cobbett, De Quincey, Freeman, Froude, Grotius, Guizot, Laing, Leibnitz, Longfellow, Ruskin, etc.

Mr. Trucey's book is the result of long and conscientious labors. It is well printed and handsomely bound.

A HOLY MENDICANT; or, Life of Benedict Joseph Labre. Translated from the French of Abbé Solassal, by Myrian Vincelete. New York and Montreal: D. and J. Sadler & Company, Notre

Dame street, Montreal. When the Abbé Solassal wrote the above book, Benedict Joseph Labre had not been canonized by the Holy See. The translator has added an account of the process and consummation of this sanction of a beautiful and instructive life. St. Benedict Joseph Labre was the modern apostle of poverty, reviving in this rude and materialistic age the salutary example of the early Christians. The work before us describes the pious parentage of the Saint-the father, industrious, honest, humble and attentive to his religious duties; the mother, diligent in discharging her household duties, and devoted to the spiritual interests of her large family of children, instructing them judiciously by precepts, and confirming her precepts by example. How he grew up, what trials and difficulties he passed through in finding his true vocation, which was to be a mendicant, a beggar, spending his life in pilgrimages from one sacred shrine to another, depending entirely on Providence for food and raiment. engaged continually in devout meditations, the author describes in pleasing style.

Donahoe's Magazine for June is an excellent number and contains, among other readable articles: "Visions Within Visions," by Una McLaughlin; "Southern Sketches," continued, by Rev. M. W. Newman; a sketch of the life of Dr. Orestes A. Brownson, by M. J. Dwyer; together with its accustomed rich collection of interesting miscellaneous topics treated by well-known pens. The poetry of the number is especially good, and an article on the Russian army, by James J. O'Kelly, M. P., will receive much attention. Publishers, T.B. Noonan & Co., Bos ton, Mass.

Nothing could be more acceptable to its large and cultivated audience than the leading contribution to the Magazine of American History for June. It is a critical study of the professional life and character of Charles portion of that period, was constantly before him. Members of the bar, in particular, will find this carefully prepared article intensely interesting. The second paper of the number is also noteworthy. The career of Judge Asa Packer, the founder of Lehigh University, is pleasantly traced by Mr. Davis Brodhead, and the University itself is handsomely and appropriately illustrated. The ourious "Antiquities of the Western States" forms the subject of an informing article by J. M. Bulkley, LL.D. "The Cave Myth of the American Indians" is ably discussed by George S. Jones. "Elizabeth, England's Sovereign from 1558 to 1603." in the quaint costume of her time, is the frontispiece to the number, accompanied by an animated sketch of her peculiarities by the Editor. "The Discovery of Lake Superior" is a paper writ-C. Winthrop's oration on the completion of the Washington Monument, under the head of "Historical Errors Corrected; and a short readable account of the "Oldest Orchard in Oneida County," by Kev. E. P. Powell, completes the main portion of the June number. The departments of Original Docu-ments, Reprints, Notes, Queries, Replies, Societies, and Book Notices, are admirably well filled. This number of the magazine completes volume XIII. These volumes, handsomely bound, grow rather than diminish in value with age. Sold by newsdealers everywhere. 50 cents a number, or \$5.00 a year in advance. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

SECULARIZING THE PANTHEON;

PARIS, May 29.—The Pantheon, which was founded as a church in 1764 and dedicated to St. Génevieve, has seen some vici-situdes .During the revolution at the end of the last century, it was decided to make of the church a pantheon, and to bury there the greatest of the country's statesmen. The building a pantleon, and to bury there the greatest of the country's statesmen. The building has been pan hoon and church and pantheon again; by which title it is now known; but the religious services of the Catholic Church are at present performed there, and this led to a difficulty in making it the resting place of the remains of Victor Hugo, as he desired to be buried without religious ceremony. A special act however, has ligious ceremony. A special act however, has been passed by the Chamber of Deputies, and the Official Journal to-day publishes a decree secularizing the Pantheon and ordering that the hadrof that death to the hadrof the control of the light of the control of the light of the linterval light of the light of the light of the light of the light the body of the dead poet be buried there. funeral has been fixed for Monday night. The date has been changed from Sunday, as it was feared the riots which are likely to ensue from the threatened presence of the communists at the funeral would assume larger dimensions on Sunday than on Monday.

"I WOULD THAT I WERE DEAD! cries many a wretched housewife to-day, as, weary and disheartened, she forces herself to perform her daily task. "It don't seem as if I could get through the day. This dreadful back ache, these frightful dragging down sensations will kill me i Is there no relief?" Yes, madam, there is. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite ton Rowan, but unlike Cicero he had faced the menace undismayed. After the rebellion dastis had broken out and been crushed, he made will restore you to health again. Try it. All Cuba, Porto Rico, Phillipine Islands and drugglats.

DISASTROUS WATERSPOUT.

Lincoln, N. B., May 29.—A special from Indianola gives the following particulars of the bursting waterspout on Tuesday evening: A party of 17 Bohemians en route to Dunds Creek camped in the Richman canyon, half a mile from the Republican river and nine miles east of this place. At dark a heavy rain set in, and about 10 o'clock the waterspout burst a short distance above, flooding the heretofore dry canyon to the depth of 15 feet. This came down the canyon in waves, each rising a toot higher than its predecessor. The party was asleep in their wagons. The wagon nearest the bed of the stream was occupied by John Macek, wife and son, the centre one by John Osmer, wife and children and two other children. The third was occupied by James Havelic, wife and three children. When the flood struck the wagons Havelic was the first to arouse. He jumped up, grasped the wagon tongue and attempted to pull the wagon out of the water. Fresh waves struck it, wresting the tongue from his grasp and carrying the wagon into the raging flood. Osmer had already jumped from his wagon and succeeded in getting four children to shore, but before he could return the wagon was carried down in the seething canyon. The first Macek knew of the situation was sailing down the stream and seeing a tree just ahead he bade his wife and son cling to him and he would try to catch hold of it. He succeeded, but the sudden stop shook off his wife and son and they went down in the flood. Macek climbed into the tree, from which he was rescued in the morning. Havelic and Osmer finally found a residence half a mile off and made known what had happened. Word was sent to Indianola and by noon of a hundred people were searching for the bodies drowned. Up to last night but two of the eleven had been found.

MURDEROUS BURGLARS.

London, Ont., May 29. - John McLellan, a prosperous old bachelor of 70, living seven miles from Strathroy, was the victim of some very rough treatment at the hands of two masked burglars on Sunday night. His house, of which he is the only occupant, is situated between two hills, a considerable distance from the road, and cannot be seen from it. About 9 p.m. he was sitting in his chair reading, and white in that position fell asleep. He was in this condition when the house was entered by burglars, who, after barricading the door, began beating him brutally. When they had rendered him in-sensible he was carried to his bed and tied securely to it. The villians then made a thorough search of the premises for money, but there being only a few dollars in the house they were obliged to leave disappeared. Mr. McLellan had been loser to the extent of about \$400 in the same way about a year ago. Towards daylight he re gained consciousness and sufficient strength to free himself, when he struggled to the nearest house, that of Mr. Pincombe, one-half a mile away. To them he presented a dreadful appearance, his head being battered and disfigured to such an extent that he was scarcely recognizable. Although his years are against him the doutor thinks he will recover, unless crysipelus sets in. No clue has as yet been obtained of the perpetrators. Mr. McLellan says one of men was short and stout, and the other of medium height and rather slim

ST. ANICET NEWS. On the evening of the 25th ult, the good

people of school section No. 2, St. Anicet, were treated by the pupils of that school to one of those rare but vory popular events, a literary and dramatic entertainment. This school has been for some time under the able direction of Miss Collum, one of the most amiable, the professional life and character of Charles the parish. The large and commodious hall O'Conor, by Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, was filled to overflowing by an intelligent perate fight single-handed for the men of 98, moved in the King's Bench for a writ of New York, who has for ferty years and highly appreciative audience. The Habeas Corpus, on the ground that the civil occupied the bench of a court decorations and artistic arrangements at law was still in force in Dublin, and that as where Mr. O'Conor, for a considerable once bespoke the taste and the cultured mind of the lady superintendent. Every credit should be given to the young ladies who took part in the drama. Their lines showed care ful preparation; their elecution and intenture, motion, and make up, which add so by the non-productiveness of their investment.

The stage, found a splendid experient in the lady who initiated the young adepts in their respective parts. The dialogues and recitations were numerous, well chosen and remarkably well rendered, in fact, far superior to anything see here any experient for the product of the shortest street in Paris, and probably in the shortest street in Paris, and probably in the shortest street in Paris, and probably in the world. Its total length is about sixteen feet.

A telegraph operator who copies d'rectly from the same rupon a type writer is reported from Noshville, Tenn., the first and only operator in the world who has succeeded in date, far superior to anything see here. tion were faultless; all the niceties of ges in fact, far superior to anything we have ever that before any the fin most of the company heard on a country stage. It would be in would not in such a state that they could mise No wonder the plandits were generous, and that the parents quitted the hall with pride, pleasure, and confidence in the future success of their children. But perhaps ten with great eleverness and strength the most flattering and touching feature by Arthur Harvoy, of Toronto. The Hog F. V. Daniel, jr., of Richmond, Va criticises certain points in Mr. Robert viceable and substantial parlor ornaments, to viceable and substantial parlor ornaments, to Miss Collum, previous to severing her connection with the school, which she had raised to a high state of efficiency. These united agreed between England and Russia to invite gifts of children, parents, and friends of education, show the high esteem in which their teacher is held by all classes, and the deep regret felt at her departure from their midst. It is to be regretted that we cannot place on record the address, which was carefully written, well worded, and singularly felicitous. Miss Collum, who was taken by surprise at the unexpected turn given her entertainment, made a suitable and graceful reply. She thanked the parents, children and friends for their beautiful address and the substantial token of good-will accompanying it. These she would always cherish and preserve as the most precious souvenirs of her life. She would never forget her dear pupils of School Section No. 2. They had endcared themselves to her in many ways by their uniform kindness and amiability; by their never-failing obedience to her slightest behest, which they seemed on all occasions to anticipate; but more especially by their deep religious and moral feelings—the proud legacy of a proud. noble and generous race. In bidding them farewell, she hoped that her successor would always receive at their hands the same generous treatment accorded to herself, that God would guard them in the path of virtue and shower down upon them the choicest blessings of neaven. At the conclusion of the most enjoyable of evenings, a deputation waited on Miss Collum, with the happy result of changing her first decision and engaging her services for another term. SENEX.

St. Anicet, May 31, 1885.

Backsche, stitches in the side, inflation and soreness of the bowels, are symptoms of a disordered state of the digestive and assimilative organs, which can be promptly and thoroughly corrected by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. As dinner pills, and as aids to digestion, they have no equal. They cure constil ation.

A NEW GENERAL TREATY.

MADRID, June 1 .- Minister Foster is nego-Prescription" is an unfailing remedy for the tiating with the Spanish Cabinet for the es-

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

On Monday, June 8th, at three o'clock, His Lordship Bishop Fabre will open the annual exposition of the Tabernacle works, in the hall of the ordinary remaions, a house of the congregation of Notre Dame, St. Jean Baptiste street. The benediction of ornaments will be followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, during which a col lection will be taken up for the benefit of this work. The hall of exposition will close on Tuesday at five o'clock. All friends of this work are requested to attend.

The Rev. Father Auclair, cure of St. Clothilde, Chateauguay, whose parish church and presbytery were recently destroyed by fire. was waited up m and presented with several ornamental and useful household articles. His own parish was not the only one who contri buted towards the presentation, as the surrounding parishes also contributed generously towards this worthy object, especially the parishes of St. R-mi, St. Michel, St. Urbain, and St. Jean Chrysostome. Among his own parishioners might be mentioned Mr. Peter Rooney, who was the most liberal in conti-buting. Work on the new church has already buting. been commenced and is progressing favorably

The pilgrimage of the Congregationists of Notre Dame of the R say, of St. Mary's parish will be held on the 18th of June iest., to St. Anne de Varennes, under the direction of the Rev. Father Lonergan.

The members of the 85th hatta'ion are to be the Guard of Honor of the Ho y Sacrament during the procession of next Sunday.

A FIRST MASS IN ST. CHARLES, MONTREAL.

Rev. M. B. Pujos, ordained priest last Saturday, said his first Mass on Sunday in St. Charles Church. The new minister of the church was assisted at the altar by Revs. Goders and Fayole as deacen and sub-deacon A large gathering of friends had assembled in the church, together with the par-ishioners, to assist at the first Mass of one of the children of the parish. After the celebration of the day a number of congratulations were tendered to Mr. Pujos on his recent promotion to the sacerdotal dignity.

We are informed that Mr. Pujos will soon

leave for the Western States to devote his life among the Irish and French missions of

THE GRAND TRUNK.

Sir Henry Tyler, President of the Grand

Trunk Railway Company, arrived in town on Saturday evening, in company with his son, Mr. Charles Tyler, and Mr. J. B. Renton. The party put up at the Windsor Hotel, where in conversation Sir Henry said that the present

AN INTERVIEW WITH SIR HENRY TYLER.

depression in commercial circles, and the consequent loss of revenue resulting therefrom, the diminution of passenger traffic, and the necessity which exists for making arrangements for more economical working of the Grand Trunk system, had induced him to vi it this country somewhat earlier than he otherwise would have done. His visit had no reference, however, to any arrangement with the Canadian Pacific, though, he trusted, there was not now, nor would there ever exist, an unfriendly feeling with the new system which had lately grown up. The poslingarrangements which have been in force in the United States and Canada were matters which vitally interested the Grand Trunk, and he hoped before his return to be able to see these established on a lasting basis. With regard to the rumors that had been affort in reference to a Grand Trunk lease of the West Shore in concert with the Pennsylvania railway, be could only say that nothing whatever had been done, and any statements which had been made were quite promiture, being indeed, utterly without authority. As regarded the negotiations going on in reference te the North Shore, he said they had not arrived at any conclusion as yet, and until the decision of the government was learn duothing our due done. The company fully intended to build a new depot in Montreal, and that it had accomplished and respected lady-teachers in | not been already constructed was partly due to exce-sive competition with other trunk lines and partly to the state of commercial depression from which the whole world is suffering. They had lost more than \$2,0 0,000 of gross revenue during the year and \$300,000 for a new depot would be quite an item. As regarded the reduction in salarise of employes, he thought the letter should all consider not only the difficulties of their own case but the troubles of the sh-reholders, many of whom had invested their vidious to particularize where all did so well, the noney on reasonable terms, and when that time c me the double track would be built.

DENMARK TO ARBITRATE

ON THE PENDICA FIGHT, WHICH THE RUS-

SIANS DELIBERATELY PROVOKED. LONDON, June 2, -The Daily News this morning states that it has been definitely responsibility for the Pendj h incident, and that he has intimated his willingness to act. A portion of the official papers relating to the attack by the Russians on the Afghans on March 30th has been published. They show that on March 29 h Gen. Lumsden telegraphed his government that the Russians were moving heaven and earth to get the Afghans to fight, and that fighting was certain. On April 2nd he repeated his statement that an attack by Komaroff was deliberately planned. The subject of arhitration was first proposed by Lord Granville. De Giers demurred, saying the Emperor of Germany would be the only fit person to arbitrate and he would refuse. Lord Granville retorted that the Emperor must consent if

RUSSIA DISPLEASED AT PRUSSIA.

London, June 1 -The supposite that the xpulsion of the Russian Poles from Prussia was due to an understanding between the governments of Russia and Germany seems o have no foundation. Russia is anything but pleased at the action of the Prussian authorities, and is engaged in an essetcheon of retaliatory measures. Many German resi dents in Russia are being forced to return to their native country Hardly any notice is given, and much hardship and suffering attends their expulsion. In many instances the refugees reach the frontier destitute.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN EXONERATED.

BOSTON, May 29 .- Judge Allen to-day decided not to grant Mrs. John L. Sullivan's application for a divorce. He did: thi. Sullivan had been proven a "gross and confirmed drunkard," nor had his cruelty been

SHOOTS HIS WIFE FUR PLEASURE.

wife was a handsome senorita. This is the renders them somewhat pliable and prevents second one Bell has killed. HE COMM AND A CONTROL OF A CONT The state of the s

BREVITIES.

The State of New York contains 100;000 French Canadians,

Boston uses 12,809 street lamps, of which 101 are electric and 2,591 oil.

There are in the United States \$4,000,000, 000 of watered railway stocks.

The salary of a lady in waiting to Queen Victoria is \$2,500 per annum. Telephone subscribers in Mazatlan, Mexico,

pay an annual rental of only \$5 per 'phone. A young lady of Lynchburg, Va., has sent the President a our-leaved clover, for luck

Bartholdi is coming over with his statue to see that it finds a footing.

The ballad writers are becoming scarce. Cheap music is driving them out.

The correspondence of Peter the Great is being prepared for publication. Rose Cochlan has sold her horses. She

sunot support a stable and a Boston husband, both. Prize fights in Boston are now held in

private club rooms from which the police are Mirrors of 100 square feet surface are now manufactured in France with but little diffi-

It has been said that swallows and spar-

rows forsake a district when cholera is about to appear.

A watchmaker in Milwaukee has trained a common canary bird to sing faultlessly "We Won't Go Home 'Till Morning," During the past twenty-six years more resi-

dents of Massachusetts committed suicide than fell in battle during the entire war. Protection, in the way of mail subsidies, cost Great Britain, last year, nearly \$1,-

250,000 more than the amount received for Railway loans constitute almost the entire Prussian debt of £274,445,100. The charge

on this debt amounts to \$11,250,000 for in tercat. Pittsburg proposes to use its natural gas to burn the city sewage and garbage, as the

Jews did that of Jerusalem in the Bay of Gehenna. The "strong man" in a side show got down rom his stage to ussist in ejecting a disorderly person at Charleston, W. V., and received a severe cut with a raz r. He is ruined for

exhibition purposes. A theory new and novel is that the vast depression of the ocean beds are to be accounted for by supposing that the moon broke away from the earth more than 50,000,-000 years ago. The basins are the scars then

mude. Rose Credle, one hundred and eight years old, living in Philadelphia, has been blinds for twenty years. She has now her eyes onened, and has commenced cutting a new set of teath.

M. Liuth, of Sevres, has, after ten years of experimentation, produced a porcelain far superior to the famous old Sevres. It will take all kinds of glazes, and is susceptible of the highest kinds of decoration.

An odd amusement cr. s. is reported from Philadelphia, where it is said that "young ladics and gentlemen go out with table knives, baskets, and tin pails to dig out the weeds from lawns." They are called dandelion nurties.

When Mr. Cleveland went to select a pew in the Washington church which he attends, he was asked what part of the building he would like to sit in. "Well," he said, "I don't want to be so near the minister that he can see whether or not I am listening." Among eatfish it is not the mother fish

the male or father fish. He not only guards and hatches out the eggs, but also, after the hatching, takes a paternal interest in his somewhat voracious as woll as numerous brood or school of "kittens." Paris possesses one remarkable street which

which takes care of the eggs and young, but

bus neither doors, windows, numbers, nor sion posts. It runs from the Rue de Clery to the Rine Beauregard, and has the distinction

and copied 15,000 words of press matter, delivering it to the news editor in handsome t ac writer copy.

In the outlying districts of New Orleans, which are lighted by oil street lamps, some of the worthy citizens are in the habit of horrowing "the lamps at nightfall, returning them in the morning-empty. The others, who came too late, have complained and want gas or "enough oil lamps to go

o .nd." The "oldest inhabitant" has come to the front again with his story of "a year without a summer." The year referred to was 1816, and it is a sweet consolation to know that every "oldest inhabitant" who remembers that particular period will be gathered to his fathers within the next half century.

A list'e glass faced compartment, with an extra key inside, has been ordered by the authorities of Springfield, Mass, to be placed on each fire alarm box in that city. By this arrangement it is thought that much of the delay in sending fire alarms will be avoided, as any person needing the key is privileged to break the glass.

A lady writes from Kansas concerning the grasshopper: " If you are not quite sure that they are not intending to 'light,' a flight of gra-shoppers is a beautiful thing to see. All lay they floated over us; millions upon millions of airy little creatures, with their white, ganzy wings spread to the light, mounting teadily toward the sun, as it seemed. It was like a snow storm in sunshine, if you can picture such a thing, with the flakes rising instead of fulling."

A New York paper says hundreds of men, women, and even boys in that city are engaged in the "business" of collecting old boots and shoes, which they take to the wall paper factories, where they receive from 5 to 15 cents per pair. Calfskin boots bring the best price, while cowhide ones are not taken at any figure. These boots and shoes are first soaked in several waters to get the dirt. off, and then the nails and threads are removed and the leather is ground up into a fine pulp. Then it is pressed upon a ground of heavy paper, which is to be used in the manufacture of "embossed leather."

An Englishman has pat nted a process of Janufacturing slippers, saudals, and even common shoes out of paper. Paper pulp, or papier mache, is employed for the upper, which is molded to the desired form and ize, and a sole is provided, made of paper or EAGLE PASS, Tex., May 29.—John Bell, a sheep rancher, shot and killed his wife while she was preparing dinner. Yesterday Bell was arrested. He said he had nothing to do and wanted to have a little excitement. His perforated at the instep and sides, which their cracking while in use.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Eloquent Speech of Mr. Curran M. P., In Reply to the Following Amendment of Mr. Charlton, M.P.

Mr. Charlton, M. P., proposed the follow ing amendment

That all the words in section 3 he struck ont, and the following substituted in place thereof: Subject to the exceptions herein contained, all persons qualified to vote at the election of representatives in the House of Assembly or Legislative Assembly of the several Provinces comprising the Dominion of Canada, and no others, shall be entitled to vote at the election of members of the House of Commons of Canada for the several electoral districts comprised within such Provinces respectively.

Mr. Curran said: In rising to address a few words to this committee, I feel called upon to do so more particularly as one coming from the Province of Quebec, to the people of which so strong an appeal has been made by the lien, member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton), in one porti n of ris address, in which he sought to make it appear that this Parl ament, by the present act, was seeking to invade the sacred lights and privileges and immunities of that Province. I feer cailed so one whose lather and whose grandfather received hospitality and found a home in that Province, to say a few words in vindication of the course I am now pursuing in supporting this Bill, and in vindicating the motives which actuate me, and I have no doubt actuate all those who are supporting this measure. The honorable laid down two or three principles which he said ought to guide as in this matter. He has travelied over ground aiready far more ably and enquently covered by one of the honorable genslomen who addressed this House during the decate on the second reading of this Birl; and if anything were required to convince this House and this country that the present discussion is merely for the ourpose or consuming valuable time, I think nothing could be more convincing than to refer to the fact that all the points covered by this amendment have been fully embraced in an amendment proposed by the hon, member for Quebec East (Mr. Laurier)a gentleman, who, if he devotes time to the embellishment of his ideas and to the beau w of the language in which he conveys them, is above speaking against time in this House, and always aflords us a pleasurable moment when he undertakes to address us. (Cheers.) I cannot say much for the hon, gentleman who has detained us from half-past three until recess, and from recess until nine o'clock to-night. In one part of the hon. gentleman's speech—that part of it in which he referred to the franchise—it struck me very forcibly, when I was listening to his constitutional history, that I had read something very like that before. (Hear, hear.) I thought I would look into the pages of a well-known book, and I discovered that the few interesting passages in the opening of that speech were to be found in the "Encyclopedia Britannica" - (great laughter and cheers) -- all about the progress made by the people of England under the Magna Charts, and how that charter was wrung from King John, down to the days of the exactions and peculations and speculations which the hon gentleman told us about, of Charles the First, upon his subjects. But when he left that branch of the subject and went still further, we could in the House of Commons for the same several readily see that the hon gentleman, in going over the constitution of the United States and the history of the United States, and of the different States of the Union, was dealing with matter which was entirely his own. (Cheers.) His speech lost all its charm, tainly it ceased to evoke any sentiment in the breast of any patriotic Canadian; because, after all, we have a constitution of our own, we have laws which guide us, we have our Confederation Act, to which we must out taking the concensus of the people, with-refer, and I think that a very brief reference out consulting the Provincial Legislatures, to that Act will show that the course we are now pursuing in endeavoring to enact this measure is one that is not only in the province of this Parliament but what was contemplated by the founders of Confederation, one which was merely put off for a time; it will show that the Provincial franchises, which have been used so far, were never intended by the founders of Confederation to be used more than temporarily in this connection. (Hear, hear.) But we were told that this measure should have been submitted to the people at large, whilst in the same breath it was announced, as it has been announced time and again since the opening of this debate, that this measure, or something similar to it, has been before the country for eighteen years, whilst we know that this measure, in almost its entirety, has been before the country in the shape of a Bill since 1883. We were told that the people were being taken by surprise, that their liberties were sought to be destroyed, and that those privileges which they value so highly were to be wrested from them in a most tyrannical manner. I hardly conceive that any hon, gentleman in this House will consider that this measure is more important than the measure of Confederation itself. It will hardly be supposed that any hon, gentleman will consider that the discussion of the franchise is more important than the inauguration of the great Confederation under which we live; and as special appeal has been made to the people of Lower Canada, through their representatives in this House, I may, perhaps, refer to what was said during the Confederation debates, which are the great index of the aspirations, the ideas, and the views of those who inaugurated our present system of government. More par-ticularly I will refer to the language used by the late lamented Sir George Etienne Cartier (loud cheers)—who was the incarnation of

should be submitted to the people: " * * * Here was this scheme of a union of the Provinces mentioned in the programme of the Cartier-Macdonald Government in 1958. He merely quoted this passage to show that neither Parliament nor the country was taken by surprise with regard to this scheme. We had general and special elections since 1858, and to pretend that this subject, which had been so often canvassed, was new to the country, was to assert an untruth." (Cheers.)

the ideas of the French Canadian people, the incarnation of all that is noble and patriotic,

of all that ought to raise that people high in the scale amongst those who inhabit this sec-

tion of British North America-and with

regard to this very question of submitting the

Confederate scheme to the people at large, he said, in replaced y same argument

he said, in replaced by same argument that is now being used by the hon, gentleman opposite, that this present measure

Cannot we assert the very same thing of anguage of the hon, gertlemen opposite, be-fore the people for 18 years, and this Bill

privileges of the people were being invaded, why did they not raise this question at these bye elections? No doubt other hour gentletien in this house will remember that on the occasion of this contederation debate, some hon, gentlemen who are now upnolding the views of the mover of the hist amendment were present, taking part in the deliberations on that great accession. The non the ex-finance Minister (Sir Riemann Cartwright) spoke then, and in view of the charges that vera tilen being harted at the administration of the day, that they were taking the people by surprise, that they were urging a measure which threatened the existence of the autonomy of the provinces, which was wiping away, all their right and privileges, we had that hon. gentleman gaying:

"Let us not be daunted by any accidental ohecks—we must lay our account to meet such in matters of not one-tenth its importance -this is the time and this is the hour: never again can we hope to enter on our task under must exist between so many different provinces-never again can we hope to receive a warmer, a more energetic support from the Imperial authorities - never again can we hope to see a Ministry in ellice which shall command more completely the confidence of the great mass of our people, and which shall possess the same or equal facilities for adjusting those sectional difficulties which have dis turbed us so long; and I trust that in this most important crisis this House will show itself not altogether unworthy to be entrusted with the destinies of 3,000,000 of their countrymen." (Hear, hear and cheers.)

Yet this was in view of the enactment of a measure without being submitted to the people, without having their approval, their ratification, a measure a hundred times more imgentleman who proposed the amendment has portant, perhaps, than the one we have before us. In that measure the hon, gentleman advocated the very principle involved in this bill, and if we take up the British North America Act we will find that the pretentions laid down by hon, gentlemen opposite are totally untenable. They talk about invading the rights of the Provinces, about depriving the Provinces of something which has been secured to them. I dely hon, gentlemen to seek through the statutes of the British Empire or of any dependency of the British Empire where they have responsible government, and to find a section of law which more clearly and emphatically and distinctly shows than this section 41, that the franchise then adopted was merely temporary. The section opens by enacting "Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides." Anticipating that the Parliament of Canada should provide otherwise, clearly and distinctly laying down that the day, whether far or near, must come when the Parliament of Canada would exercise that right which is inherent in every body to determine what shall be the qualification of what shall be the means adopted to establish it own membership. It goes on:

" All laws in force in the several Provinces of the Union relative to the following matters or any of them, namely, the qualifications and disqualifications of persons to be elected or to sit or vote as members of the House of Assembly or Legislative Assembly in the several Provinces, the voters at elections of such members, the oath to be taken by voters, its Legislature, voted down by a considerable the returning officers, their powers and duties, the proceedings at elections, the periods during which elections may be con-tinued, the trial of controverted elections and proceedings incident thereto, the vacating of sents of members, etc., shall respectively apply to the election of members to serve Provinces."

I say there never was a section which more clearly shows by its language that it was merely intended that this state of affairs should be a temporary one. And what has been the course of our constitutional history with reference to this very matter? We had that, up to the present time, we have made a change in every one of the articles mentioned in this section. We have, of our own motion, without consulting the Provinces, withtaken our own course with regard, first of all, to the qualification of persons to sit in this House. We have abolished the property qualification. We have not waited for the Provinces to take that step We have not stood by and allowed ourselves to be guided exclusively by the action of the Provinces. We have interfered with the qualification, we have interfered with the oath to be taken by voters, because we have our own oaths, we have our own returning officers, and define their powers and duties by our own election law; we have the periods to which elections may be continued fixed by this Parliament, and we have the trial of controverted elections, and the voiding of the seats of members, all fixed by the legislation of this Parliament, and in most instances by the Acts brought in by honorable gentlemen opposite, each one of them trampling upon the rights of the Provinces, if their own views and language in this debate are to be adopted as correct and sound. (Loud cheers.) But we have more than that. Referring to these self-same Confederation debates, we find the honorable member for East York (Mr. Mackenzie), who, too, was guilty at that parti-cular time, if guilt there be, of having violated the trust of the people, of having pushed forward a measure of such vital importance without having first consulted the people of Canada, speaking of the veto power in these words:

"If each Province was able to enact such laws as it pleased everybody would be at the mercy of the Local Logislatures, and the General Legislature would become of little importance. It is contended that the power of the General Legislature should be held in check by a veto power with reference to its own territory, resident in the Local Legislatures respecting the application of the general country as well as for the interests of himself laws to their jurisdiction. All power, they and family, that there is enough intelligence say, comes from the people and ascends through them to their representatives, and through the representatives to the Crown. But it would never do to set the local above the General Government." (Great cheering.) This is the language of the hon. member

for East Yerk on that very remarkable occasion. It cannot be contended for one moment that we are violating the privileges of the provinces. It has been admitted by the leader of the opposition himself, that we have the power, if we wish to use it, and in fact, in the debate which was held on the election law of 1874, the hon gontleman said, "the power of fixing the franchise was delegated to the various provincial governments because of the confidence reposed in the Local Legislatures, and if it turned ont that they abused this power, this House could take it out of their hands." Now, what has been cone, what has been said, what has been urged on different occasions in this House? When that measure was under discussion on which the leader of the Op-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. was done with a view to exerting influence in the recent general election." As early as that date, then, according to the statement that date, then, according to the statement of the Canadians that adon't the pages of our time of the most eminent public men in the country, at least one of the Local Legislatures was acting in such a manner as to interfere with the rights of this Parliament, to the members of this House generally, and the members from the Province of Ouebeau to the members from the pages of our hand the members from the pages of our hand the pages of was enacting local laws which, according to his statement, were monstrous, mischievous, in particular. I feel that those, hon gentle-and showed that there was a disposition at that men who have been sent here by the elector. time to interture with the rights and privileges of this House, (Hear, hear.) But we have had far more than that. We have had it shown, in the course of the present debate, by the successor of that hon. gentleman, the mem-ber for Cumberland (Mr. Townshend), that not only at that time, but since then, enact-ments have been made by the Local Legislature there which had the effect of depriving of the right to vote persons whom this Perliament believes to be entitled to vote, persons working in the coal mines, who are deprived by the recent action of the Local circumstances better fitted to remove the Legislature of exercising the franchise to natural, the inevitable prejudices, which which they are entitled (cheers); and my hon, friend from West York (Mr. Wallace), in the speech which he delivered a few days ago relative to the new Franchise Bill that has passed the Ontario Legislature, showed that the bottom literally falls out and has fallen out of all the argument that has been put forward here with so much force, that we, by this Bill, are seeking to go back to a differ ent constituency from that which elected us to sit in this House. I say that the hon. members of this House from the Province of Ontario cannot go back to the same electorate which sent them here, in consequence of the Bill which has recently been passed by the Legislature of that Province. (Cheers.) That is a solf evident fact, and that meets these gentlemen at the very threshold of their argument, and shows how utterly wanton they are in the assertions that they throw across the floor of this House and send to the country, since anyone who will take the trouble to turn over the statutes of the last Session of the Ontario Legislature can see that they are uttering here that which they vainly imagine the people are so densely ignorant as not to know the first thing about, but with which they are fortunately fully conversant. (Hear, hear.) We were told, amongst other things, that the only good pro vision this Bill could contain would be one of universal suffrage, that manhood suffrage alone would meet the requirements of the country. Now, Sir, it is not my purpose to discuss that question, which, I think, is rather aside the issue at this moment. But I may be allowed to say that whilst the time may come, and that before long, in this country when universal suffrage will meet with the general approbation of the people, I think the urging of that suffrage is only one more argument to show how utterly illogical, how utterly untenable, is the position taken by the hon.

gentleman who has moved the amendment. Whilst he has spoken at great length on the beauties of manhood suffrage, upon the fact that no man should have more than one vote, no matter what his property may be, or where it may be situated, he is arguing here for the maintenance of the rights of the Provinces, and at the same time he is urging that which neither Ontario nor Quebec have for one moment thought of adopting, and which Ontario, at the last session of majority. (Loud cheers.) However, there is one thing that must be gratifying to the workingmen of this country. At a meeting which has been already referred to in this House, where, in the interests of the Reform it was sought to raise a cry against the leader of the present Government, I have heard it stated: What has become of the Franchise Bill? Why don't the Government go on with the Franchise Bill? And, Sir, I can say to those people, and to the people of Canada

gives a vote to everyone who deserves to be

called a man in this country. (Cheers) Man-

hood suffrage, as has been stated here, would

be a very simple system, as far as registration

is concerned; but if anyone will take

up this Bill and look at the clause which

we are now discussing, he will find

that every man who, in any way, directly or indirectly, contributes to the progress and the stability of the country in which we live, is, under this Bill, enfranchised. Is it possible that you can go lower than the tenant who pays \$2 per month, or \$20 per annum? Is it possible that you can go lower than the person who earns \$300 per annum? Why, Mr. Chairman, under the provisions of this Bill every man who contributes in any way, by his wealth, or by his labor, to the good of the country, will be entitled to be registered under this system. I feel that we would be recreant to the duties which we owe to the country at large if we did not attempt to extend the franchise and to put capital and labor upon the same basis, on a par in the eyes of the law, and to give, as we are giving here, the vote of every de-serving man in the country—not to a man because he is a human being of the age of twenty-one years, but to every man who has succeeded in showing, by his industry, his activity and his energy, that

he is worthy of being recognized a man in the eyes of the law of the land. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman says that the present Bill will create confusion; that the people will not un derstand in what class they will fall; that we have the tenant, the farmer, the laborer, persons under the income franchise, and other persons who have a right to vote under different circumstances, and that all this will cause

great confusion in the public mind. Now, I do not go so far as the hon. gentleman; I do not go so far as manhood suffrage; but do feel that there is enough intelligence in the minds of the people, in the mind of every man who earns his dollar a day, in the mind of every man who is laboring for the interests of his among the people of Canada to know whether they tall into one or another of the classes mentioned in this bill. I think the hon. gentleman's argument is an insult to the people of Canada, and that he rates their intelligence far too low. (Cheers.) No. Sir,

that I am going to follow him through his long dissertation with regard to the affairs of the United States; I do not suppose that any hon, gentlemen on this side of the House, at all events, will follow him in that field. The hon, gentleman can never stand up in this House, he can never speak upon any subject, he can never deal with any branch of the public affairs of this country, without drag ging in the United States, without dragging

I do not imagine the hon, gentleman supposes

in the practice of the United States, without dragging in all the great and glorious beautics of their constitution, without holding up to us as models the great men of the United States, as if wo had not men in our empire, and especially in our own country, whose example is worthy of heing followed, as a bright shining light to

men, we have love, respect, esteem and wen-As early as oration for the great names and the memories to the members from the Province of Quebec in particular. I feel that those, hou gentleate of the Province of Quebec, are, not m re so, but equally as patriotic, equally as desir ous of maintaining the rights and privileges of that Province, as are the members who compose the Local Legislature of that Province. (Hear, hear.) And, for my part, I am satis-fied they will believe me when I say to the people of the Province of Quebec, who now know I am supporting this measure, that I would rather sacrifice anything in this world, one single fight guaranteed them by our con- race belonging, and who has made improve-stitution. (them, hear.) Our Local Legisla- ments to the value of \$150, should have a tures are above the influence of this parliament. We cannot interfere with those legislatures; we cannot, by any act we pass, interfere, in any material degree, with the right of the provinces to manage their own affairs, with respect to the franchise or anything else. But every man in this House must feel, and every man in this country does feel, that when confederation was established it was established for a purpose, not merely to keep alive provincial institutions, but to foster and to fortify those great bulwarks which are to guard the proress and prosperity of this country, it was to bind all these great provinces together into one great nation. And what means can be better adapted than by meeting upon the floor of this Parliament as men, sinking the miserable, putty jealousies that? are sought and have been sought to be raised provincial prejudices-(hear, hear) -I say what nobler spectacle can be presented than that of seeking to adopt one general line of policy in regard to the franchise, as far as the circumstances of our country will allow. In conclusion, allow me to say to you, Mr. Chairman, and to those of different origin, among whom I was born, educated, among whom I have grown up, the men with whom I have been living in the strongest bonds of brotherly affection up to the present time, that knowing, as they do, that so far

> of patriotic exultation as fervent as anything that may be said with respect to the land of my forefathers, for which I cherish so fond a love. I trust the day will never come when I shall be found supporting a measure which in any way or in the slightest degree invades the rights or trenches upon the privileges of the Province in which I was born. I say this in all sincerity; and in supporting this measure and opposing the amendment of the hon. gentleman, I do so because I conceive that amendment to be nothing more than an appeal to provincial prejudices, and we should seek in this general Parliament of Canada, whilst preserving the rights of the Provinces. to look forward to the great future of this Dominion in which we live. (Prolonged cheering.)

as I am concerned, the words avant tout je

suis Canadien arouse in my breast a feeling

THE COMMUNIST RIOTS.

THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES DISCUSS THE SITUATION.

Paris, May 26. - The French press generally condemn the indecision of the government in its conduct towards the Communists. The revolutionist organs are jubilant over what they term the triumph of the communists over the authorities. The attitude of the revolutionists has provoked such bitter generally, that if we have not in this Bill feeling among the law and order what is commonly known as manhood suf- classes that it is believed it will give frage, we have, at all events, that which gives a vote to everyone who deserves to be ber of Deputies. Many suppose an attempt sidered. will be made to overthrow the ministry. Not since 1870 have the lower classes in Paris been in such a restless state; thousands have been out of work for months, with small prospects of getting any for months more, and their numbers, swelling the large idle class always to be found in the metropolis, ready for any chance to create trouble, makes the situation a most dangerous one.

The ministers to-day discussed yesterday's Communist riots, and approved the police prefects' ordnance forbidding hereafter public displays in the Department of the Seine of any emblems except the national tricolor and proper flags of foreign nations. In the Chamber of Deputies this evening there was a stormy debate concerning the Pere la Chaise riots on Sunday and the government's leniency towards Communists. Lacroix accused the police of provoking disorders. He denied the right of the Government to interfere with the display of red flags. The Minister of the Interior replied, accepting all responsibility for the action of the police. Lacroix's motion declaring that no law existed preventing the display of flags and emblems, and condemning the violence of the police on Sunday, was rejected by 423 to 44. A motion of confidence in the firmness of the Government in enforcing respect for the national flag was adopted by 388 to 10. Four thousand men, including members of the municipal council, to-day followed the coffin bearing the body of Amorost, Communist leader, to the grave in l'ere la Chaise. Twelve orations were delivered over the grave. The Revolu tionists' committee displayed a red flag and the emblem was greeted with cries of "Vive

After the announcement of the vote of confidence, Allain-Farge, minister of the interior, fainted and had to be carried from the chamber. Lafrance, referring to the communistic disturbance, declared that the anarchists are neither strong nor numerous enough to gain anything by the movement, and that property or security of peaceable citizens is not

FIGURES WON'T LIE.

The figures showing the enormous yearly sales of Kidney-Wort, demonstrate its value as a medicine beyond dispute. It is a purely vegetable compound of certain roots, leaves and berries known to have special value in Kidney troubles. Combined with these are remedies acting directly on the Liver and Bowels. It is because of this combined action that Kidney-Wort has proved such an unequalled remedy in all diseases of these

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Old Sores, Wounds, and Ulcers.-The readiness with which Holloway's unguent removes all obstructions in the circulation of the vessels and lymphatics explains their irresistible influence in healing old sores, bad wounds, and indolent vicers. To insure the desired effect the skin surrounding the diseased part should be fermented, dried and immediately well rubbed with the Ointment. This will give

DOMINION PARLIAMENT. THIRD SESSION FIFTH PARLIAMENT.

6 From our ount Correspondent Leafing OTTAWA, May 26.

After some remarks as to the genuineness of vertain signatures on a petition The house went into committee on the Franchise Bill.

Sir John Macdonald moved the adoption of

a sub paragraph regulating the Indian , vote. By the amendment he proposed to add to the st'of those who shall not vote Indians in Manibooa, Keewatin and the North-West ter-ritories, and Indians on any reserve elsewhere in Canada, who are not in possession and oc-ounation of separate and distinct tracts of lands in such reserves, and whose improveno matter how dear it may be to me, i ments on such separate tracts are not of the rather than foriest their confidence, rather value of at least \$150. He proposed that the than be an instrument in depriving them of Indian on a reserve who has a distinct sepavote just as much as any other occupant or tenaut.

Mr. Blake said the objection to the enfranchisement of the Indians was not re-moved by the statement just made. He thought that many years would be needed before the Indians could be trusted with the franchise.

After some discussion.

Mr Wilson alleged that numbers of Indians sional men could not go wrong, were Orangemen. The object of the government in proposing to enfranchise them evidently was to increase Orange influence. Not | only was this a fact, but Dr. Ornophyateka was an Orangeman and a Tory of a most rabid kind. If the Quebec members permitted these Indian Orangemen to be enfranchised they would yet he sorry for it.

Mr. Dawson supported the amendment and the beginning of this debate the franchise to those who certainly should be prevented from exercising it. The amendment of provincial rights be prevented from exercising it. The amendment of provincial rights be prevented from exercising it. The amendment of provincial rights be prevented from exercising it. said it covered all objections. It merely gave clause dealing with the Indian franchise and the opposition to it was illogical and absurd. Mr. Paterson (Brant) said that the Conser-

vatives would not get the Indian vote in Brant. Mr. Somerville (Brant) said they would.

Mr. Trow (Perth) said in his County the bill was unpopular.

Mr. Hesson (Perth) said that he knew the County well and there had been no petitions from Conservatives against the bill. He had recently been a week in Western Ontario, and he found that there was some indignation there, but the indignation was aimed at the Opposition for its gross obstruction, its waste of time and its waste of public money.

The House adjourned at 2 30 a.m.

∵Огт∧wa, May 27. Petitions were presented against changes in the Temperance act and against the Franchise bill.

The House went into committee on the

ranchise bill. Sir John Macdonald, in reply to comments of Mr. Mills, said the hon, gentleman himself had arranged with the Minister of Public Works that the Indian discussion should be

concluded on Saturday, and that the discussion of the revising barrister clauses should be commenced on Tuesday. Instead of adhering to the arrangement, the hon imember on Saturday afternoon put up a member to take the floor. The object was to prolong discussion. Sir John Macdonald introduced an amend

ment to his amendment disqualifying certain-Indians. He proposed to amend the Indian clause so as to disqualify Indians in Munitoba Keewatin and the North-West, and on any reserve elsewhere in Canada who are not in possession and occupation of a separate and listinct tract of land in such reserve, and whose improvements on such a tract of land are not of the value of at least \$150 and not otherwise possessed of other qualifications entitling him to be registered on the list of

Mr. Mills renewed his protest against the enfranchisement of the Indians, and after a long review denied that Indians had proprietary rights in the soil.

Mr. Dawson said the question of proprie tary rights was not raised. He presumed the remarks were intended to prejudice the claims of Canadian Indians now before the U.S. for these rights.

Mr. Mills said the Indians would not be

regarded as British subjects in a court of law. Many were paupers and unfit to vote.

Mr. Dawson said that their right had been recognized by the Imperial Government and also by the Federal Government in the United States. He contended that the Indians were making rapid progress.

After some remarks from Messrs. Cameron (Middlesex) and Lister, Mr. White (Hastings) denied that there

were any Orange lodges among the Indians in his riding. Mr. Davies moved an amendment to ex-

clude Indians in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island from the franchise. Sir John Macdonald said he would move

to exclude the Indians of British Columbia. After further discussion Mr. Davies amendment was lost by 42 to 68 votes. The amendment of Sir John Macdonald was carried, and after some motions by several members were lost the original amendment of Sir John was carried and the house resumed and adjourned at 12.30 a.m. OTTAWA, May 28.

The House then went into committee on the Franchise Bill, the clause relating to registration of votes.

Sir John Macdonald moved the substitution of the word "shall" for "may" in the clause stating that the revising officer be a judge or barrister of five years' standing. He proposed also that in Quebec notaries and in British Columbia stipendiary magic trates, be eligible for revising officers. Difficulties in boundaries would be met by the appointment of an officer for a portion of a district if necessary. There was always to be an appeal to the courts when the revising officer is not a judge.

Mr. Blake said the revising officers should

not make the lists as well. Under the English system, the functions were apart. The bill should be framed so as to require the judge to act in all cases where practicable, and that where this rule could not be carried out the appointment of the officer should not rest with the executive No English government, he argued, would dare ask from Parliament to be entrusted with the power of appointing the officers who should prepare the voters list, because it was felt that the appointment would be suspected by the people as not be-ing perfectly impartial. Suspicion would be cast upon the revising officer, whether judge or barrister.

Sir John Macdonald, said that by the bill the revising officer was simply a revising officer, except in those parts in which there was no means of having any original list. Under the bill there was no means of having any original list to rovine, but the saccaanguage of the people for 18 years, and this Bill since 1883 before the people, and have we not had election after election with this Bill standing there? (Cheers.) Have not honger there opposite contested those bye elections? If they thought the rights, liberties and mischievour, and declared the respective powers, and the had been any solidary and strength to the way we should go. I say we weekend nerves, the only conditions neces, we were not not not the care that would go. I say we weekend nerves, the only conditions neces, and this Bill where the people for 18 years, and this Bill the proposed that the reversing officer should had disconting the render life atmost intolerable. No sconer is officer should had disconting the render life atmost intolerable. No sconer is officer should had disconting the render life atmost intolerable. No sconer is officer should had disconting the render life atmost intolerable. No sconer is officer should had disconting the render life atmost intolerable. No sconer is officer should had the reversing officer should had the render life atmost intolerable. No sconer is officer should had the render life atmost intolerable. No sconer is officer should had the revising officer should had the render life atmost intolerable. No sconer is officer should had the render life atmost intolerable. No sconer is officer should had the revising officer should had the revising officer should have a solid the render life atmost intolerable. No sconer is officer should have the revising officer should have the revising officer should have the revising of the cure of No sconer is officer should have the revising officer should have the r

objection applied with rrequal force to the judiciary of the country. He de-dended the general principles of the bill and stated that as to the officers who were to exercise this judgment, it would be the effort of the Government to obtain the services of men in judicial positions, whenever they could be obtained, and it would be only where uswillinguess to act, ill health or old age prevented the appointment of a judge that power to appoint officers from the Bar would be exercised The measure would provide that wherever the officer was not a judge there would be appeal on questions of both law and fact. It was true that appeals, were expensive, but where officers attended carefully to their duties and were honest and straightforward, appeals would be the exception. It was true that the expense of appeals might give the rich man an advantage, over the poor man, but that was an incidental advantage to the rich man which could not be avoided. He would only be too glad to receive suggestions from the house.

Mr. Cameron, (Victoria), protested against the instruction of the leader of the opposition that the bar of Ontario was so lost to sense of honor, that those appointed to act as revisors would not only neglect their duties but vio-late their oaths. He was surprised that the leader of the opposition should so insult his profession

Mr. Mills objected generally to the bill. The last speaker seemed to think that profes. sional men could not go wrong. He had no

Mr. Langelier objected to the appointment of revising officers on the ground of expense. The new system would cost at least \$2,000 a county, making a total of \$500,000.

The debate was continued by Messis.

Cameron (Middlesex), Fleming and Com-ron (Inverness), and the House adjourned at 2 19

Boys and Girls who are growing rap. idly should (to ensure strong and healthy constitutions) be given regularly Rabinson's Phosphorized Emulsion, to keep up the waste that is continually going on in the system during the growing period

Immense swarms of grasshoppers heve ap peared in Panola County, Texas, on the Louisiana border.

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

Matthew Arnold will soon issue a new rolume, with the title "Addresses Delivered ia America."

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

A Continental paper says that England's wars in remote regions at least promote the study of geography. Those urhappy persons who suffer from

nervousness and dyspepsia should use Car-ter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents, all druggists.

In India the barbers charge 12 cents for thirty shaves. This is two and a half chaves

Delicate diseases of either sex, however, induced, speedily and radically cured. Ad. dress in confidence, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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228 & 230 ST. JAMES STREET.

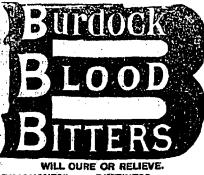
have in stock some beautiful PIANOS, Grand, and reand Upright; the celebrated N.Y. WEBER, DECKED SON, VOSE & SONS, HALE, and other well known and popular makers, which they are selling low for cash, or on time to approved parties. The NEW YORK WESSES. (their leading plane), is now almost universally used in the finest mausions of New York and other musical centres. Orders for special styles of this superb Paner forte, in Zebra, Satin and other costly woods, to match the interior decorations, will have prompt attention.

NEW YORK PIANO CO.,

228 St. James Street, Montreal P. S .- A number of fine second-hand Weber, Chicker ing, Vose and other leading Pianos, for sale, or to real by the month, quarter or year, on reasonable terms.

TUNING AND REPAIRING of Planos and Organs in the best manner, by competent

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BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY. FLUTTERING INDIGESTION, OF THE HEARY. JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELÁS. ACCOITY OF THE STOMACH SALT RHEUM HEARTBURN. DRYNESS HEADACHE,

OF THE SKIN, And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.





FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Sre pleasant to take. Contain their own Pergative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual Continuer of worms in Obli -n or Adelia ENGLISH WORKINGMEN DIS-

The state of the state of the state of

as anything but iniquitous. The result of this is that if an agricultural laborer, making fifteen shillings a week, suddenly finds illness has broken out in his family, and calls in the latest the latest has loses his vote for that year parish doctor, he loses his vote for that year. It is simply out of the question for such men to pay for medical service above the sum of the highest agricultural wages. The amendment was not based on principle, but on two reasons. First, the Lords are anxious to dismiss the reform, by any and every means, and since, if the debate had been renewed, the holidays of the Queen, the Lords and Com mons might possibly have been curtailed. It is pertinently asked, where is the difference or principle between a laborer receiving medical relief and a duke receiving perpetual pen-

The rock on which many a constitution goes to pieces is Dyspepsia. The loss of vigor which this disease involves, the maladies which accompany it, or which are aggravated by it, the mental despondency which it entails, are terribly exhaustive of vital stamina. Its true specific is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which likewise overcomes bilious maladies, female ailments, and those coupled with impurity of the blood.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN CEMETERY.

HALIFAN, N.S., May 27.—A Charlottetown, P.E.I., special to the Halifax Herald gives details of a brutal murder at that place. The keeper of the Charlottetown cemetery is Patrick Callaghan, nearly 70 years of uge, and reported to be worth \$1,000. Besides being a miser he is a hermit and lives alone in the keeper's lodge in the centre of the cemetery, and is seldom seen ever by those visiting the city of the dead. Brenton Longworth, son of the late flon. John Longworth, visiting his father's grave to day, required Callaghan's assistance and called at the lodge. Getting ro answer, he entered the house and was horrified at the stench. In the bedroom he found the old mun's remains horribly mutilated The body was partially hidden under a mattress. The skull had been battered in with a heavy iron bar. Brains and blood were spattered all over the bed clothes, the floor and the walls. The victim's throat had been cut from ear to ear by a dull butcher's knife. The spectacle was a snocking and sickening one. Appearances indicated that the old man made a desperate fight for life. Callaghan was reported to have eighteen hundred dollars in the house, recently returned by a prominent Charlottetown merchant, to whom it had been loaned, and, it is supposed, that the knowledge of this alleged fact was the incentive to the terrible crime. The affair has produced intense excitement in Charlottetown. The cemetery is four miles from the city. The remains were much decomposed, and the murder had evidently been committed some days ago. An inquest is being held.

The Manitoba troubles are stimulating an increased acreage of wheat on the Dakota side of the line, as it is thought there will be great reduction on the other side.

has proved itself a most efficient protection to those troubled with a hereditary tendency to consumption. Mr. Bird, druggist, of West-port, says: 'I know a min whose case was considered hopeless, and by the use of three bottles of this Equision his weight was acreased twenty pounds." nerensed twenty pounds."

Hereafter in Pennsylvania there is to be a imit to the erection of "tail towers" and tenement houses skyward, a bill having passed the Assembly providing for a legal limit to eighty feet.

Mr. W. Maguire, merchant, at Franklin, writes: "I was afflicted with pain in my shoulter for eight years-almost nelpless at tines - have tried many remedies, but with no relief, until I used Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil. After a few applications the pain left me entirely, and I have had no pains since, Do not take Electric or Electron Oils, but see that you get Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

The management of the Theatre Francais has announced that on the 1st of April the receipts since January would cover all the expenses for the current year. Every aubsequent payment will be clear gain.

Mr. Henry Harding, of Toronto, writes: My little daughter, 7 years of age, has been a terrible sufferer this winter from rheuma. tism, being for weeks confined to her bed, with limbs drawn up, which could not be straightened, and suffering great pain in every joint of limbs, acms and shoulders. The best of physicians could not help her, and we were advised to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, which we done, and the benefit was at once apparent; after using two bottles the pain left, her limbs assumed their natural shape, and in two weeks she was as well as ever. It has not returned.

National Pills will not gripe or sicken, yet are a thorough cathar-

Guernsey County, Ohio, produces some instances of the old way in rearing families. Three men and their wives in one township, who live within half a mile of each other, are the parents of thirty-six children. Four families in another township have thirty-five children.

CONSUMPTION CURED

An old physician, retired from practice, haven had placed in his hands by an East Indimissionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Netwous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested it worderful curative powers in thousands of cases. wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a relieve human suffering. I will send in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Sonnenthal, the actor, who lately visited New York; was so delighted with the American cocktail that he took the recipe for its manufacture with him to Germany. A GANG OF THIEVES.

BITTER PROTESTS FROM THE COUNTRY.

LORDON, May 27 to Members of Parliament are scattered over England and the contingent, so no political news is obtainable, though, all parties are busy with correspondence trying respectively to heal or emphesize the present dissensions. From the soundty everywhere are coming bitter protests against the action of the House of Commons in Tatifying the vote of the House of Lords, Which distributed any elector receiving free medical relief. This can hardly be described as anything but iniquitous. The result of this state of Galton for the result of this is that if an agricultural laborer, making the country of Galton for the result of of watches, rings, etc., were stoler. William Hampton, of Syracuse, deposed to Donohoe's asking him if he could dispose of some stamps, of which he said he had over a thousand dollars' worth. In reply to questions Donohoe stated to him that they came from Peterboro' and that Charley Lowry was "in it," that Raynor, an "Irish Jew" at Buffalo, had offered him fifty cents on the dollar for them, but that was not enough. Witness, in cross examination, admitted having been in jail several times. Evidence was also given showing the prisoner's connection with the other crimes laid to his charge, when Mr. Hill committed him for trial at Welland. Hampton, one of the witnesses, came here in company with Detective Morgenstein, of Butfalo. Donohoe's friends had a warrant issued to arrest Hampton on his arrival here for some Port Hope job, but Hampton being promised immunity by the Canadian Government dur-ing the taking of his evidence, the plan was frustrated. The Charley Towery mentioned in Hampton's evidence is at present serving ten years in the Philadelphia prison for the Osceola bank robbery. John Beau-cleigh, alias "Bokay Johnnie," a notorious thief and confidence man, boarded the train at Niagara Falls, N.Y., for the purpose of in ducing Hampton not to cross into Canada to give evidence against Donohoe. He was promptly arrested as soon as he made his apbearance in the coach, by Detectives Margen stein and Battle, of Buffalo, and taken back to Buffalo to answer a charge of stealing \$6,400 in St. Louis.

INDIANS OR THE WARPATH.

JENNING, N M., May 27 .- A luckboard from Alma came through to Silver City tonight, bringing news of additional murders by the Apaches. An old man named Benton, two Satter brothers. Pete Anderson, Jim Montgomery, M. Smith, W. E. Lyon, and an unknown man were killed recently. A number have been killed who cannot be recog nized. Mr. Cooney writes to John Swift as follows: There is bad business here: 24 men are already burned in a radius of 24 miles; by the troops and 17 by citizens." The following are reported wounded above Alma: Juo. Walworth, Tom Welch and a woman. Woods, Poland, Tom McKinney, and Baxter, of Pinus Altos, were camped above Hot Springs, and during Woods and Poland's absence the camp was attacked. When Poland returned he found Baxter dead and McKinney missing. Poland hastened to Gile river to warn the citizens and was shot on the way. The bodies of five Americans, killed by the Indians, have been found at Blue river. The stage running to Eagle Grafton mining camp, in the Black range, has not been heard from It is supposed to have been taken by the Indians. Despatches from Santa Fe say the Apaches killed two men at Cantwell and Petiere ranch and Gila, and Sunday afternoon killed Chas. Stevenson, foremen at By and Ingersoll ranch, and Harvey Moreland, son of James Moreland, living between Grafton and Fairview. The bodies were found six miles north Persons of weakly constitution derive from Northrop & Lyman's Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda a degree of vigor o dainable from no other source, and it vigor o dainable from no other source, and it head into the ground. Frank Adams, son of head into the ground. Geo. Adams, ranchinau, near Fairview, is supposed to be killed; his hat was found near the bodies of the other two dead men. A special from Winslow, Arizona, says:—About 160 Navajos, Utes and Piutes all thoroughly armed, with war paint on, camped near Hardy's last night. It is reported they are making preparations to join Geronimo's Apaches. The latest informa-tion from the front indicates that the hostiles are on Diamond Creek, north east of Fort Bayard, in Black Range. Col. Morrow and San Carlo's scouts are in that vicinity, and Col. Biddle, with a battalion of the 6th cavalry, is around Hillsboro. Lieut. Davis with 60 White Mountain Apache scouts are on their trail.

Young Men!-Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, sich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIAN ess on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thir ty days trial is allowed. Write them at one for illustrated pamphlet free. 22G

The will of General Gordon was proved in London, the 23rd ult., by his brother, Sir Henry William Gordon, K.C.B., the value of the personalty being under £11,500. He bequeathed the whole of the property to his sister, Mary A. Gordon, for her life, and on her death among his nephews and nieces.

BETTER THAN GOLD,

A good name, good health, a good com-panion and a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil hard among the first requisites for human happiness. Yellow Oil cures Rheumatism, Sprains, Lameness, Bruises, Burns, Frost Bites, Croup, Sore Throat, and all Pain and Iuliammation.

Buffalo manufacturers are equipping with full machinery several flouring mills located in the interior of Australia.

DOWN IN DIXIE. The wife of Mr. J. Kennedy, Dixie, P. O, was cured of a chronic cough by Hagyard's

Pectoral Balsam. The best throat and lung healer known. There are unleavened bread bakeries in

New Orleans, New York, Cincinnati and Chicago, but in no other cities in the Union.

THE BEST YET.

The best blood cleanser known to medical science is Burdock Blood Blood Bitters. It nurifes the blood of foul humors and gives s rength to the weak,

off fully 30 per cent. this year as compared with last, and the coming crops are in danger, owing to the severe drouths.

It Can Do No Harm to try Free-It Can Do No Harm to try Free-man's Worm Powders when your child is ailing, teverish or fretful. of "The Post."

Health and Happiness. HOW ? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your kidneys disordered?
"Kidney Wort brought no from my grave, as it
were, after I had been given up by 13 best doctors in
Detroit." M. W. Deyeraux, Hechanic, Ionia, sitch

Are your nerves weak? "Kidney Wort cared his from nervous weaknes.
c. after I was not expected to live."—lira M. H. B.
codwin, Ed. Christian Monitor, Claveland, O. Have you Bright's Disease?

Suffering from Diabetes?
"Ridue-Wort in the most space as full remedy I have specified a collect." Pure rused. Gives almost framediste relief." P. Phillip C. Lallou, Monkton, Vt. Have you Liver Complaint? "Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Diseases after I prayed to die." Henry Ward, late Col. 67th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching?

"Kidder-Wort, (I bettle) cure! ms when I was of lame I had to roll out of beil."

O. M. Tallange, Kilwaukee, Wis. Have you Kidney Disease? "Sidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidney for years of unsuccessful destoring. Its world stoke box"-Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constincted?
"Kidney-Wort causes easy evactions and cured as after 18 years used of ther made inex."
"Alson Faire and, Et. Alicans, Vt.

Have you Malaria?

"Ridney-Wort has done better than any other among I have ever us of in my procine."

"Dr. H. K. Clark, Souto Hero, Vt.

Are you Billious?

"Kidney-Worthas done no more good than any their remaily I have ever taken."

Hr. J. T. Grilloway, Elk Flat, Oregon. Are you tormented with Piles? Are you Rheumatism racked?

"Kidney-Wort cur d me, after I was a lead up to die by physicians and I had suffered tidre vycare." Elbridge Kancolus, West Hatt, Poice. Ladies, are you suffering?
"Eldney-Work eared no of precific the och a correlated years studies. Many the subsequence are part and the subsequence of the subsequence If you would Banish Discase
and gain Hoalth, Talso

KIDNEY-WORT THE BLOOD CLEANSER.





CURE

Bick Headache and relieve all the troubles in-dent to a billous state of the system, such as Di-siness, Namea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remu-

Readsche, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equali-valuable in Constipction, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also corre-all disorders of the stomach, atmuiste the live-end regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

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

athe bane of so many liver that here is where wake our great boast. Our piles cure it white there do not.

Carter's Little tover Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes adose 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 druggiets everywhere, or sent by mail.

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-IN THE-COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

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

RETAILED EVERYWHERE None genuine without the trade mark on

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above discuse; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long a subject have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my fair in its officacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, terether with a VA JABLE TREATISE on the discuss, to any suffere. Give express & P. O. Edgross, Dit. T. A. SLOCUM, is i Pearl St. N. Y

PATENTS I Thos. P. Simpson, Washington, D.C. No pay asked for Patont until obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide. 31-13

CORPULENCY to harmlessly, effectivally and rapidly cure observed the hormonic starvation, dietary, etc. European Math, Oct. 24th, says: "Its effect is not merely to reduce the amount of fat, but by affecting the source of obseity to induce a radicul cure of the disease. Mr. R. makes no charge whatever; any person, rich or poor, can obtain his work gratis, by sending 6 cts. to cover postage to F. C. RUSSELL, Esq., Woburn House, Store St., Bedford Sq., London, Eng. 34.0

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OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

The sugar export trade of Brazit has fallen DR. KANNON C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c., 219 St. Joseph street, opposite Colborne street. 13 G

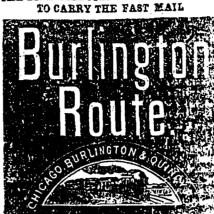
STATUTES OF CANADA.

THE Statutes of Canada are for sale at the Queen's Printer's office, here; also separate acts since 1874 B. CHAMBERLIN, Q. P.

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CONTAINS ALL THE Nutritious Properties of Beef.

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GOING WEST. ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO 1EROUGE TRAINS DAILY FROM

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rvia Kansaa City and Atchison to Penvir, consecting in Union Depots at Kansaa City, Archison, Omeha and Denver with through trains for SAN FRANCISCO, and all points in the Far West. Shortest Line to

KANSAS CITY, TOURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS Should not forget the fact that Round Trip tickets a reduced rates can be purchased via this Green Through Line, to all the Health and Pleasons Resorts of the West and South-West, including the Mountains of COLORADO, the Valley of all Yosemite, the CITY OF MEXICO,

and all points in the Mexican Republic. HOME-SEEKERS

Should also remember that this line leads direct to the heart of the Government and Railroad Lands in Nebraska, Kaisas, Texas, Colorado and Wasa ing-ton Territory.

It is known as the great THROUGH CAR 155° of America, and is universally admitted to be the

Finest Equipped Railroad in the World is. Through Tickets via this line for sale at all line road Coupon Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.
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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a lime and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of PITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SIGKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my lendedy to cure the worst cases. Business others have failed in the reason for not now respectiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free libert of my infallible rendy. Have Express and Fost Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and Iz will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

8500 REWARD!

Wil will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint D. papsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constitution of Controllers we cannot cure with West's Veget he Lace, P.Hs, when the directions are strictly compiled with. They are purely Vegetable, and never for its give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing to Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all brurgists, Heware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 81 and 83 Kingstreet (East). Toronto, Out. Free trial package seminary mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the headleg Secessa-ries of Life,

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Pennales of all ages, and, as a Gencial Family Medicine are uncorrected.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMEN!"

Its Searching and Healing Properties Known Throughout the World,

eral Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

FOR THE CURE OF

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

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

Both rmi and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medi-cine vendors throughout the civilized world.

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DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, & DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Flits, Nervous Neu algia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Prematury Old-Age, Earrenness, Loss of power in either server. Each hox contains one month's treatment. \$1.00 a box, or six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mall prepaid on receipt of price.

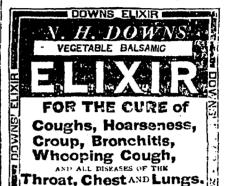
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Sick Headache and Biliousness. Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle. SOLD EVERYWHERE,



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The Shortest Sea Rante between theories and Fucupa, being only Five page entirein land and letted.

The Steamers of the Laverpool, Londonderry and Monte al Mail Service, anting from Averpool overy Throughout, and from thebee every Sattenoay, calling at Longh Fewer bound from Irland and Food Mails and Passengers to and from Irland and Society, even to be despatched.

| FROM QUEBEC | Circassian | Saturday, May 23 | Parisian | Saturday, May 24 | Parisian | Saturday, May 24 | Perivian | Saturday, June 13 | Saturday, June 14 | Saturda Sardinan. Sardinan Sardinay June 18
Bates of passage from Queber (Coop., 890, 870 and 880 (according to accommodation), Internediate, 830; Steeringe at lower rate.

The Steamers of the Glaszow and Montreal Service are intended to sail from Montreal for Glaszow as follows: Norwegian. About May 23
Greelan. About May 30
Buenes Ayrean About June 5 The Steamers of the London, Plymouth and Montreat fane are intended to sail from Montreal for London as follows:— About May 30
About June 6 Canadian... Nestorian.....

About June t.
The Steamers of the Liverpool, Queenstown, St. Johns, Hallfax and Baltimore Mail Service are intended to be despatched as follows: FROM HALIFAN:

Caspian Monday, May 25
Hanoverian Monday, June 8
Rates of Passage between Halfax and St. Johns:—
Cabin, \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15; Steerage, \$8;

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, Galway, Quenislown and Hoston Service are intended to be despatched as follows, from Boston for Glasgow direct:—

EROAL BOSTON

and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways wia Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Departch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Grant Western Railways (Brechants Despatch), via Boston, and by Grand Trunk Railway Company via Portland.

Through Rates and Through Ellis of Lading for Eastbound traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above named Railways.

For Freight, Passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Ang. Scimitz & Co., or Richard Bergs, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotiordam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Borde aux, Pischer & Beimer, Schusselkort, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Bolfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomeric & Workman, 17 Grace-church street, London James & Alex. Alan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rac & Co., Queboc: Allan & Co., 72 La Salle street, Chicago: It. Rourier, Toronto; Love & Alden, 07 Broadway, New York, and 230 Washington street, Boston, or to 0. W. Robinson 1304 St. James street, opposite & Lawrence Hall.

H. & A. ALLAN, 1 India Street, Portland, N) State Street, Roston, and 25 Common Street, Montreal.

March 10, 1885.

Intendity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Earrenness, Loss of power in either that he contains one month's treatment. 21.00 a box, or six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mall prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.0 we will send the purchases our written guarantee to, stund the money if the treatment does not effects cure. Guarantees issued only by John C. WEST & Co., Stand Sixing Street (East), Torento, Oat.

**MISTAKES OF MOID-ERN INFIDELS," by the Rev. Father Northgraves, Parkhill, Ont., comprising Evidences of Christianity and complete answer to Colonel Ingersoll, "Eminently deserving favorable reception and patronage and warm or welcome." Letter of Bishop, Walsh, London, Ont., 424 pages; paper, 75 cents; cloth, \$1.25, Sent on receipt of price. Active canvassers was a sent on receipt of price. Andrew Man Man Service of the Caller Service S

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000. "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange ments for all the Honthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and central the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fue-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION I **GVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED**

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was nade a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A. D. 1879.

118 Grand Single Sumber Drawings will take pince monthly. It never scales or postpones. Lool at the following Distribution:

184st Grand Monthly

Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, June 16, 1885,

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisians, and den. JUBAL A. ERLY, of Virginia. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000.

Lo tatice.—Tickets are Ten Callars univ. marres, 35. litters, 31. Cenths, \$1. GIST OF PRICES 1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$150,000 \$150,000 50,000 20,600 10,000 5,000 1,000 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 2 LARGE PRIZES OF 4 LARGE PRIZES OF 20 PRIZES OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 100 Approximation Prizes of \$200,

2,279 Prizes, amounting to

Application for rates to clubs should be made only the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full adfress. POSTA C. NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all some of 35 and upwards at ur expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. or M. A. DAUPHIN. 60? Seventh St., Washington, D.C.

Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address Regin NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La



HENRY MCSHANE & CO. Battlmure, Md., U.S.A:



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

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MEEREELY BELL COMPANY. The Figest General Obliged Bells Greatest Experience, . Largest Trade, Illustrated Catalogue mailed free

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GRATLET L .-- COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST,

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and outrition, and by a careful application of the fine proper ites at well-sale ded Cocan, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious are of such articles of diet that a constitution may be pradually milt up until strong enough to resist every tendency to discusse. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatial shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Curl Service Gazette.

Made simply with holling water or mick. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homepathic Chemists, LONDON, England.

WITH FIVE DOLLARS

YOU CAN SECURE A WHOLE Imperial Austrian Vienna City Bond ISSUE OF 1874.

These bonds are shares in a loan, the interest of which is paid out in premiums four times yearly. Every bond is entitled to FOUR DRAWINGS ANNUALLY.

until each and every bond is redeemed with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond MUST draw one of the following premiums, as there are no Blanks.

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@ 200,000 -.. 20,000 -.. 5,000 -.. 1,000 -.. 250 -.. 140 --20,000 Together 5,200 premiums, amounting to 1,648, 800 Florins. The next Redemption takes place on the

FIRST OF JULY, And every Bond bought of us on or before the 1st of July is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing. Balance payable in monthly instalments. For orders, circulars,

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160 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York City ESTABLISHED IN 1874. The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, as lately decided by the Court of Appeals, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United

States:
N.B.—In writing please state that you saw
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A DVERTISING Contract made for THIS PAPER, which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS, LORD & THOMAS, McConnick, Block, Cricago, Ill

WINNIPEG. May 29 .- There was great rejoicing here over the confirmation of the report that Gabriel Dumout and a companion, one Dumais, had been arrested and were in the hands of the U.S. troops at Fort Assini-boine, the general opinion being that he could be extradited and put on trial for his life. The exultation was short-lived, however, for this evening advices were received to the effect that General Terry, commanding the North-West district, had directed the commander at Fort Assiniboins to discharge Dumont, Gen. Tarry holding that he had no right to keep him a prisoner under existing boundary laws and agreements. This action was taken on authority from Washington, the Secretary for War having instructed Gen. Drum, the adjutant-general, to inform Gen. Schofield that the military forces had no authority to arrest or detain the men, and that they must be released. In his flight Dumont and his companions are supposed to have followed the trail from Batoni e along the west bank of the South Saskatchewan to Medicine Hat, making his escape through the Cypress Hills into Montana. Only three days elapsed from the time he was last seen at Butoche till he was captured by U.S. army acouts at Milk River, so that he must have made remarkable time. He doubtless found the vicioity of Batoche too hot, as it was being daily sconted by Boulton's scouts and mounted police. Stewari's scouts were also on the lookout for him all along the border and south of the railway, particular attention being supposed to be paid the Cypress Hill district.

TAKING THE LAW INTO THEIR OWN HANDS. The feeling in the country over the news of the mutilation of the bodies of Mrs. Gowanlock and Policeman Cowau is one of intense horror. The apprehension is prevalent that the Government are going to be too lenient in making examples of the perpetrators of such featful crimes. The people of Battle ford have taken the initiative in what may prove a terricle business. One Indian has been shot by a white settler, in revenue for the death of a relative, and it is feared more cases of the kind will fellow, unless the Indians are kept strictly on their reserves, and stern justice is administered to the perpetrators of the outrages, both of life and property. The feelings of the people who have been shut up in the fort for the past two months, when they return to their desolate homes and find the results of years of hard labor swept away, are those of fierce hatred of the red men, many of whom had been frequently fed by the men they ruined. Swift and stern reprisals are almost sure to follow.

ANOTHER MILLION ASKED FOR.

OTTAWA, May 29. - In the House of Commons to night the Speaker read a message from His Excellency the Governor-General. aubmitting to the house the expediency of granting one million dollars for the purpose of meeting the expense now being incurred in connection with the troubles in the North-West, the same being in addition to the amount submitted by His Excellency on last

Hon. Mr. Bowell moved the reference of the message to the committee of supply. It was absolutely necessary that the government should be furnished with the sum asked for in addition to the \$700,000 formerly voted to meet the expenses connected with the unfortunate troubles in the North-West.

Hon. Mr. Caron said he was glad that the circumstances under which he made this second appeal were much more favorable than on the first occasion. Through the pluck of our volunteers and the good management of the Major-General and his officers in command the troubles, which at one time it appeared might continue indefinitely, were now pretty well overcome. The department was very anxious that the pay of the men should be forthcoming promptly, and as the first vote the dense torests in the north and thus had been expended, it became necessary to make further provision. He estimated that particularly in good demand.

The make further provision. He estimated that price with Rig Rear on account of been towards lower prices for the price of the price for the pay and subsistence of the 6,000 men composing the present force it would require an expenditure of about half a million dollars per month. The expenses incurred in transport and for forage for the 7,000 horses employed was very heavy. He hoped the rules would be suspended for the purpose of carrying the vote through to-night.

Hon. Mr. Blake said that before the previous vote was moved a notice of it stood on the paper for several days, but in the present instance no notice had been given, although the message was dated the 22nd, or exactly a He thought that under the circumstances it was hardly fair to the House to bring down such an important motion at ten o'clock on Friday night. He enquired whether or not the minister's estimate included the

cost of munitions of war.

Hon. Mr. Caron-No: it includes the men's pay and subsistence, transport and

Hon. Mr. Blake -And the purchase of animais. Hon. Mr. Caron-No.

Hon. Mr. Blake said that according to the Minister's estimate about one million expenses have been incurred during the period of about two months since the trouble began. There was then over seven hundred thousand dollars of the expenditure of which he thought the House should have some detailed information. With reference to the expenditure for transport and supplies he had been alarmed by some information which had reached him as to the manner in which the public money was being wasted, and he wished to know how the expenditure was divided up, or whether it covered the whole cost up to

the present time. Hon, Mr. Caron said when it became necessary to send at a moment's notice some five thousand men, he felt it incumbent upon himself to make every possible provision for the comfort and well being of the volonteers. In organizing a commissariat it was impossible at the moment to make anything like perfect arrangements, and the department was obliged to avail itself of every help to secure the most rapid conveyance of troops, ammunition and supplies possible. From that time they had been gradually reducing and systematizing the transport and every other branch of the service. Contracts which were considered too high had been cancelled, and everything was being done to reduce the outlay to as low a point as possible, consistent with the welfare of the troops. The roads were almost impassable, teamsters were reluctant to undertake the service on account or the fancied danger of going through the country, and it became about impossible to organize a transport system. If it had not been for the help given by the Hudson's Bay yesterday. Superioress, Sister Annice, Mrs. company and Mr. Wrigley, the gontleman in Mother Superioress, Sister Annice, Mrs. Company and Mrs. Company of the Sisters of St. charge of the company's business at Win ipeg, the department would never have achieved what they had achieve L 'a the Tabsence of vouchers and accounts, only afew of which had yet come in, it was impossible to give anything like a decial of the expenditure. For instance, there was Gen. Strange's column, about which as yet ye.y little was known. It and been neces-

cost an enormous sum of money. He thought when the paper come down it would be found that every possible precention had been steen by the department to carry on the campaign as economically as possible. Feeling the responsibility of his position, he believed he would not be deserving of it if he heritated for a moment on the score of expense to do what ley in his power to make the campaign what lay in his power to make the campaign the success which it promised to be. (Hear,

The resolution was reported and concurred in, and the house adjourned at 10.40.

BIG BEAR SHOWS FIGHT.

THE 65TH, UNDER GEN. STRANGE, BEARS THE BRUNT OF THE BATTLE.

WINNIPEG, May 30 .- The excitement over the recellion, which has been dying out, was again revived by the news of a battle between Gen. Strange's force and the Indians under Big Bear. One man of the 65th Battalion, of Montreal, was killed and two others of the same regiment wounded. The Indian loss is not known. The fight took place twelve miles from Fort Pitt on Thursday and Fri-day. The troops engaged under Gen. Strange consisted of a detachment of the North-West Mounted Police, under Major Steele, part of the 65th Battalion, under Major Steels, and companies of the 92ad Battalion Winnipes Light Infantry, under Lt. Col. Oaborne Smith, in all some 300 men. Big Bear, in anticipation of an attack, selected a fire ambascade and determined to give the troops battle. He had, it is estimated, about five bundred fighting men with him, most of whom had xperience in Indian wars to the south of the border. The country around Fort Pitt is very rugged, abounding in ravines, covered with dense forests and well watered with lakes and rivers. The physical character of the entire region is in every way favorable to currying on Indian warfare. Our troops, under these circumstances, met the Indians at even greater disadvantage than did the volunteers the half-breeds at Batoche or the Indians at Cut Knife creek. The Indians were the first to open fire, and did so when the troops were marching through a low, awampy tract some twelve miles northeast of Fort Pitt and some three or four miles north of the Suskatohewan River. The fight on Thursday lasted about four hours. The field gun, managed by the police, did good service against the Indians, and silenced their firing. The troops retired upon Fort Pitt for the night. Fighting was to be resumed on Friday, but of this the couriers who brought the news to Battleford could not give any account, as they left after Thursday's engagement. Marcotte is the name of the 65th mun killed. The names of the two wounded are not given. A barge londed with provisions on the river, guarded by a dozen men ar l a sergeant of the 65th. could not be found after the fight. General Strange is in need of both supplies and rein-

WINNIPEG, Man., May 31.- News from the West seems to point to at least another con-flict very soon with Big Bear, that which took place near Fort Pitt on Thursday being nothing more than a recommissance on a large scale by Gen. Strange. Gen. Middleton, who was on the way to join Gen. Strange in the steamer Northwest from Battleford when the tidings of the tight was received from Couriers Grant and Rossiter, has returned to make up a contingent from the forces there to reinforce Gen. Strange. They expected to start again from Battleford this afternoon. Gen. Strange felt very much the want of artillery, and along with ammunition, Gen. Middleton expected to take another field gan and the Gatling gun to be operated by B Battery.

The rest of the contingent will likely be made un of the Queen's Own, Midland Battalion and a detachment of Mounted Police, under Colonel Herchmor. When Major Steele, with the Mounted Police, left the enemy on Wednesday, it is thought that to have waited for the arrival of the ball route for Fort P tt from Edmonton and Victoria would hav been more prudent, so as to have at once dealt an effective blow to the Indians. Big Bear may now seek retreat in the dense forests in the north and thus prisoners with Big Bear on account of the recent fight. The troops under Gen. Strange have been very much scattered of necessity, companies of both the 85th Battalion and Winnipeg Light Infantry having been detailed to plotect posts and overawe the Indians at Edmonton, Peace Hills, Battle River, Fort Saskatchewan, St. Albert and Victoria. Col. Onimet, who is at Edmonton, has been active in enrolling volunteer militia at many of these places, and with the assistance of Bishop Grondin has raised a mounted infantry corps of loyal half breeds at St. Albert, mostly all experienced plain hunters. some twenty miles north of Edmonton. This corps is keeping the Indians in subordination.

They have been holding war dances and threatening to go on the warpath, but the news of Poundmaker's capture and that of Riel has damped their ardor and the saucy Indians around Lac la Biche and Saddle Lake are already showing signs of penitence. The volunteers at Edmonton and Fort Saskatchowan are also doing good sorvice, and thus allowing the isolated companies to join their respective regiments under Coneral Strange. From Battleford to Fort Pitt is 93 miles Fort Pitt to Victoria, 129 miles; Victoria to Fort Saskarchewan, 54 miles : Fort Saskatchewan to Edmonton, 20 miles. This division of the troops left General Strange on the day of the fight with only some 300 men under his command and with

but a limited supply of stores and ammunition, the great distances making transport service anything but satisfactory. The rise of water in the Saskatchewan, and steamers now being at Battleford, will now, however, effectually enable Gen. Middleton to overcome this difficulty. Gen. Strange's column, which started from Victoria on the 21st, consisted of four companies of the 65th Battalion, of Montreal, under Lieut. Col. Hughes, one five pounder, in charge of Capt. Porry, of the Mounted Police, with Major Steele four days in advance, with seventy-five Mounted Police, doing acouting work. The General reached Moose Hill Creek on May 23rd, and Fort Pitt two days after. Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith, with four companies of the Winnipeg Light Infantry, preceded by about 100 of the Alberta Mounted Infantry, under Major Hutton, with scouts, left Victoria by way of Saddle Lake and inited Ger. Strange's com-mand the day before the fight, near Fort Pitt. The whole intervening country was we'l acouted, but no trace of the enemy could be

Fort Pitt. Special memorial services in honor of Fathers Fatherd and Marchand, massacred at Frog lake, were held in St. Boniface cathedral

found until they were finally struck east of

Crouch, and Mrs. Francis, of the Sisters of St. John the D. vine, and Mrs. Mackenzie, Matheson and Catelle have arrived at Moose Jaw. soir and Catelle nave arrived at a toose Jaw, under the escot of Dr. Canniff. Dr. Canniff. Ibr. Cann house prepared for them.

BERNAN, Jrus 2 .- Prince Charles Antoine, of sary to employ couriers to keep the depart. Hole az hern, head of the Catholic branch of ment in daily communication, and these had the Royal family, is dead,

NARROW ESCAPE. Housewist, June 1, 1892. Ten years ago I sakes with the most intense and destain

"Extending to the end of my toes and to my brain!

Which made me delirious! "From agony !!!!

"It took three men to hold me on my bed at times! "The Doctorastried in vain to relieve me, but to no purpose.

Morphine and other opiates!

"Had no effect ! "After two months I was given up to die 1 1 1 1 "When my wife

heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose essed my brain and seemed to go hunting through my system for the pain.

the pain.

The second dose essed so much that I slept two hours, something I had not done for two ments. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and at work as hard any man could, for over three weeks; but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most acute add painful rheumatism all through my system that ever was known.

"I called the doctors again, and after saveral weeks they left me a cripple on crutches for life, as they said, I met a friend and told him my case, and he said Hop Ritters had cured him and would cure me. I poched at him, but he was so earnest I was induced to use them marain.

again.

In less than four weeks I threw away my crutches
and went to work lightly and kept on using the bitters
for five weeks, until I became as well as any man living,
and have been so for six years since. It has also cured my wite, who had been

sick for years, and has kept her and my children well and healthy with from two to three bottles per year. There is no need to be sick at all if these bitters are used. J. J. BERK, Ex Supervisor.

"That poor invalid wife, Sister, Mother "Or danghter i!!! "Can be made the picture of health

None genuine without a hunch of green Hops on he white label. Shun all the vite, polsonous stuff with Hep" or " Hope" in their name.

"nith a few bottles of Hop Bitters !

DRIFT OF DUMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets,

A fair business is being done here, but there is no rush because manufacturers and traders have suffered in the past from anticipating the requirements of the trade, and, as a rule, are pursuing the policy of only buy ing as the necessities of the case demand.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The sorting trade has been a good one. The fall trade will be late, but it is hoped satisfactory. Some salesmen have left for the Lower Provinces.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .- In butter there has been no transactions to speak of. The jobbing demand for good fresh stock has been fair. The Utica Herald publishes the following special report of the New York market :- There have been thousands of packages of good sound yellow grass-made old butter sold this spring at 10c to 12c. A western creamery of 35 tubs old butter sold at 10c. The market this week on fresh butter has been difficult and declining, and closes weak, with 22c for the quotable top, and 18c to 20c, accepted for a good share of the arrivals, and poor hay-make, either creamery or dairy, selling at from 10c to 15c. Cheese. -The market has been heavy and depressed, and alth ugh quotations nominally run from 7c to 73c, it would be difficult to exceed 7 c. English buyers seems anxious to dispose of all their held stock before touching the new make. Eggs, under a good demand and light supplies, are firm at 12to to 13. A good job bing trade has been done in provisions.

DRY GOODS.-Remittances have slightly improved. Travellers who have been out on the sir ing trip are returning, having done fairly well during the past fortnight. The retail city trade has been an active one. French Canadian citizens are, as usual, crowding in orders to be filled between new and Procession Sunday. Travellers are still on the road. Ladies' rough and ready hats are

FLOUR AND GRAIN. - The tendency has been towards lower prices for breadstuffs all week. Flour closes weak and depressed. Superior has been offered at \$4.70. Manitoba Strong bakers is held at \$5. Grain has been quiet, and prices are down all round. Oats have sold at 374c to 38c. The Chicago wheat market was unsettled to-day.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC .-- The 8,000 packages of oranges of lemons on the Escalona were found to be in fair condition, and the auction was a success. Prices realized were as follows :- Messina oranges, \$1 25 to \$3 621, but the bulk of these realized \$2.75 to \$3; Palermo oranges, \$2.37\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$2.50; Sorrento oranges, \$2 25 to \$3.25, about 90 per cent. of these brought close to \$3; Messina lemons, \$3.25 to \$4, principal portion about \$3.75 to \$3.871; Palermo lemons, \$3 75 to \$3.871; Sorreuto lemons, \$3 75. A good business has been transacted in fruits this week.

GROCURIES. - Business as a whole has been fair. Sugars close firm, a slight ensing off heing followed by a shary re-action. Teas .-Cable advices this week from Japan report the market firm at \$19 for medium up to \$35 per picul for choicest. There were no large operations here this week, but the market steady with a moderate demand. Rice is fairly steady, and nominally unchanged. Molasses are stiff: Barbadoes 30c for round lots. Pepper firm; cloves easier.

HIDES AND TALLOW. - Uncured and uninspected city hides have been in moderate de mand at the rate of \$7.50 for No. 1. Sheepskins are higher, and have been bought at SOc to \$1; clips and lambskins, 20c; callskins, 12c per lb. Tallow was scarcely so firm; quoted at 61c to 71c for rendered and 31c to

4 for rough.
Hors.—There was a slightly better demand here, with sales at 6c to 10c, as to quality. At Utics, N.Y., dealers took 600 bales at 10c to 15c, but 121c to 14c was the range for good hops there.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The enquiry this week for pig iron was fair. The actual business done was not large. The uncertainty as to the future of ocean freights continues, and has an unset-ling effect. Liverpool advices dated May 14th contain the following: Pinished iron, while in some quarters there is said to be more doing, the best proof this can be very partial is shown by the fact that apeedy delivery can be had of nearly every brand. Copper, while held for a higher price is rather unsteady in feeling at £45 lös for Chili bars. Tiu has experienced a very

sharp advance. Closing figures are £84 5s. LEATHER, -Business has been fair, but during the rost of the month it is expected to be only of a bund to month character. Imported Fronch Calf has been sold at 800 to

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. The wholesale markets co. tique in a quiet state, farmers are generally many, and retail store keepers are buying sparingly. In dry

anods there is miching new to report; priceries, the burings has been moderately so we. Hardware is morred as fair. The nimey market has been quiet and rates in whanged. BUTTRE. - The volume of business has been anall this week. There is a large accumula-tion of ald stuff. Eggs are in fair receipt,

with a moderate demand. Choose quiet, and prices steady.

Boozs and Suozs.—This business has been

Boors and Smorn.—This business has been quiet of late. Travellers are rither slow.

From any Grans.—The demand for flour has been ourtailed. Wheat has been dull and prices lower; No. 2 fall offered at 926 with 916 bid, and No. 3 fall at 91c with 89c bid. Barley is dull and prices purely nominal in absence of transactions. Oats are caster, the offerings being liberal. Peas dull and steady. Rye inactive and nominal at 70c. Corn quiet and steady at 56c to 58c for Cana. Corn quiet and steady at 56c to 58c for Cana dian. Cornmeal is dull and lower. Brandull and easy at \$10.50 to \$11.a ton:

GROCERIES.—There has been a moderate movement this week, and prices generally are firm. Sugars are higher, granulated selling at 60 to 710, in a jobbing way.

HARDWARE.—The business of the week has

been good, and merchants are not complain-

Provisions, erc.—This trade continues very quiet, and prices generally are unchanged. Becon sells in small lots at 84c to Hams are in moderate demand and firm. Lard unchanged; trade is quiet and prices steady. Mess pork is quoted at \$15 to \$15 50. Hops dull, with a few small sales at 10c to 12c. Beans dull at 75c to \$1 a bushel

in lote. SEEDS. -There is a small trade from store to store, but business may be considered over for the season. Clover jobs at about \$11 a

cental. Wook.-There is a moderate demand fo small lots of low priced wools and prices re-main unchanged. The best fleece sells at 180 to 19e and ordinary 16c to 18c. Super inactive at 21c to 22c and extras at 25c to 26c.

FINANCE.

The New York stock market opened strong The New York stock market opened strong and remained so up to noon. In London consols sold at 99 11-16; Erie, 104; New York Central, 841; Canadian Pacific, 402; Illinois Central, 1262. The local stock market opened weak, caused by the failure of a broker's firm. The market declined 4 p.c., but regained afterwards, and is now strong. The sales are as follows:—25 Montreal 191, 50 do 1904, 50 do 1901, 300 do 1883, 50 do 1874, 115 do 188, 150 do 1894, 35 do 1884, 190 do 189, 195 do 1883, 60 do 1894, 25 do 1894; 1 Merchants 111, 30 do 110. 1891, 25 do 1891; 1 Merchants 111, 30 do 110, 25 Untario 106, 25 Union 40, 45 Commerce 120, 85 do 121, 25 do 122, 56 do 121¹/₂, 25 Pacific 38²/₃, 75 Gas 181¹/₃, 5 do 182²/₄, 10 do 181¹/₄, 2 do 183¹/₄, 25 do 162, 100 Passenger 115, 100 do 114²/₃, 24²/₄ Richelieu & Ontario 56²/₃, 20 do 56²/₃, 20 do 56²/₃.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Poussium and Iron. Its control over acrefulous diseases is unequalted by any other medicine.

THE FARM.

Guano if pure is too concentrated to be used in direct contact with seed grain. If sown early and well cultivated into the seed bed it will make the soil so rich in contact with it that grain roots will extend in all directions with great rapidity.

Farmers who grow only a few tomatoes in ich gardens do not generally know that this vegetable is more successfully grown in fields with moderate tertility. There is less ex-uberance of vine, but earlier and higher flavored fruit, with less tendency to rot. It is not desirable to pasture cows in wood-

lands, especially in early spring. The grass grown under the shade is less nutritious, and the snimals are apt to find many wild plants, the flavor of which spoil the milk for any use. This is especially true in woods where wild garlic aLounds.

Valuable as ammonia is to crops, it is too expensive in commercial manures to be used on a large scale, or except as it is made on or in the farm itself. We say in the soil advisedly, for all fairly fertile land has in it the elements from which cultivation will develop nitrogen and other forms of plant food.

Soil with any clay in it should not be ploughed when thoroughly saturated with water, which may be known by water standing in the furrow after the plough has passed. Some degree of moisture is desirable, not only for ease in ploughing, but because stirring the soil when moist aids in the development of plant food.

It used to be thought that only sand was suitable for garden purposes. For very early forcing some mixture of sand is advantageous, But heavy soils, even clay, are good when well drained, and by some practical gardeners are preferred for the bulk of peir later plantings A hand boe which is nover ground will wear

much longer than one which frequently comes in contact with the grindstone, but the extra amount of labor that can be performed with the sharp implement will be sufficient to pay for a new hoe every three days, to say nothing of the saving of muscle. It is poor economy to work with a dull axe, scythe or

There are many excellent ploughs, and all are needed, as no one can take the place of others. Some have better adaptation for ploughing hard, dry soil which others will as though for pancakes, add a tablespoonful not penetrate, while these latter will clear or more, according to taste, of orange flower themselves in mucky, wet soil. On a good sized farm every farmer should have two butter or dripping, as with apple fritters, ploughs of different patterns, one to use in powder with white sugar and serve while spring and the other in fall.

SETTINT AN INCHES

Hot and dry skin ? dead.
Stalding sensations? A sensations? Swelling of the anides?
Everyon brick-dust fluids?
Acid stomach? Aching loins?
Oramps, growing nervousness?
Strange soreness of the bowels?
Unaccountable languid teelings?
Short breath and pleuritic pains?
One-side headache? Backache?
Frequent attacks of the "blues"?
Fluttering and distress of the heart?

Albumen and tube casts in the water? Fittul rheumatic pains and neuralgia?

Ioss of appetite, flesh and strength?
Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels?
Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night?

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

HRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

The above symptoms are not developed in any order but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood broaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhæa, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions ensue and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—it is an eyery-day disorder, and claims, more victims than any other comclaims more victims than any other com

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

BRIGHT'S DISEASE

THE HOME.

HINTS TO CAREFUL HOUSEWIVES

It is too often the case that abilities are

allowed to run waste, talents to lie fallow, and all former cultivation of the mind to be as nil in the absorbing attention which is given to domestic affairs. The butcher, the baker and the grocer are far more important to us than the poets; we cannot give our minds to music or painting or steady reading. It is all housekeeping and the things thereunto appertaining-very praiseworthy, no doubt, but unsatisfactory to minds which are capable of taking in something more than the con-tinual round of meals. Surely a little time, if only one hour a day, fenced in religiously from interruptions, and given to the pursuit of any favorite art or study, would be very beneficial to the mind, and would give far more freehness and vigor for other duties, which become so wearisome when spread abroad over the whole twelve hours with no cessation. A common interest, like an ambulance class, or a choral society, or a course of lectures once or twice a week, is a great boon, as many wearied housewives find, and a delightful incentive to "fresh fields and pastures new," instead of always grinding on in the old groove. We are very far from thinking that any department of the household should be overlooked or neglected, but it would be much to the advantage of the house wife to keep her exertions within proper limits and to reserve to herself some special time in the day for her own pulsuits, which

titings domestic, BEEF OR MUTTON A L'ITALIENNE.-Rossted or muttop, cut in slices, should be placed in the middle of a dish and surrounded by mashed carrots, placed alternately. It is a very pretty dish and extremely good. I first tasted it in Corsica, where it was served up as bornf a la nationale. When beef is used, spinach may be substituted for green peas.

should be kept free from the intrusion of

STUFFED TOMATOES. - Take some full sized. ripe tomatoes, cut them in half and extract some of the interior. Prepare stuffing with breadcrumbs, cheese, chopped onious, paraley and other sweet herbs, and mix with a couple of eggs. Stuff the tomatoes, sprinkle breadcrumbs over them, place a small piece of butter on each and bake in a quick oven. To be served up and eaten quite hot.

STUFFED ONIONS. -Take three or four large Spanish onions, boil them slightly and cut them in half. Take out the centres, and the rings of the onions will form small cups, which should be filled with the same stuffing as that used for tomatoes. Fry or bake.

STEWED LETTUCE .-- Stew in milk, properly sessoned with pepper and salt; strain of milk and add to it two eggs, well beaten, and pour over vegetables; or, stew in a brown gravy or beef stock thickened with arrowroot. Celery is also excellent when cooked in this fashion.

ORANGE FLOWER PUFFS -- Prepare a batter water ; add a little powdered angar, fry in

Forearmed Forewarned

of danger by the condition of your blood, with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, there need be as shown in pimples, blotches, boils, or no fear of Dyspepsin, Rheumatism, Neudiscolorations of the skin; or by a feeling ralgia, Salt Rheum. Tetter. Eczema, of languor, induced, perhaps, by inactivity Catarrh, Liver troubles, or any of the of the stomach, liver, and kidneys, you diseases arising from Scrofulous taints in should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will the blood. Geo. Garwood, Big Springs, renew and invigorate your blood, and Ohio, writes: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cause the vital organs to properly perform been used in my family for a number of their functions. If you suffer from

Rheumatism,

or Neuralgia, a few bottles of Ayer's Sar- but Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected a perma-Rheumatism as in

years. I was a constant sufferer from

Dyspepsia,

saparilla will relieve and cure you. Alice uent cure. Seven years ago my wife was Kendall, 218 Tremont st., Boston, Mass., troubled with Goitre: two bottles of writes: "I have been troubled with Neu- Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured her, and she has ralgia, pain in the side, and weakness, and never had any return of the disease. I rehave found greater relicf from Ayer's gard this preparation as the best medicine Sarsaparilla than from any other remedy." in use for the blood." B. Barnard Wair, J. C. Tolman, 336 Merrimack st., Lowell, 75 Adams st., Lynn, Mass., writes: "For Mass., writes: "In no other remedy have many years I suffered terribly from Indi-I ever found such a happy relief from gestion, Dyspepsia, and Scrofula. Almost hopeless, I took Ayer's Sar-

Ayer's Sar saparilla

saparilla." It instils new life into the and am a well man to-day." Be sure and blood, and impurts vitality and strength. get Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the most thorough Being highly concentrated, it is the most and effective blood purifier. The best is economical blood purifier. the cheapest.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Col. Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.:

For sale by all druggists. Price \$1; six bottles for \$5.

PEATHERS.

Presidential days

4 / 1 - B P

JUNE 3, 1885.

化甲酰胺 驗 See S. Carsley's newstock of Ournion Fratume Pourous in every slude. Good value. Low Prices -

STATE OF CHENILLE

Just received, special line of new Brack Dress Materials, with Chenille, new patterns, to be sold at special prices. B. CARSLEY. 250

LLAMA

Just received, few pieces of new BLACK STRIFED LLAMA. New designs, and best Black, to be sold at 27c, worth 35c. S. CARSLEY

GRENADINES:

Just received, two cases of new BLACK SILK GRENADINES, in all the newest patterns, to be old at special prices. S. CARSLEY.

PONGEE! PONGEF: The preper place to go for the largest and best

assortment of PONGER SILK in the city, at lower

S. CARSLEY'S

prices than any other shop, is at

BLACK:SILK Just received, one small case of RICH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, best black, fast dye, and warranted to wear well, to be sold at low

S. CARSLEY.

DRESS GOODS. Three lots of DRESS MATERIALS, in all the

leading shades, will be sold from Monday, the 1st June, as follows:— First lot at 184c. per yard, worth 33c. Second lot at 31c. per yard, worth 40c. Third lot at 40c. per yard, worth 50c.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777

Notre Dame Street.

TEACHERS WANTED.

Wanied by the School Trustees of the Township of Hemmingford, P.Q., S Female Teachers, helding diplo-mas for both English and French, term of engagement 10 months, commencing let Schlember next. Salary, \$15 per month. Address, 110MAS McALEER, Chairman. Hemmingford, June 1st, 1885.

FIRST 🔊 ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE IRISH CATHOLIC PARISHIONERS St. Ann's Parish, Montreal, TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

With the sanction of His Lordship the Bishep of Montreal, and under the direction of the Roy. Redemptorist Pathers of St. Ann's, who will accompany the Filgrimage, SATURDAY, 4th July, 1885.

SATURDAY, 4th July, 1885.

The splendid Stenner "CANADA" has been chartered for the occasion, and will leave the Wharf, fool of Jacques Square, about FOUR OCLOCK P.M., on the above date.

The Committee of Management is composed of representatives of the various Temperance. Charituble and Young Men a Societies of the Parish, who will spare no efforts to ensure the comfort of all who uttend.

Satisfact ony arrangements will be made for the service of meals at moderate prices.

HICKETs-Adults, \$2.00. Children, \$1.00. Plans of the Boat will be on view at the St And's Hall, corner of Ottawa and Young streets, when the Secretary will be in attendance, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings from 7.30 to 9 o'clock, for the con-venience of those wishing to secure State-licoms.

T. J. QUINLAN, Secretary of Committee.

FARM FOR SALE

300 scres (90 of which are under cultiva-tion), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church, Barns, Dwolling Huses, and Saw and Gris

STTERMS EASY. '63 Particulars at 249 COM WISSIONS RS STREET

MARRIED.

GUERIN - O'BRIEN. - At St. Patrick's Church in this city, on 1st June inst., by Rev. Father Dowd, James J. Guerin, Esq., M.D., of this city, to Miss Mary C. O'Brien, eldest daughter of James O'Brien, Esq., of this city, 100 9

WHELAN-LYNCH—On the let instant, at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. Father Strubbe, James P. Whelen to Mary Lynch, both of this city.

DOOLEY-BOYLE.-At St. Ann's Church, on the let inst., by Rev. Father Stribbe, Michael Dooley, to Lizzie, third daughter of Wm Boyle, of Quebec.

RICE-GRAHAM .- On the 26th instant at the residence of the bride's uncle (h. B. McFarlane, Esq.), by the Venerable Archdeacon Evans, George H. Rice, of Jackson, Mich., to Elizabeth Euretta Graham, of Montreal. No cards.

DIED.

BURGESS.—In this city, on the 1st June. Edward W. Burgess, aged 42 years and 6 months, after two days illness. A native of Rawdon, P.Q. FENNELL -In this city, at the Hotel Dieu,

on the 25th inst., James Fennell, son of the late William Fennell. CANTILLON—On the 23rd inst., at St. Columba of Sillery, Joseph Cantillou, uged 70 years, a native of the City of Cork, Ireland, and 52 years a resident of Sillery.

LAWLOR-On the 24th instant, at Quebec James Lawlor, aged 35 years.

KELLY-At Quebec, on 24th May, Pierce Kelly, aged 58 years, a native of the County Kilkenny, Ireland. FENNELL. In this ity, on the 28th inst, William, aged 26 years, son of Patrick Femali.

RYAN. In this city on the 20th instant, Hamorah Maria, aged nine years, daughter of Andrew Rian. Andrew R. an.

FULLERTON.—At Quebec, on the 20th
May, Marguerite Archambault, belove and
of Robert Fullerton, aged 67 years and 10

months. HUNT.—At Quebec, on the 31st ult., Catherine Hunt, a native of the County Waterford, Ireland, and beloved wife of Richard O'Houe hue, aged 67 years.

FURLONG.—At Ormstown, P.Q., on Morday, the 1st of June, 1885. Mary Ann, third daughter of the late Mathew Furlong, J.P., and sister of Mrs. Patrick Reynolds, of this city. LARIVIERE -On Saturday, 30th of May. Mr. Noel C. Latiniere, carriage builder, aged

HARNICY—At. Cots. St. Antoine, on the 29th dash, Edward Harney late of Harrey Bros. Manager Royal Sewing Machine Comy, of Hamilton, Ont. And Montrellaged 42 years. R.I.I.