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VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 3.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

CONFERRING OF THE PALLIUM

O'Brien.

Grand Procession of the Catholic Temperance Societies.

SEEMON BY BISHOP ROGERS, OF CHATHAM, N.B.

(From the Halifax Morning Herald, Aug 16,) The different Catholic temperance societies throughout the city assembled at the Drill Shed about 10:15 yesterday, and after forming in procession began the line of march to St. Mary's cathedral, where a solemn High Mass was colebrated by Mgr. Power, who was assisted by Rev. Gregory McDoneld, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., as deacon, and Rev. Thos. Fluzgerald, of Chatham, N.B., as aubdeacon. Bev. E. F. Murphy officiated as master-of-seremonies, and Rev. Geo. Ellis as assistant. His Grace Archbishop O'Brien was seated on the throne, with Rev. Canon Carmody on his right. There were also present: Bishop Cameron, of Arichat; Bishop Rogers of Chatham, N. B., Rev Dr. MoIntyre, Bishop of Charlottetown, and Revs. P. Danahar, S. S. Biggs, Kearns and others, besides a large number of acolytes and altar boys. The alter was beautifully decorated with plents and flowers, and presented an unusually fine appearance. After the mass had been concluded the

ceremony of conferring the Pallium upon His Grace Archbishop O'Brien was proceeded with. It is a short service, and only oc-cupled a few minutes. Bishop McIntyre took a seat in front of the altar, and the arbishop knelt in front of him and took the cath, after which the Pallium was placed around his neck. His Grace then bestowed a benediction upon the congregation; and the ceremony ended. Blahop Rodgers, of Chatham, N. B, then en-

tered the pulpit, and delivered the following SERMON:

"Neither doth any man take unto himself this honor unless called by God as Aaron was." Heb. V. 4.

"You have not chosen me, but I have chosen you, and have appointed you that you should go and bring forth fruit, and your fruit should remain."—John XV. 16.

"And I dispose to you, as my Father has disposed to me, a kingdom, that you may eat and drink at a table in my kingdom, and may sit upon thrones judging the twelve tribes of Israel. And the Lord said: Simon, Simon, Satan hath desired to have you that he may sift you as wheat. But I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not; and do thou, being once converted, confirm thy brethren." Luke XXII. 20-32.

My Lord Archbishop, Most Reverend and Reverend Fathers, and dearly beloved Brethren:

The occasion which brings us here to-day the institution of the holy ministry in the church of Christ. The Pallium is the emblem of patriarchal or of metropolitan jurisdiction received from the sovereign pontiff, the visible head on earth of the church. It is one of the pontifical robes of office, a distinctive mark or sign of authority in the ecclesiastical hierarchy, conferred ordinarily on patriarchs and archbishops, and sometimes, though rarely, on a simple bishop, by the Pope, to indicate the full and complete investiture with jurisdiction and installation in office, of the recipient. According to canon law, the newly appointed archbishop, even though consecrated, cannot assume his full title until he be duly invested with the pallium—except, indeed, by virtue of the Pope's dispensation, which is often granted to prelates in distant parts. This ceremony of investing the new archbishop with the pallium sent by the holy see, naturally suggests to our consideration the constitution of the church by its divine founder, the authority of its pastors to feed the flook of Christ, and the admirable harmony and coordination of the various ranks and orders in the eacred hierarchy. Christ himself is the supreme head and chief pastor of the church. He tells us: "I am the Good Shepherd.

Other sheep I have which are not of this fold; them I must bring, and they shall hear my voice, and there shall be one fold and one shepherd."-John X, 11 16. In another place of the holy scripture the church is described as the bride of the lamb : "And I, John, saw the holy city, the new Jerusalem, coming down out of heaven from God, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband. And I heard a great voice from the throne saying: Behold the tabernaole of God with men, and He will dwell with them. And they shall be His people; and God himself with them shall be their God. * * And the wall of the city had twelve foundations, and in them the twelve names of the twelve Apostles of the Liamb. (Apoc axi. 2. 2. 14.) St. Paul says: "Husbands, love your wives as Ohrist also loved the Church, and delivered Himself up for it that He might sanctify it, cleansing it by the laver of water in the word of life; that He might present it to Himself a glorious church, not having spot or wrinkle or any such thing, but that it should be holy and without blemish." (Ephes. v. 25, 27.) The same Apostle styles the church "The pillar and ground of truth." (1 Tim. iii. 15). "Built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone." (Ephes. ii. 20) From these and other like terms of sulegy in which the church is spoken of in the Word of God we have prima facie evidence, on the highest authority, of the beauty, the sanotity, the efficiency, the stability and divine origin of that wonderful organization

KNOWN AS THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

organism, as well as convinced of the indwelling presence of the Holy Ghost, giving life and light and energy to this spiritual body, of which Christ is the head and His faithful followers are the members. 1 Cor. Upon His Grace Archbishop fined as the congregation of all the faithful followers of the law of Ohrist our Saviour. There is no other name under heaven given to men whereby we may be saved but that of Justia. He died for all and wishes all to basaved; but in order to be saved by Him, and to participate in the benefits of His clisufficient atonement, each one raust comply next session he would offer a resolution &with the conditions which he requires. What are these conditions? To the young man in the gospel, who asked "Master, what shall I do to be saved?" he replied, "It thou will enter into life, keep the commandments." In sending forth His apostles to preach His gospel to every creature, He said 'He that Bill passed in committee, the Irish member believeth and is baptized shall be saved, and postponing further discussion until the bli he that believeth not small be condemned." Thus two essential conditions are laid down by lim-to believe the Gospel, the Divine truths of revelation, and to keep the commandments; that is, faith and works. For, without faith it is impossible to please God;" and "As the body without the spirit is dead, so is faith without works;" in other words, "faith which worketh by charity." But how is this faith to be guided and kept correct? How are we to know with certainty what are the traths or points of revelation to be be-lieved? for there are many learned, earnest, honest readers of the gospel who disagree in their interpretation of the real meaning of many passages of the gospel, and differ in their belief respecting many points of doctrine which cannot be relegated among the mere non-essentials. The answer is to be inferred from the words of Christ: "Unless you become like little children you cannot enter into the Kingdom of Heaven;" and in sending His seventy-two disciples to preach and teach His law He said: "He that heareth you heareth me, and he who despiseth me despiseth Him that sent me." When differences arise "hear the church; he that will not heathen and the publican." Here then is Isid down the principle of simple, humble, child-like obedience to the teaching and ruling authority which Christ established in His church. This authority is preserved from error in its official or ex-oathedra decisions, by the promise of Christ that the gates of Hell should not prevail against it, that He Himself would be with His apostles and their successors in preaching the gospel " all days even to the consummation of the world"; that he would "send them the Holy Ghost the Paraclete, the spirit of truth to teach them all truth (according as it would become necessary) and abide with them for-ever." This guarantee on the part of Christ, of exemption from error in teaching on the part of His church, is the preliminary moto the decisions of the Church, both in faith and morals as well as discipline which He exacts. Without assurance of infallible exemption from error on the part of the teaching and ruling authority of the Church our is one of those sacred functions growing out of obedience would not be reasonable such as St. Paul requires, and Christ would not have commanded unreasonable obsdience. For the obligation of obscience on the one side

naturally implies the co-relative assurance of exemption from error on the other. I may here observe by way of parenthesis that this ex-cathedra exemption of the pastors of the church does not imply their own individual exemption from sin. The distinc-tion is obvious between official infallibility, ensured by the promised influence of the Holy Ghost for the agent and minister of Christ and of His Church, and that personal human frailty, peccability, to which all men are liable, and against which they have to

officer or judge of controversies in the eburch) that satisfies the rational logical mind FORCES THE CLEAREST INTELLECTS TO ADMIRE this source and attribute of unity in the church. That infallibility is ensured by the promise of Christ to be with her pastors all days even to the consummation of the world. Continued on 8th page.

(and especially that of her chief pastor in his

ex-oathedra acts, from which there is no chance of appeal, since there is no higher

THE NEW BISHOP FOR HAMILTON,

Rows, Aug 27.—The Propaganda has sent letter to the Rev. James Joseph Carberry, of the Order of Friers Preachers, announcing to him his nomination as Bishop to the diocese of Hamilton, Cenads, Province of The new Bishop, at present Socius of the Master-General of the Dominican Fathers, is one of the fliustrious men of the Order.

THE LATE BISHOP MCMULLEN.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 25.—A meeting of the Bishops of the Province of St. Louis was held yesterday at the residence of Archbishop Kendrick, for the purpose of nominating successor to the late Bishop John McMul-The Bishops len, of Davenport, Iowa. present were Louis Maria Fenk, of Leavenworth, Kansas; John Hennessey, of Dubuque, Iowa; John J. Hogan, of Kansas City, Mo., and James O'Connor, Bishop of Dibona and Vicar Apostolic of Nebraska; Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, was also present, but had no vote, being only Coadjutor Bishop. Archbishop Kendrick presided over the meeting, which was secret, and the names of the nominees will not be given to the public until after they have been passed upon by the Cardinal Prefect at Rome. It is stated, however, that the nominee will be either Father Brady or Father Hennessy, of this city, or Father Cosgrove, of Dubuque, Iowa; but this is only a rumor.

-Bis Lordship Bishop Fabre has appoint-

London, Aug. 21.—The Irish registration bill was rejected in the House of Lords this afternoon by a vote of 52 to 32.

London, Aug 22 .- Mr. Gladstone stated this evening in the House of Commons sily he regretted the House of Lords had reject the Irish Registration bill. He would intend due a larger measure at the next session. Mr. Collings (Liberal) gave notice the

claring it desirable to grant a measure of home rule to Ireland as the best means of securing permanent peacé to the Iris. people.

London, August 22 .- In the House of Comens yesterday afternoon the Appropriation postponing further discussion until the bli should come before the House.

The Home Bulers are indignant at the jection by the Lords of the Registration B.il. and are considering the advisability of tacking Commons in order to become a law. T is people." move, should they succeed, would enable the Home Rulers to have their pet measure cit! er passed or the supplies for the Government cut off. A decision as to the policy to be pursued has not yet been reached, but in soile way is sure to be aggressive.

The lrish Laborers Bill was discussed in Committee before the House of Lords and a

favorable report agreed upon. London, Aug. 24.—The House of Commons last evening again rejected the amendment to the agricultural holdings bill which Lord Salisbury insisted should be reconsidered when the bill was returned to that body by the House of Lords. A committee of the House of Lords have now under consideration the course to be pursued in connection w a the deadlock which threaters to grow out it this second refusal of the Commons to adopt efforts are being made to infinence the O. :servative leader's decision, and it is believed that Lord Salisbury will yield and some conpromise will be reached.

Later-Lord Salisbury having yielded to the wishes of his friends, the bill rail now pass as it originally came from the Ноцао.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH AT THE PRO-ROGATION.

London, Aug 25 .- My Lords and gentlemer,—I take this occasion to acknowledge your unremitting energy and devotion in the fulfilment of the great trust committed to your care. The harmony of my relations with foreign governments continues undis-London to settle the questions connected the State and begins a revolution in the with the navigation of the Danube arrived at social condition of Ireland which cannot fall an agreement favorable to commerce.

THE EGYPTIAN OCCUPATION. The administrative reorganization of Egypt, though retarded at important points by the visitation of cholers, has steadily advanced. The aim of the temporary occupation of tions which must govern its duration, and the people, have been more than once explained to you and remain unchanged.

THE MADAGASCAR TROUBLE.

Occurrences arising from the French operations in Madagascar form the subject of communications with the Government of France, which are conducted in a spirit of friendship, watch and pray, lest they fall into temptation. and will, I doubt not, lead to satisfactory re It is this certifude of the church's infallibility (suits. In connection with these occurrences and will, I doubt not, lead to satisfactory remy attention has been, and will continue to be, steadily directed to all which may affect the rights and liberties of my subjects.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

My hopes for the re-establishment of stable peace and order in Zululand have not yet been fulfilled, and the working of the convention with the Transvaal Government has proved in certain respects far from satisfactory. Regarding the first case I shall, while avoiding all gratuitous interference, study to maintain such engagements as I have contracted, and keep steadily in view the security of the border of Natal. The questions of frontier policy opened by the second case, and which, in different forms, so long constituted the main difficulty in the administration of my South African possessions, will, with other points, shortly be discussed here between my Ministers and the confidential envoys despatched from the Transvasl fo: the

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Queen then thanked the members of the House of Commons for the liberal supplies voted and continues: - The revenue thus far has not fallen short of the anticipated amount. The condition of the classes suffering from the depression in agriculture, has, in most districts, shown some degree of improvement. The general state of trade and industry is sound.

IMPROVEMENT IN IRELAND.

I can refer with greater satisfaction than on some former occasions to the condition of Ireland, except in regard to the disposal of appeals, where still much is to be desired. The action of the appointed tribunals has brought into wide operation the provisions of the Land Act. The late combination against the fulfilment of contracts, especially for the payment of rents, has been in a great degree broken up. There is a marked diminution of agrarian orimes, and associations having murder for their object have been checked by the detection and punishment of the offenders. THE LEGILLATION OF THE SESSION.

The expectations of the more successful detail we become enraptured with the intrin. It was besteved mains master of the last session, that the false start had been made intention—which it will seek to fortif the safe session of the last session, that the false start had been made intention—which it will seek to fortif the safe session of the last session. I have ally, and that it was the part of some plan to interesting subject of study in place of Bey. F. X. Marcoux deceased.

cordially given my assent to many measures of public usefulness. The Acts which secure | the waiting-room, and the greatest alarm was due compensation to improving occupiers of iand in England and Scotland respectively will, I trust, tend to promote confidence between the parties affected, and to the more advantageous prosecution of the great business of agriculture. The law relating to corrupt practices of elections will cartegrale. more efficient representation of all classes. The Act improving the law of bankraptcy is well adapted to fulfil the anticipations of the commercial and trading commutatives, and the Act concerning patents will greatly improve the position of inventors. The prevision you have made for the continuous reassuption of the national debt will materially aid in the maintenance of public credit. The Act for the encouragement of Irish industry and enterprise by the improvement of communication, and for the furtuer relief of particular districts by emigration and migration, supplies new proof of your anxiety to promote the prosperity of Ireland."

In conclusion, Her Majesty says: —"I trust the favor of Providence may uniformly guide the registration clauses on the Appropriation the favor of Providence may uniformly guide Bill, as this bill must be adopted by the you to promote the object of my constant Lords in the shape that it comes from the societude, the welfare and happiness of my

> The House of Lords, at the last moment agreed to the Agricultural Holdings Bill.

GAINS OF THE SESSION

The Work of the Parnellites—The stilling out of the Landlords—The ~ligo victory—Some plain apeak-ing in the House of Commons

(By cable from special Irish News Agency)

London, August 25 .- Irish Parliamentary energy has, during the present session, won conspicuous results. The Fisheries Act gives one million and a quarter dollars to develop the coast fisheries. The Tramways Act gives ten million dollars to develop railroad communication, and a quarter of a milhear the church let him be to thee as the the Lord's amendment to the bill. Strong million dollars to test the practicability of the migration scheme. Another quarter of a million goes to help emigration, despite the protests of the Irish party.

THE LABORERS' BILL The Laborers' Bill passed the committee stage in the Lords to-night with an unimpor-

tant amendment. The passage of this most important measure in the interest of the poorest element of the population furnishes conclusive proof that Mr. Parnell has not forgotten the help given by the laborers during the land agitation. THE LANDLORDS GOING, Some regard the loans to public companies

to help in the establishment of peasant proprietary as more important than all the other concessions combined. The Bill establishes the principle of buying out the landlords by to entail important political results.

IN PARLIAMENT.

The closing debates of the session have been acrimonious, the Irish members vigorously attacking the administration of the Land Act. They told the Government plain-Egypt by my military forces, the considers. ly that unless the present system be abardoned Ireland will not stay in the Empire. constant direction of my efforts to the main- The last debate made a deep impression on tenance of established rights, to trauquillity the House of Commons and damaged the in the East and to the welfare of the Egyptian Government badly, besides inducing even the hostile press of London to warn Minieters of the necessity of restraining English officials in Iroland in the administration of the Orimes Act. Good effects have been already produced. The police have now cearcd to attend National Lesgue meetings. Mr. Parneli goes to Ireland next week.

DUBLIN CASTLE ALARMED.

An unfounded report of Earl Spencer's Assassination-A railroad blunder at Cork which led people to believe that the Invincibles had carried off and murdered the Lord Lientenant.

Dublin, August 27 .- It was rumored here at six o'clock last evening that Earl Spencer had been assassinated at Cork while on a railway train. The statement spread and the most intense excitement prevailed. The rumor was denied at the Government buildings and at the Viceregal Palace, but the rumor spread without the denial. The people certainly did not display much regret. There was a deeply-fixed feeling that, if Earl Spencer had been murdered, it was only a part of a preconcerted plan, and that news of other cutrages would be received. The streets were filled with people up to midnight before the conviction reached them that nothing had happened. The rumor had its origin in a series of

blunders on the part of railway officials. All the arrangements for the departure of the Viceregal party from Cork, where the Lord Lieutenant spoke last night to a large assemblage, had been made in advance, and the party, accompanied by the guard which had gone from Dublin, was to have which were sent to it approved by overwhelm. started in the regular Cork mail, to which special coaches had been attached. The train was under special orders to await the pleasure of the Viceroy, and when the latter took his seat in his carriage, the train employes thought they had fulfilled their instructions and started the train on its schedule time. Earl Spencer had, however, gone to the station almost unattended, and taken his seat in his carriage before the arrival of his suite or the special guard. The rain was dispatched fully five minutes before Lady Spencer and the members of the Viceroy's suite arrived, and there was at once something approaching a panio in the firstclass waiting-room at the Cork station, which soon spread to the guards on the platform progress of the work of legislation, which I and to the railway officials. It was believed

take the Earl's life. Lady Spencer fainted in felt. The wires were at once set to work, but brought no bad news. Moznwhile, a special train was made up as quickly as possible to take on Lady Spencer and party and the guarde, and was despatched within twenty minutes.

The experiences and incontinue by and news that the mail had met with a collision at Mallow, seventeen miles north of Cork, and this was thought to be part of the plot at first. The collision was only a slight affair; the mail train waited to convect with the special and the journey was concluded without other incident. Guards within sighting distance of each other patrolled the line sil the way from Cork to Dublia.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Aug. 21 .- A painter named Everand has been arrested on a charge of throatening to shoot Golding, the Phonix Park ranger, who was a witness in the trials of the Cavandish and Burke murderers.

Datails by mail of the shooting of James Carey by O'Donno. how that O'Donnell, when he discovered at Capetowa that Carey was on board the steamer, exclaimed "Had I known he was on board, I would have swung for him."

CORE, Aug. 22 .- The Lord Lieutensut speaking here to-day, said he forcease happy results of the Cork Exhibition, and trusted that new industries would arise in the cougested districts.

LONDON, August 28.—At a conference of Irish members of Parliament last night a programme was prepared for a convention of the Irish National League of Great Britain at Leeds, September 77. The programme demands self-government for Irish aboring class in Parliament. Parnell will contest the County Down at the next election for members of Parliament.

next election for members of Parliament.

LIMERICE, August 28.—At the examination of Dr. Connolly and Patrick Connolly, brothers, who were arrested at Bruff on a charge of being implicated in the murder conspiracy, Michael Dincen testified that the Connollys compalled him to swear that he would shoot John Carroll, the ront warnet of the Earl of Limerice, and promised that the head centre would pay him £50 for so doing. The prisoners and himself laid waiting soveral times for Carroll, but witness? courage failed and he did not shoot him Witness swore that the Connollys also proposed the poisoning of Carroll and his sister. Prisoners were remanded.

TIPSY AND ARROGANT PEERS.

The Irish Party and the Ministry—The Op-position demoralized—Great changes in the situation anticipated before Parliament reassembles.

The London correspondent of the N.Y. Sun vrites:--

London, Aug 28 .- Her Majesty's speech has been read and a tedious and protracted session of Parliament has come to an end. Routed and defeated in every direction, the Government yet remains master of the field. The Opposition is demoralized in every part, and has virtually disbanded. Sir Stafford Northcote has published the opinion of his physician that he must retire from the responsibilities of the leadership of his party, and has fied to a yacht and the open sea. Lord Salisbury has covered himself with obloquy by his proceedings in the House of Lords in relation to bills that affected his personal interest. Lord Randolph Churchill pleaded family affliction, and retired to a German spabefore the storm fairly burst, and as for the rest of the party, it has dried up and blown

Such is the condition of the Constitutional Opposition in the face of the complications in which the Government has plunged ilself. Nothing could be more complete than its disgrace in Egypt and South Africa, nothing more embarrassing than its relations with France, while its domestic failures in respect to every important measure of legislation would have made it the easy prey at any moment of such a leader as Lord Beaconsfield. While the Irish party has had no hand in creating the troubles that harass the Government from abroad. it has, by impeding the progress of domestic legislation and weakening the credit of the Liberal Cabinet, seriously impaired the general strength of the Ministry and retarded a policy that might otherwise have proved far more vigorous. Nothing could look more dismal for Liberal and Conservative alike than the prospect for the next session. In the Irish quarter, the insolent rejection

by a tipsy and arrogant handful of peers of the Registration bill, on which the Irish perple had set their hearts, will no doubt ron the Nationalists of many a vote, but it has created a wide-spread indignation and disgust that must in some degree prove a compensation. Its reception in England shows that a large proportion of the public are resentful of the exercise of any arbitrary function by the House of Lords. That body will be tolerated as long only as it preserves its ornamental character, and its recent summary rejection of measures ing majorities in the House of Commons has created widespread and general dissatisfaction. Mr. Labouchere expresses well the general feeling of English Radicals at the current juncture. The Irish members, he says, oughtto unite with the English Badicals upon a con. mon platform. What they want for Ireland the Badicals want for England. "Like the Irlsh," he says, " we want to put an end to the dom! nation of landocrats. The peers are the bitterest enemies of Ireland; they are ours also. Let us join hands and fight our common foes."

Before Parliament assembles again there will be great changes in the entire political situation. Badgered and beaten as it is, the Government survives its misfortunes and remains master of the field, and the course by which it will seek to fortife itself will be an Father Raynel leaves Lachute de reside at

The Lacrosse Championship.

SHAMROCKS vs. MONTREAL.

The Weather All that Could be Desired-The Teams.

No finer day for the championship game of lacrosse could have been supplied by order, even by Mr. Vennor, than that which our two erack teams experienced as they stopped out on the St. Catherine street grounds Baiurday afternoon. The twenty-four man, without one exception, sooked in the very best possible trim, and were fine plotures of health and supplemess. The Montrealers had on the strongest team they could possibly muster, both in weight and agility. In the former quality the team has certainly incressed, and, as to the latter, it has always been one of their strongest points. The Shamrocks, also, appeared to be in good training, and were, as usual, sanguine of enccess. The batting up to the present has been very light, the backers of the Montreal club ask-ing for too extravagent odds. A cumber of pools were sold last night at the rate of two to one, and on the ground this afternoon a few pretty large private bets were made at a similar standard.

	THE TRADS.	
Shamrocks.		Montreal.
Laily		White.
Morton	Folnt	Cleghoru.
Modregor	Cover Point	. Elliot.
Butler)	(Melčay.
Maguire	Defence Field.	₹EHlot.
Hait	Defence Field.	(Craven.
Devine	Centro	(i. Aird.
Mechan	Hone Field.	(W. Hamilton.
Green	Hone Field.	{Grant.
Сгевцап	3	/ Blaiklock.
.Healar	Outside Home	W. Aird.
Daly	"Inside "	.,T. Paton.
M. Polan		, R. B. Ross.
C. D. Monk	.Umpires	. J. & Hall.
Re	force, John Lew	ls.
F31 41		A 41

The first game was taken by the cham-pions in two minutes by Creagan. The ball had been thrown behind the Montreal, captured by Daly and thrown to Greagun, who put it through ten yards from the goal.

The second game taken by the Shamrocks in three minutes, the ball being put through by Orengan. The Shamrock goal had a narrow escape, the ball going over the flags. The game was claimed by the Montrollers but was not allowed by the umpires.

Third game by Shamrocks in Linguitutes.

Third game by Shamrocks in Landinutes.

Third game by Shamrocks in Landinutes.

Saturday's match was great disappointment to the lovers of our actional game—not because it added another success to the long list of Shamrock victories, but because the play was of so short duration. People who take the time and go to the trouble and expense of attaching a lacross match, especially between two crack teams, want to be entertained for an hour, at the very least. No matter how much they want to see either side win, they slow want to see a fairly prolonged exhibition of lacrosse—an exhibition which will give each team time to show the game in all its scientific and athletic beauly. Of course, Saturday's game brought out some very fine play, was notable for its quickness and accuracy; but, as we said before, it was too short for those who came to see a good game. There is but one remedy for this reasonable cause for disappointment in our great matches, and that is to play the game on a time basis—say a two hours' system, the most games taken in that time to constitute a match. By this means there can be no possible cause for discontent on the part of the epectators. They get the worth of their money and they go away satisfed. Of course, to make this rule apoly, the rules and regulations governing lacrosse will have to be changed; but, in the meantime, there is no reason why contesting teams should not bind themselves to play for two hours, even if the last hour's play is merely for exhibition. Many people who went to the match on Saturday missed the first two games on account of the commencement of play, sharp on time, and considerable distance, at probably no small expects, this, it must be admitted, was a very great cause for disappointment on their part. One strange thing was noticeable about Saturday's game—the play was more behind the goals than before them. The way the rubber was manipulated by Heelan, on the part of the Shamrocks play.

One of the strongest payers in the champions toon, played a magnificent game.

CATHOLIC SUCCESSES AT ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

Rous, Aug. 25 .- On Sunday week the municipal or administrative elections took place in neveral of the more important cities of Italy. What has given them a new significance and special importance on the present occasion is the fact that the communal and provincial councillors who succeed in being: elocted are the nominees of the "Ciericals, or Catholic party, without the shadow of sacrifice or yielding of principles In the most distinguished cities—Naples, Genos, Florence, Turin, Forli and Syracuss—especially in those where the Liberal spirit in hostility to the Church displayed itself strongest, there is: a remarkable return to a better public seuse. The people are beginning to recognise how fatal has been the rule of Liberalism. The moral evi's and financial difficulties to which they had been formerly led by ideeral muni-cipalities, have produced a natural re-action; and the larger cities zow return the candidates of the Catholic associations, who are chosen for their personal character savher than for their political color. In Some than Catholic element in the municipality has been able to turn askie measures destined to destroy venerable monuments of Cathelicity.

The Boy. P. Cablano, S.J., left last week; for Lachute aux Iroquois, where he intendir. to settle permanently. Father Leblanc is to brother of Rav. Mr. Leblanc of Montreal. Sault Ste. Marie.

TO THE PUBLIC

Investigate for Yourselves!

Postmasier-General Gresham having published a wilful and malicious falsehood in regard to the character of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, the following facts are given to the public to prove his statement, that we are engaged in a fraudulent business, to be talse and untrue:

Amount of prizes paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company from January 1, 1879, to present date:

State Lottery Company from January present date:
Paid to Southern Express Co., New Orleans, T. M. Wescoat, Manager Paid to Louisiana National Bank, Jos. H. Ogletby, President.
Paid to Louisiana State National Bank, A. Baldwin, President.
Paid to New Orleans National Bank, A. Baldwin, President.
Paid to Union National Bank, S. Charlaron, Cashier.
Paid to Citizens' Bank, E. L. Carriere, President.
Paid to Germania National Bank, Jules Cassard, President.
Paid to Hibernia National Bank, Char, Paifrey, Cashier.
Paid to Canal Bank, Ed. Toby, Cashier. \$1,366.80 125,100

64,450 57,000 30,000 37,000 18,150 Cashier.
Paid to Mutual National Bank, Jos. 8,200 Mitchell, Cashier.....

Total paid as above. \$7,253.850

Paid in sums of under \$1,003 at the various offices of the Company hroughout the United States. 2,617,410

M. A. DAUPHIN, President.

DE CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000-EX Tickets only 85. Shares in proportion.



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"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with nonesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



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.

Ey an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A.D., 1879. The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State

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September 11th, 1883—160th Monthly Draw. take place monthly.

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and Greek, desires position in city or country school, and holding a first-class Model School Diptoma for the Province of Quebec. For particulars apply to Rev. J. J. Salmon, Point St. Charles, or address Thue Witness Office, Box 58, Montreal, P.Q. 61

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***D' The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States

Over 700 miles of subterfacean telegraph lines are completed in France, and 1,300 miles are in course of construction, to be completed by the end of this year.

A VOICE FROM THE NORTHWEST.

MILWAUKEE, Wis .- The Daily Sentinel, which is the leading morning paper of this state, writes: "St. Jacobs Oil, the wonderful remedy for rheumatism, has been used by a large number of people in this city, and with effect truly maryelous."

been presented to be present at the last State ball has stirred a tumult in London circles. The Queen is angry.

rheumatism, etc., will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Balladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Willis says that mothers-in-law are not golemn facts.

BUT ONE OPINION prevails throughout the world, and that is so strongly in favor of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer that no other article ever attained so widespread popularity.

theatres in Paris, and very likely will yield the other when she returns from England. With her theatrical management has been financially disastrous.

A VOICE FROM THE PRESS. I take this opportunity to bear testimony to the efficacy of your "Hop Bitters." Expecting to find them nauseous and bitter and composed of bad whisky, we were agreeably surprised at their mild taste, just like a cup of tea. A Mrs. Cresswell and a Mrs. Connor, friends, have likewise tried, and pronounce them the best medicine they have ever taken for building up strength and ton-ing up the system. I was troubled with costiveness, headache and want of appetite. My ailments are now all gone. I have a yearly contract with the doctor to look after the health of myself and family, but I need S. GILLILAND. him not now.

near the head waters of Sants Ana Biver, Arizone, also a large deposit of borax in the

Young and middle-sged men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred afflictions, as loss of memory and hypochondris, should inclose three stemps for Part VII of World's Dispensary Dime Series of pamphlets. Address World's DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIA-TION, Buffalo, N. Y.

A battalion of British troops has been

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Though it is impossible, in this climate of changing temperature, to prevent ill-health altogether, vet its form and frequency may be much mitigated by the early adoption of remedial measures. When hoarseness, cough, thick breathing, and the attending elight fever indicate irritation of the throat or chest, Holicway's Ointment should be rubbed upon these parts without delay, and his Pills taken in arpropriate doses, to promote its curative acand to every ordinary disease to which hu-manity is liable.

oners, of whom ninety are women.



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TRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Mary Jane Rorre, of the City and District of Monireal, wife of James Lord, of the same place, merchant, and hereunic duly authorized by one of the Honorable the Judges of the Superior Court, a ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said James Lord, Defendant. An action to obtain separation as to properly has been thus day instituted sgainst the said defendant.

KERR & CARTER,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 11th July, 1883.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRICT OF MONTREAL. It the Superlor Court. Lame Rebecca Stein, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Adolphe Goldstein, District of Montreal, wife of Adolphe Goldstein, of the same place, trader, and duly authorized by one of the Honorable the Judges of this Superior Court, a cater en justice, Plaintiff, and the said Adolphe Goldstein, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has this day been instituted against the said defendant.

KERR & OARTER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 17th July, 1883.

DIRELAND A-BOO.

O for an Owen Hoe steunch and fearless O for a Sarsheld's arm and skill— Not long would Erin's lot be cheerless Or tyrant bend her to his will!

For, rend we must our chains asunder— Freedom's best trench was Marathon graves! Shall we slone still grovel under The despot's lash, degraded slaves?

Who, who our cruel wrongs recalling, as Emmet felt, can help but feel, Since s'en the very worm that's crawling Will turn upon the ruthless heel!

What rights had Celts deemed worth the sparing?
Their lives and laws alike were spurned,
While, o'er their trampled alters flaring,
The brand of Lutheran hatred burned!

And have those barbarous days yet ended— Dire days whose memory ne'er departs! Have England's legislators mended Their fierce, fierce laws and fiercer hearts?

Not they,-'tis now, as then, Coercion, The gallows, pauper-ship and jail— Varied (kind Forster's fond diversion) By buckshot when these tell means fail!

Foul Norburys still collute the ermine, The Habeas still 's the Castle's tool, Whilst juries packed and Carey vermin, Rejoice that Oursew's mancates rule!

No—ne'er were hatched plots half as bellish, To ruin a land thro' blood and strife, As Saxons have, with cordial relish, Hatched 'gainst poor Erin's peace and But let Westminster's cockney makers

Of anti-Irish laws but wait!
Old Ireland yet will be the breakers
To sink false Albion's ship of State!

W. O. FARMER. Montreal, August, 1883.

THE CARQUINEZ WOOD,

A TALE OF CALIFORNIA.

BRET HARTE'S NEW ROMANCE.

OHAPTER IV.

Teresa awoke with a start. It was day already, but how far advanced the even. unchanging, soft twilight of the woods gave no indication. Her companion had vanished, and, to her bewildered senses so had the camp fire, even to its embers and ashes. Was she awake, or had she wandered away uncon-sciously in the night? One glance at the tree above her dissipated the fancy. There was the opening of her quaint retreat and the hanging strips of bark. And at the foot of the opposite tree lay the carcass of the bear. It had been skinned, and, as Teresa thought with an inward shiver, siready looked half its former size.

Not yet accustomed to the fact that a few steps in either direction around the circumference of those great trunks produced the sudden appearance or disappearance of any figure. Teresa uttered a slight scream as her young companion unexpectedly stepped to nature, he was surprised to find this curious her side. "You see a change here," he said; creature of disorganized nerves and useless the stamped out ashes of the camp fire lie impulses informed with an intelligence that under the brush," and he pointed to some did not preclude the welfare of humanity or cleverly scattered boughs and strips of bark which completely effaced the traces of last night's blvouac. "We can't afford to call the attention of any packer or hunter who might straggle this way, to this particular spot and this particular tree; the more naturally," he added, "as they always prefer to camp over an old fire." Accepting the explanation meekly, as partly a reproach for her caprice of the previous night, Teresa hung her

head. "I'm very sorry," she said, "but wouldn't that," pointing to the carcase of the bear "have muce them curious?"

But Low's logic was relentless. " By this time there would have been little left to excite curiosity if you had been willing to leave those beasts to their work."

lips quivering. "They are the ecavengers of the wood," he continued in a lighter tone; if you stay here

you must try to use them to keep your house clean." Teresa smiled nervously. "I mean that they shall finish their work | fquaw?"

tc-night," he added, "and I shall build another camp fire for us a mile from here until But Teresa caught his sleeve.

"Nc," she said, hurriedly; 'don't, please, for me. You must not take the trouble nor the risk. Hear me; do, please. I can bear it, I will bear it—tc-night. I would have borne it last night, but it was so strange and "

not so foolish now." She seemed so broken and despondent that he replied reassuringly. "Perhaps it would ing utensils under the dead embers and asher, be better that I should find another hiding obliterating all superficial indication of their place for you, until I can dispose of that carcass so that it will not draw dogs after the wolves and men after them. Besides, your friend the Sheriff will probably remember the bear, when he remembers anything, and

try to get on its track again." "He's a conceated fool," broke in Teress, take you back to the cabin now, though I bet in a high voice and a slight return of her old you could find your way there as well as I fury, "or he'd have guessed where that shot came from; and," she added, in a low tone, looking down at her limp and nervous fingers, he wouldn't have let a poor, weak, nervous

wretch like me get away." "But his deputy may put two and two together, and connect your escape with it." Teresa's eyes flashed. "It would be like the dog, just to rave his pride, to swear it was an ambush of my friends, and that he was not a botanist, are you?"

overpowered by numbers. O yes! I see it "I reckon not," said Teresa; "but you all," she almost screamed, lashing herself into a rage at the bare contemplation of this diminution of her glory. "That's the dirty lie he tells everywher, and is telling now. She stamped her fest and glanced savagely around, as if at any risk to proclaim the false-

hood. Low turned his impassive, truthful face toward her. "Sheriff Dunn," he began gravely, "is a politician, and a fool when he takes to the trail as a nunter of man and beast. But he is not a coward nor a liar. Your chances would be better if he were-if he laid your escape to an ambush of your friends, than if his pride

held you alone responsible." "It he's such a good man, why do you hesitate?" she replied bitterly. "Why don't you give me up at once, and do a service to one of our friende?"

opening his clear eyes upon her. "I've promised to hide you here, and I shall hide you as well from him as from anglody." Teresa did not reply, but suddenly dropping down upon the ground burled her face in her hands and began to sob convulsively. Low turned impassively away, and putting aside the bark curtain, olimbed into the hollow tree. In a few moments he reappeared

laden with provisions and a few simple cook-

ing utensils, and touched her lightly on the

"I do not even know him," returned Low,

shoulder. She looked up timidly; the paroxysm had passed, but her lashes yet glittered. "Come," he said, "come and get some breakfast. I find you have eaten nothing since you have been here—twenty-four hours,"

"I didn't know it," she said, with a faint amile. Thev, seeing his burden and possessed by a new and strange desire for some menial employment, she said, hurriedly, "Let me carry something—do, please," and even tried to disencumber him.

Half annoyed, Low at last yielded, and, handing his rifle, said, "There, then, take that; but be careful—it's loaded!" "A cruel blush burnt the woman's face to

the roots of her hair as she took the weapon hesitatingly in her hand. "No!'she stammered, hurriedly lifting her shame suffused eyes to his: "no! no!"

He turned away with an impatience which showed her how completely gratuitous had been her agitation and its significance, and said, "Weil, then, give it back if you are afraid of it." But she as suddenly declined to return it; and, shouldering it deftly, took her place by his side. Silently they moved from the hollow tree together.

During their walk she did not attempt to invade his taciturnity. Nevertheless sho was as keenly alive and watchful of his every movement and gesture as if she had hung enchanted on his lips. The unerring way with which he pursued a viewless, undeviating path through those trackless woods, his quick reconnaissance of certain trees or cpenings, his mute inspection of some almost imperceptible footprint of bird or beast, his critical examination of certain plants which he plucked and deposited in his deerskin haversack, were not lost on the quick-witted woman. As they gradually changed the clear, unencumbered aisles of the central woods for a more tangled undergrowth, Teresa felt that subtle admiration which oul-minates in imitation, and simulating perfectly the step, tread, and easy swing of her companion, tollowed so accurately his lead that she won a gratified exclamation from him when their goal was reached—a broken, blackened shaft, splintered by long-forgotten lightning in the centre of a tangled carpet of

wood clover. "I don't wonder you distanced the deputy," he said cheerfully, throwing down his burden. If you can take the hunting path like that. In a few days, if you stay here, I can venture to trust you alone for a little passear when

you are tired of the tree." Teresa looked pleased, but busied herself with arrangements for the breakfast, while he gathered the fuel for the roaring fire which soon blazed beside the shattered tree.

Teresa's breakfast was a success. It was a

revelation to the young nomad, whose ascetic habits and simple tastes were unusually content with the most primitive forms of frortier cookery. It was at least a surprise to him to know that without extra trouble kneaded flour, water and saleratus need not be essentially heavy; that coffee need not be bolled with sugar to the corsistency of syrup; that even that rarest delicacy, small shreds of venison covered with ashes and broiled upon the end of a ramrod boldly thrust into the flames, would be better and even more expeditiously cooked upon burning coals. Moved in his practical the existence of a soul. He respected her for some minuter, until in the midst of a culinary triumph a big tear dropped and spluttered in the saucepan. But he forgave the irrelevency by taking no notice of it, and by

doing full justice to that particular dish. Nevertheless he asked several questions based upon these recently discovered qualities. It appeared that in the old days of her wanderings with the circus troups she had often been forced to undertake this nomedie housekeeping. But she "despised it," had never done it since, and always had refused to do it for "him"-the personal pronoun referring, as Low understood, to her lover Curson. Not caring to revive these memories further,

Low briefly concluded: "I don't know what you were, or what "I'm very sorry," repeated the woman, her you may be, but from what I see of you pe quivering.

you've got all the sake of a frontierman's

wife." She stopped and looked at him, and then, with an impulse of impudence that only half concealed a more serious vanity, asked, "Do you think I might have made a good

"I don't know," he replied quietly. "I

never saw enough of them to know. Teresa, confident from his clear eyes that he spoke the truth, but having nothing ready to follow this calm disposal of her curiosity, relapsed into silence.

The meal finished, Tereza washed their scant table equipage in a little spring near the camp fire; there, catching sight of her she passed her hands over her forehead-"I disordered dress and collar, she rapidly threw think I must have been half mad. But I'm her shawl, after the national fashion over her shoulder and pinzed it quickly. Low cached the remaining provisions and the few cookobliterating all superficial indication of their camp fire as deftly and artistically as he had

before. "There isn't the ghost of a chance," he said in explanation, "that anybody but you or I will set foot here before we come back to supper, but it's well to be on guard. I'll take you back to the cabin now, though I bet

can." On their way back Teresa ran ahead of her companion, and plucking a few tiny leaves f om a hidden oasis in the bark-strewn trail,

brought them to him. "That's the kind you're loooking for, isn't it?" she said, helf timidly. "It is," responded Low, in gratified sur-

prise; "but how did you know it? You're picked some whon we came, and I noticed what they were."

Here was indeed another revelation. Low stopped and gazed at her with such frank, open, utterly unabashed curiosity that her black eyes fell before him. "And do you think," he asked with logical

deliberation, "that you could find any plant from another I should give you?" "Or from a drawing of it?" "Yes; perhaps even if you described it to

me. A half-confidential, half-fraternal silence followed. "I tell you what. I've got a book-

"I know it," interrupted Teresa; full of these things." "Yes. Do you think you could-" "Of course I could," broke in Teresa

"But you don't know what I mean," said the imperturbable Low. "Certainly I do. Why find 'em, and preserve all the different ones for you to write under—that's it, isn't it?"

Low nodded his head, gratified but not en-tirely convinced that she bad fully estimated the magnitude of the endeavor.

"I suppose," said Teress, in the feminine postcriptum voice which it would seem extered even the philosophical calm of the alsles they were treading—'I suppose she places great value on them?" " Low had indeed heard Science personified

Continued on 3rd page.

Several English and French Medical Gentlemen And Their Opinions on Disease

HIGH SCIENTIFIC OPINION

1883.

Several medical gentlemen from the E lish and French armies having recently come associated with M. Sonvielle, of Par and ex-side surgeon of the French army, his International Turost and Lung Intutes, Phillips' Square, Montreal, and it Church street, Toronto, where thousands of the street of the stree people are yearly treated successfully diseases of the Head, Throat and Lurga Bpirometer, the present opportunity is braced of making known to the people Canada this fact, and also the opinions these specialist surgeons connected with t International Throat and Lung Institutes the symptoms attending the following pren-lent and dreadful diseases, in language devol of technical difficulties :-

Hemorrhage of the Lungs. As a general thing hemorrhage from the lungs is looked upon as a fatal symptom True it is seldom patients recover from ha disease who have had severe hemorrhan without the very best care and treatment Still many cases have recovered fully und properly directed treatment who have he several severe attacks of bleeding from lungs. In the majority of cases the hem hage occurs early in the disease, and is on sequently amenable to treatment. But when the disease is the disease of the diseas it occurs late in the course of the disease prognosis is very unfavorable.

Consumption.

This dreaded disease is seldom develope in a few months. It is slowly and gradual creeping upon the patient, sometimes ve insidiously, but often as a result of other di eases of the air passages of which the patie is perfectly cognizant, but foolishly allows run and advance until the fatal disease, co sumptior, has the lungs so fairly grasped th no carthly power can restore them to health After the positive symptoms of concum tion have been developed, there is ways an uncertainty in the prognesis. find crees even advanced in the secon stage, where recovery has taken place fro proper treatment by inhalations suitable the individual case and such constitution treatment as the case demands. We also fit cases in the first stage that the heat direct skill cannot make any impression upon hence the necessity of applying early, eith before the disease has reached what we a consumption even in the first stage, or if the

climax has already been reached, lese not in applying for treatment to those who me a specialty of diseases of the air passage Causes.-The most important causes catarrb, laryngitis and bronchilis being lowed to run until finally the lungs ste volved. Heavy colds and inflammation the lungs, or pleurs, or both, debility of system, which predisposes to any of the sh causes, hereditary predisposition, sppll scrofule, self-abuse or snything that lot the tone of the system, even poor livings

insufficient clothing.

Symptoms—The most important symptom are a regular cough, it may be very little. at a certain time every day, generally in morning upon rising, sometimes upon in down, expectoration of white, frothy mirial or a yellowish substance, comein mixed with blood, stortness of creath of exertion, night sweate, chills and feve, chills generally being irregular, but the fe regular at a certain time every day. temperature rises slowly but surely in o sumption. The pulse is frequent and fee the patient becomes emaclated and at the eyes are sunken, the nose pinchel, a peculiar appearance is given to the me in advanced cases which cannot be missi by an experienced eye, and lastly, but least, the voice has a changed and pen sound which speaks very positively to specialist (who sees so many cases), and becomes so ismiliar with the sounds at lated. This is a disease not to be tri with. On the first indication of anyth that would lead to consumption, have it tended to. And don't despair even if family physician tells you that you are youd help. With our present knowledge the new and scientific modes of treating

tion and pronounced beyond the skill ois

ease, applying the medicine directly to

part affected, instead of pouring drugs

cured that are even far advanced in consti

the stomach, hundreds of cases are

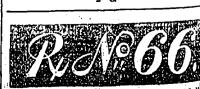
to save.

Asthma. Our treatment for asthma has for its of the removal of the cause, the principal which is a catarrhal inflammation of the cus membrane lining the bronchial tubes sir cells, and of the massi mucus membra and larynx in many cases, and not sim giving anti-spaemodics to relieve the oxysm. This latter will only relieve spasm-not cure. Our applications con medicines which will not only relieve spasm, but also remove the inflamma which is the principal cause. When cause is complicated with decaugement of blood, the stomach or the heart, we suitable remedies to remove those causes Our treatment will cure asthma, not six

relieve it. Physicians and sufferers are invited to the instruments at the offices free of charg Persons unable to visit the Institutes be successfully treated by letter address the International Throat and Lung Iusti 13 Phillips' Squore, Montreal, or 173 Ch street, Toronto, where French and En specialists are in charge.

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neatly cured, without stomach medicines. Enderried by ministers and the pross. The Medical Weekly was: plan of treating Newyons Reblitty. Physical Decis wholly superseded by THE MARSTON BULLS hopeless canes assured of certain restoration is fall feet manhood. Simple, effective, cleanly, pleasant the contraction of t for treatise. Consultation free. MARSTON REMEDY CO., 75 Younge St., Toronto



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before, nor was it at all impossible that the LAVIOLETTE & NELSO

The result of the second of the end of the property of the second of the

THE SECRETARY.

The breach of court etiquette which per mitted a fair American belle who had not

All cases of weak or lame back, backache

laughed at in Persia. Well, they are not laughed at in this country, either. On the contrary, they are regarded as momentously

Sarah Bernhardt has given up one of her

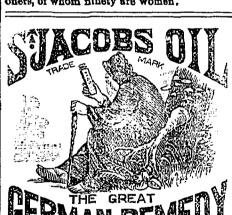
July 25, 1878. People's Advocate, Pittsbyg, Pa, A ledge of plumbago has been discovered

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tion. No catarrhs or sore throats can reflet these remedies. Printed directions envelope every package of Holloway's medicamente, which are suited to all ages and conditions,

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Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court. No. 1511. Notice is given that Catherine Mullins, wife of James Murney, manufacturer of leather, of the City of Montreal, said district, has instituted an action for separation of property against her husband.

Montreal, 14th July, 183.

ARTHUR DESIARDINS,

52.5 Attorney for Plaintiff.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.

Continued from Second page agular woman walking by his side had also. He said "Yes;" but added in mental regence to the Linnean Society of San Franisco, that "they were rather particular about he rerer kinds."

Content as Teresa had been to believe in ow's tender relations with some favored one her sax, this frank confession of a plural evotion staggered her.

"They ?" she repeated. "Yes," he continued calmiy. "The Botani-1 Scolety I correspond with are more pardoular than the Government Survey." "Then you are doing this for a society?"

anded Teresa with a stare. "Certainly. I'm making a collection and assification of specimens. I intend-but what are you looking at?"

Teresa had suddenly turned away. Puting his hand lightly on her shoulder, the oung man brought her face to face with him gain. She was laughing.
"I thought all the while it was for a girl,"

the said; "and—" But here the mere effort of speech sent her off into an audible and genne outburst of laughter. It was the first time he had seen her even smile other than bitterly. Characteristically unconscious of any humor in her error, he remained unembarrassed. But he could not help noticing a change in the expression of her face, her voice, and even her intonation. It seemed as if that fit of laughter had loosed the last ties that bound her to a self-imposed character, had swept away the last barrier between her and

her healthier nature, had dispossessed a pain-ful unreality, and relieved the morbid tension of a purely nervous attitude. The change in her utterance and the resumption of her softer Spanish accent seemed to have come with her confidences, and Low took leave of her before their sylvan cabin with a comrade's heartiness, and a complete forgetfulness that her voice had ever irritated him.

When he returned that afternoon he was startled to find the cabin empty. But instead of bearing any appearance of disturbance or hurried flight, the rude interior seemed to have magically assumed a decorous order and pleanliness unknown before. Fresh bark hid the inequalities of the floor. The skins and shelves were carefully arranged; even a few tall ferns and bright but quickly-fading flowers were disposed around the blackened chimney. feelings of gratification and uneasiness. His presence had been dispossessed in a single seductive eminence. nour; his ten years of lonely habitation had

To his quick ear, fine eye and abnormal in the direction of this morning's camp Once | stronger nerves and regained coursge, she no or twice he paused with a half gesture of recognition and a characteristic "Good!" at the | casion he found her writing a letter more or place where she had stopped, but was surprisdirect as his own. Deviating from this direct line with Indian precaution, he first made a circuit of the camp, and approached the shattered trunk from the opposite direction. He added. consequently came upon Teresa unawares. But the momentary astonishment and embarrassment were his alone. He scarcely recognized her. She was wear-

ing the garments he had brought her the day before-a certain discarded gown of Miss strated, retaining her hand. Nellie Wynn, which he had hurriedly begged from her under the pretext of clothing the | was all she voucheafed to answer. and size, and although Tereca's maturer even jocularly proposed to dress herself in figure accented the outlines more strongly, it man's attire and "enlist" as his assistant. was still becoming enough to increase his irritation. Of this becomingness the was doubtless un-

aware at the moment that he surprised ker. She was conscious of having "a chance," and this had emboldened her to "do her hair" and otherwise compose herself. After their my benefactor, will she let you go?"

greeting she was the first to aliude to the "I haven't told her yet," said Low dress, regreting that it was not more of a rough disguise, and that as she must now discard the national habit of wearing her shawl "menta" fashion over her head, she wanted a hat, "But you must not," she said, "borrow any more dress for me from your young woman. Buy them for me few pieces of gold she had drawn from her pocket, and briefly reminded her of the sucpicion such a purchase by him would produce. felt hat—a man's hat—as if for yourself, as a change to that animal," pointing to the foxtailed cap he wore summer and winter, "and I'll show you a trick. I haven't run a theatratical wardrobe for nothing." Nor had she, for the hat thus procured a few days later becmse, by the aid of a slik handkerchief and a blue jay's feather, a fascinating "pork pie."

Whatever cause of annoyance to Low still lingered in Teresa'd dress, it was soon forgotten in the palpable cyldence of Teresa's value as a botanical assistant. It appeared that during the afternoon she had not only duplicated his specimens, but had discovered one or two rare plants as yet unclassified in the flors of the Carquinez woods. He was delighted, and in turn, over the camp fire, yielded up some details of his present life and some of his earlier recollections.

"You don't remember anything of your father ?" she asked; " did he ever try to seek you out?"

"No! why should he?" replied the imperturbable Low. "He is not a Cherokee." "No, he was a beast," responded Teresa promptly. "And your mother—do you remember her?"

"No, I think she died." "You think she died? Don't you know?"

" No." "Then you're another! said Teresa. Notwithsfanding this frankness, they shook lover-Dick Curson! hands for the night, Teresa nestling like a rabbit in a hollow by the side of the camp fire. Low with his feet toward it, Indianwise, and his head and shoulders pillowed on his haversack, only helf distinguishable in the first took the alarm. He was a man over six

darkness beyond. days slipped by. Their retreat was undistion the county of Yolo.

"Can you remember," he one day asked her, "what time it was when you cut the riate and got away?"

Teresa pressed her hands upon her eyes and temples. ... "About 3 I reckon." "And you were here at 7. You could have

covered some ground in four hours?" "Perhaps-I don't know," she said, her voice taking up her old quality again. " Don't sk me—I ran all the way."

Her face was quite pale as she removed her hands from her eyes, and her breath came as quickly as if she had just finished that race for life.

"Then you think I am safe here?" she added, after a pause. "Perfectly—until they find you are not in Yolo. Then they'll look here. And that's the time for you to go there." Teresa smiled timidiy.

"It will take them some time to search Yolo-unless," she added, "you're tired of me rere." The charming non sequitur did not, however, seem to strike the young man. 'I've got the time yet to find a few more plants for you," she suggested.

"Ob, certainly!" "And give you a few more lessons in cooking."

" Perhaps."

The conscientious and literal Low was beginning to doubt it she were really practical. How otherwise could she trifle with such a situation?

It must be confessed that that day and the next she did trifls with it. She gave herself up to a grave and delicious languor, that seemed to flow from shadow and silence, and permeate her entire being. She passed hours in a thoughtful repose of mind and spirit that seemed to fall like balm from those steadiast guardians, and distil their gentle other in her soul, or breathed into her listening ear immunity from the forgotten past and security for the present. If there was no dream of the future in this calm, even recurrence of placid existence, so much the better. The simple details of each succeeding day, the quaint housekeeping, the brief companionship, and coming and going of her young host -himself at best crystallized personification blankets were folded in the corners; the rude | of the sedate and hospitable woods—satisfied her feeble cravings. She no longer regretted the inferior position that her fears had obliged her to take the first night she came: she She had evidently availed herself of the began to look up to the young man—so change of clothing he had brought her, for her much younger than herself—without knowlate garments were hanging from the hastily ing what it meant; it was not until she found devised wooden pegs driven in the wall. The young man gazed around him with mixed picturesqueness, that she discovered herself seeking for reasons to degrade him from this

A week had elapsed with little change. On left no trace that this woman had not ef. two days he had been absent all day, returnfaced with a deft move of her hand. More | ing only in time to sup in the hollow tree, than that, it looked as if she had always oc | which, thanks to the final removal of the cupied it; and it was with a singular con- dead bear from its vicinity, was new consiviction that even when she should occupy it dered a safer retreat than the exposed campno longer it would only revert to him as fire. On the first of the occasions she received her dweiling, that he dropped the bark shut- him with some preoccupation, paying but ters athwart the opening and left it to follow little heed to the scant gossip he brought, from Indian Spring, and retiring early under the plea of fatigue, that he might seek his senses this was easy enough. She had gone own distant campfire, which, thanks to her less blotted with tears. When it was finished to find that her main course had been as ed, she begged him to post it at Indian Spring, where in two days an answer would he rcturned under cover to him.

"I hope you will be satisfied then," she

"Satisfied with what," queried the young man. "You'll see," she replied, giving him her

cold hand. "Good night."
"But can't you tell me now?" he remon-

"Wait two days longer-it isn't much,"

confessing the plous fraud to her when was to bring the answer from the Post Office Teresa was gone and safe from pursuit, it at Indian Spring. He had talked again of was not without a sense of remorse that he his future, and had recorded his ambition to witnessed the sacrilegious transformation. | procure the appointment of naturalist to a The two women were nearly the same height Government surveying expedition. She had "But you will be safe with your friends, I

hope, by that time," responded Low. "Safe with my friends," she repeated in a lower voice. "Safe with my friends—yes! An awkward silence followed; Teresa broke it gayly. "But your girl-your sweetheart-

"I haven't told her yet," said Low gravely, "but I don't see why she should object."

"Object! Indeed," interrupted Teresa in a high voice, and a sudden and utterly gratuitous indignation; "now should she? I'd like to see her do it!"

She accompanied him some distance to the intersection of the trate, where they parted at some shop. They left me enough in good spirits. On the dusty plain without money for that." Low gently put aside the a gale was blowing that rocked the high tree tops above her, but tempered and subdued, entered the low aisles with a fluttering breath of morning and a sound like the coming of "That's so," she said, with a laugh. "Cardoves. Never had the wood before shown so amba! what a mule I'm becoming. Ah! wait sweet a sense or security from the turmoil sweet a sense or scourity from the turmoil a moment. I have it! Buy me a common and tempest of the world beyond; never before had an intrusion from the outer lifeeven in the shape of a letter-seemed so wicked a desecration. Tempted by the soli citation of air and shade, she lingered with Low's herbarium slung on her shoulder.

A strange sensation like a shiver suddenly passed across her nerves and left them in a state of rigid tension. With every sense morbidly acute, with every faculty strained to its utmost, the subtle instincts of Lowe's woodcraft transformed and possessed her. She knew it now! A new element was in the wood—a strange being—another life—another man approaching! She did not even raise her head to look about her, but darted with the precision and fleetness of an arrow in the direction of her tree. But her feet were arrested, her limbs paralyzed, her to save your reputation," said Curson. very existence suspended by the sound of a course."

Aojoe: # Teresa !"

It was a voice that had rung in her cars for the last two years in all phases of intensity, passion, tenderness, and anger: a voice upon whose modulations, rude and unmusical though they were, her heart and soul had hung in transport or anguish. But it was a chime that had rung its last peal to her senses as she entered the Carquinez woods, and for the last week had been as dead to her as a voice from the grave. It was the voice of her

CHAPTER V.

The wind was blowing toward the stranger so that he was nearly upon her, when Teresa feet in height, strongly built, with a slight with such trivial details three uneventful tendency to a roundness of bulk which sugary aligned by. Their retreat was undisgested reserved rather than impeded energy. turbed nor could Low detect by the least evi- His thick beard and mourtache were closely dence to his soute perceptive faculties that oropped around a small and handsome mouth any intruding feet had since crossed the belt that lisped except when he was excited, but his levity. Just as she had become convinced of shade. The cohoes of passing events at always kept fellowship with his blue eyes in land an ecorded the escape of a perpetual smile of half-cypical good humor. of shade. The echoes of passing events at laways kept fellowship with his blue eyes in shade. The echoes of passing events at laways kept fellowship with his blue eyes in that his jealousy had made her over-coulous another."

Teresa glanced burriedly over his well work for God or for the solous, his apparent good-humored indifference and purely lis dress was superior to that of the locality; once gave that over-consciousness a guilty world. Where should we take our stand? Which cures all female derangements and which cures all female derangements and which cures all female derangements and the probable direction. The problem can be easily solved, there is no doubt that his jealousy had made her over-coulous another."

Teresa glanced burriedly over his well world. Where should we take our stand? Which cures all female derangements and which cures all female derangements and the probable direction. The problem can be easily solved, there gives tone to the system. Sold by druggetter that the problem can be easily solved.

mento and Murderers' Bar. He advanced hand.

" You here!" she gasped, drawing back. at this reception, he answered irankly: plete. "Yeth. You didn't expect me, I know. But Doloreth showed me the letter you wrote her, and—well—here I am, ready to help you, with two men and a thpare horthe waiting outside the woodth on the blind trail."

"You-you-here?" she only repeated. Curson shrugged his shoulders. "Yeth. Of courth you never expected to thee me again, and leatht of all here. I'll admit that, I'll thay, I wouldn't if I'd been in your plathe. I'll go further and thay, you didn't want to thee me again, anywhere. But it all cometh to the thame thin; here I am. I read the letter you wrote Doloreth. I read how you were hiding here, under Dunn'th very nothe, with his whole pothe out, cavorting round and barkin' up the wrong tree. I made up my mind to come down here with a few nathty friends of mine and out you out under Dunn'th nothe, and run you over into Yubs, that'th all."

"How dare she show you my letter? you of all men. How dared she ask your help?" continued Teresa fiercely.

"But she didn't athk my help," he responded coolly. 'D—d if I don't think she just calculated I'd be glad to know you were might put Dunn on your track."

You lie!" said Teresa furiously, "she was my friend. A better friend than those who professed -- more," she added, with a contemptuous drawing away of her skirt as if she jeared Curson's contamination.

"All right. Thettle that with her when you go back," contlaued Curson philosophically. "We can talk of that on the way, the thing now ith to get up and get out of thethe woods. Come!" Teresa's only reply was a know your plan-" she added, with a look of gesture of scorn.

"I know all that," continued Curson half soothingly, "but they're waiting." "Let them wait. I shall not go."

"What will you do ?" "Stay here—till the wolves eat me."

"Torese, liston. Teresa-Tita! see here," he said with sudden energy. I swear it's all didn't tackle my two friendth when he pathed right. I'm willing to let by gones be bygones and take a new deal. You shall come back as if nothing had happened and take your old place as before. I don't mind doing the square thing-all round. If that's what calm, "or perhaps I should not be here or you mean, if that's all that stands in the way. why, look upon the thing as settled—there, Tita, old girl, come."

Careless or oblivious of her stony silence and starting ever, he attempted to take her hand, but she disengaged berself with a quick movement, drew back, and suddenly crouched like a wild animal about to spring. Curson folded his arms as she leaped to her feet; the little dagger she had drawn from her garter flashed mechanically in the air, but she stopped.

The man before her remained erect, impassive, and silent, the great trees around and beyond her remained erect, impassive, and silent; there was no sound in the dim aisles but the quick parting of her mad passion, no movement in her caim, motionless shadow, longer required so near. On the second oc- but the trembling of her uplifted steel. Her arms bent and slowly sank, her fingers re-

with a return to his former cynical case and a | the presence of the female. perceptible tone of relief in his voice. "It Peterth will follow you over the county line. It you want thome money, there it ith." He from her bosom and let it fall as if by accitook a buckskin purse from his pocket. "If dent. It struck the ground with the point of you won't take it from me'-he hesitated as its keen blade, bounded, and rolled between to lend you thome.

She had not seemed to hear him, but had laughed. which of a distressed overland emigrant then with on the way to the mines. Although he had interested on the way to the mines. Although he had stissied his conscience with the intention of stored when the morning came on which he satisfied his conscience with the intention of stored when the morning came on which he face and nervous fingers was beginning to off. But if I'm wanted she'll know where to off. But if I' tear strips of loose bark from the nearest

trunk. "Well, what do you thay?" here." She hesitated, looked around her, and then added with an effort. "I suppose you meant well. Ba it so! Lat by-gones be bygones. You said just now. 'It's the same old Teresa.' So she is, and seeing she's the same, she's better here than anywhere else." There was enough bitterness in her tone to

call for Curson's half perfunctory sympathy. "That he blowed," he responded quickly. Jutht thay yo'll come, Tita, and—"

She stopped his half-spoken sentence with a negative gesture. "You don't understand. I shall stay here." "But even if they don't theek you here,

you can't live here forever. The friend that her?"

"It isn't a woman, it's a man." She stopped short, and colored to the line of her forehead. "Who said it was a woman?" she continued fiercely, as if to cover her confusion hands went up to her eyes, and she sank upon with a burst of gratuitous anger. "Is that the ground. She looked through tear-veiled continued fiercely, as if to cover her confusion another of your lies?"

Ourson's lips, which for a moment had nesses of her deceit and passion, and tried to completely lost their smile were now drawn draw from their immovable calm strength together in a prolonged whistle. He gazed curlously at her gowr, at her hat, at the bow of bright ribbon that tied her black bair, and | bidding.

"A poor man who has kept my secret," she went on hurriedly, "a man as friendless and lonely as myself. Yes," disregarding Curson's cynical smile, "a man who has shared everything---"

"Naturally," suggested Curson.
"And turned himself out of his only shelter to give me a roof and covering," she continued mechanically, struggling with the new and horrible fancy that his words

awakened. " And thiept every night at Indian Thoring

Teresa turned very white. Curson was prepared for an outburst of fury—perhaps could not give the real reason for not return-even another attack. But the crushed and ing with—with—that man. But it's not all besten woman only gazed at him with fright- a lie. I have a plan, if you haven't. When ened and imploring eyes. "For God's sake, you are ready to go to Sacramento to take

good humor and a certain oblyairous instinct | leave me—there—you know," he could not repress got the better of him. He shrugged his shoulders. "What I thay, and what you do, Teretha, needn't make us quarrel. I've no claim on you—I know it. Only,"-a vivid sense of the ridiculous, powerful in men of his stamp, completed her vic- had even overcome her feminine repugnance tory. "Only, don't thay anything about my coming down here to cut you out from the—
the the Sheriff." He gave utterance to a short but unaffected laugh, made a slight gri- of a tree the few worn text books from which

mace and turned to go.

Teresa did not join in his mirth. Awkward as it would have been if she had taken a a smile.
severer view of the subject, she was mortified "Very," he replied gravely, "There was even amidst her fears and embarrassment at world, albeit a world of San Francisco, Saore- alarm as her con panion, looking up, uttered washinge, and became thoughtful. "I sup- fore we will not dwell upon it. Mark giets.

an exclamation and placed his hand upon his toward her with a laugh and an outstretched revolver. With a sinking conviction that the climax had come, Teresa raised her eyes. From the dim sieles beyond, Low was ap-Apparently neither surprised nor mortified proaching! The ostastrophe seemed com-

> She had barely time to utter an imploring whisper: "In the name of God, not a word to him." But a change had already come over her companion. It was no longer a parley with a foolish woman; he had to deal with a man like himself. As Low's dark face and picturesque figure came nearer, Mr. Curson's proposed method of dealing with him was made audible.

Ith it a mulatto or a Thirouth, or both? he asked, with affected anxiety.

Low's Indian phlegm was impervious to such assault. He turned to Toresa without apparently noticing her companion. "I turned back," he said quietly, "as soon as I knew there were strangers here; I thought you might need me." She noticed, for the first time, that, in addition to his rifle, he you might need me." carried a revolver and hunting, knife in his belt.

eth." returned Curson, with an ineffectual attempt to imitate Low's phlegm, "but as I didn't happen to be a stranger to this lady perhaps it wasn't necessary, particularly as I had two friends-"

"Waiting at the edge of the wood with a led horse," interrupted Low without addressbeing hunted down and thtarving, that I ing him, but apparently continuing his explanation to Teresa. But she turned to Low with feverish anxiety.

"That's so-he is an old friend-"she gave a quick, imploring glauce at Curson, "an old friend who came to help me away-he is very kind," she stammered, turning alternately from the one to the other," but I told him there was no hurry-at least to-day-that you—were very good—too, and—and would 'aide me a little longer, until your plan—you beseeching significance to Low," could be tried. And then with a helpless conviction that her excuses, motives, and emotions were equally and perfectly transparent to both

men, she stopped in a tremble.
"Perhapth it'th jutht ath well then, that the gentleman came thraight here and

them," observed Ourson, half sarcastically. "I have not passed your friends, nor have I been near them," said Low, looking at him for the first time with the same exasperating they there. I knew that one man entered the wood a few moments ago, and that two men and four horses remained outside."

"That's true," said Teresa to Ourson excitedly, "that's true. He knows all. He can see without looking, hear without listening. He-he-" she stammered, colored, and storpød.

The two men had faced each other. Ourson, after his tirst goodnatured impulse, had retained no wish to regain Teress, whom he felt he no longer leved, and yet who, for that very reason perhaps, had awakened his chivalrous instincts; Low, equally on his side was altogether unconscious of any feeling which might grow into a passion, and prevent him from letting her go with another if for her own safety. They were both men of a certain taste and refinement. Yet, in epite of all this, some vague instinct of the baser male laxed, the knife fell from her hand.
"That's quite enough for a thow," he said moved to a mutually aggressive attitude in

One word more and the opening chapter of th the thame old Teretha. Well, then, if you a sylvan Iliad might have begun. But this won't go with me, go without me, take the modern Helen saw it coming and arrested it led horthe and cut away. Dick Athley and with an inspiration of female genius. Without being observed she disengaged her knife she made no reply; 'Athley'th flush and ready | them. The two men started and looked at each other with a foolish air. Ourson

find me." Low took the proffered hand, but neither of the two men looked at Teresa. The reserve of antagonism once broken, a "I don't want any money, and I shall stay | few words of caution, advice and encouragement passed between them in apparent ob. liviousness of her presence, or her personal responsibility. As Curson at last nodded a farewell to her, Low insisted upon accom-panying him as far as the horses, and, in another moment she was again alone.

She had saved a quarrel between them at the sacr file of herself, for her vanity was still keen enough to feel that this exhibition of her old weakness had degraded her in their eyer, and worse-had lost the respect her late restraint had won from Low. They had treated her like a child or a crazy woman parhaps even now were exchanging oriticlams upon her-perhaps pitying her! Yet you wrote about who wath the good to she had prevented a quarrel, a fight—possibly you, you know, can't keep you here alwayth, the death of either one or the other and are you thure you can alwayth trutht of these men who despised her, for none knew better than she the trivial beginning and desperate end of these encounters. Would they—would Low ever realize it, and forgive her? Her small, dark lashes upon the mute and giant wit-nesses of her deceit and passion, and tried to and consolation as before. But even they seemed to stand apart-reserved and for-

When Low returned she tried to gather from his eyes and manner what had passed between him and her former lover. But beyond a mere gentle abstraction at timer, he retained his usual caim. She was at last forced to allude to it herself with simulated reoklesenese.

"I suppose I didn't get a very good character from my last place?" she said with a

"I don't understand you," he replied, in evident sincerity.

She bit her lip and was ellent. But a "Of they were returning home she said gently, " I hope you were not angry with me for the lie I told when I spoke of 'your plan.' I your place, dress me as an Indian boy, paint

Dick, don't say that?"

The smiable cynic was staggered. His my face, and let me go with you. You can "It's not a bad idea," he responded, grave

ly. "We will see." On the next day and the next the rencontre seemed to be forgotton. The herbarium was already filled with rare specimens. Teresa to "bugs" and creeping things so far as to assist in his entomological collection. He had drawn from a sacred cache in the hollow he had studied.

"They seem very precious," she said, with

one with plates that the ants ate up, and it will be six months before I can afford to buy

pose you couldn't buy one at Indian Spring," she said innocently.

For once Low was startled out of his phlegm.

"Indian Spring," he ejaculated; "perhaps not even in San Francisco. These came from the States."

"How did you get them?" persisted Teresa. "I bought them for skins I got over the

ridge." "I did'nt mean that—but no matter. Then you mean to sell that boar-3kip, don't you?" she added .

Low, in fact, had already sold it, the proeeeds having been invested in a gold ring for Miss Nellie, which she scrupulously did not wear except in his presence. In his singular truthfulness he would have frankly confessed He contented himself with saying that he had disposed of it at Indian Spring. Teresa started, and communicated unconsciously some of her nervousness to her companion. They gazed in each other's eyes with a troubled expression.

"Do you think it was wise to sell that particular skip, which might be identified?" she asked timidly.

Low knitted his arched brows, but felt a Eald carelessly; "but it's too late now to mend matters."

That afternoon she wrote several letters and tore them up. One, however, she retained, little excitement in his manner and a more studious attention to his dress. Only a few days before she would not have allowed this to pass without some mischievous silusion to his mysterious sweetheart; it troubled her greatly now to find that she could not bring herself to this household pleasantry, and that her lip trembled and her eye grew moist as he parted from her.

The afternoon passed slowly; he had said he might not return to supper until late; nevertheless a strange restlessness took possession of her as the day wore on; she put [riches generally bring about this result. aside her work, the darning of his stockings, and rambled aimlessly through the woods. She had wandered, she knew not how far, when she was suddenly selzed with the same vague sense of a toreign presence which she had felt before. Could it be Curson againwith a word of warning? No! she knew it | God, the real giver. Brethrer, are you aswas not be; so subtle had her sense become tonished under these circumstances that that she even fancied that she detected in the i Paul, in his directions to Timothy, said, in invisible sura projected by the unknown no regard to the rich, " For they that are rich significance or relation to herself or Low, and fall into temptation and a snare, and into feit no fear. Nevertheless she deemed it many toolish and hurtful lusts; for the love wisest to seek the protection of her sylvan bower, and hurried swiftly thither.

But not so quickly nor fixedly that she did not once or twice pause in her flight to examine the new comer from behind a friendly trunk. He was a stranger—a young fellow with a brown moustache, wearing heavy Mexican spurs in his riging boots, whose tinkling he apparently did not care to corceal. He had perceived her, and was evidently pursuing her, but so awkwardly and timidly that she eluded him with ease. When she had reached the security of the before the narrow opening, with her eye to fore the tree where the bear once lay; the dazed, bewildered and half-awed expression of his face as he glanced around him and through the openings of the forest aisles brought a faint smile to her saddened face. At length he called in a half-embarrassed voice :-

" Miss Nellie!" The smile faded from Teresa's cheek. Who | present, and let not the flower of time pass again called, but was lost in the echoless woods. Devoured with a new and gratuitous curiosity, in another moment Teresa felt she would have disclosed herself at any risk, but the stranger rose and began to retrace his steps. Long after his tinkling spurs were lest in the distance, Teresa remained like a statue staring at the place where he had stood. Then she suddenly turned like a mad woman, glanced down at the gown she was wearing, fore it from her back as if it had been a polluted garment, and stamped upon it in a convulsion of rage. And then, with her beautiful bare arms clasped together over her head, she threw herself upon her

couch in a tempest of tears. (To be continued.)

CAPEL. MGR.

Sermons by the Distinguished Divine at Newport.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF WEALTH.

The Adoration which Alone is Pleasing in the Sight of God.

NEWPORT, R.I., August 19, 1883. Mgr. Capel preached at the Rev. Dr. Grace's church this morning and also this afternoon. The edifice—the largest in the city....was filled to its utmost capacity at both services. Many of the leading cottagers, including Colonel Jerome Napoleon Bona-parte and Eme. Bonaparte, and ex-Governor John Lee Carroll and wife, of Maryland, were present. The morning sermon will attract special attention in view of the large amount of wealth represented among the audience and in the city, where he is spending a few days. His text was Matthew vi, 24—" You cannot serve God and Mammon," &c. The

fortunes are enjoying all the pleasure that wealth can give. The liturgy breaks strangely in upon this scene. It is not a strange coilcidence that we gather around the aiter of an Englishman and known under his auspices.
God Almighty, who has given some of us as X omite, has been brought to great perfecriches, and who nevertheless guards and pretion here, and an immense trade is done in it
tects us. Colnoidences of this kind are oftenas a material for knife handles. It may not times due to the speaking and working of the Holy Spirit. Yet, while we would forget God, He does not forget us, and, lowing us as children, His love reaches to our souls. Let us ponder over the text, and that which is by pigment of white zinc lead. no means an antithesis, that " no man can serve two masters." As to what the Holy

the phrase, "You cannot serve God and This implies that the service Mammon." which we render to one is but the service which we would render to the other. When we say that we serve our God there is no service commensurate but true and undivided devotion. Thus when we speak of adoring God it should mean advertion with all our faculties. Any other service than this is not pleasing to Him. This command is not addressed to any class or kind, but to sil. God speaks also in a shorter text: "Me son, give me thy heart;" and what is tule tue the very excitament of everything that is in our nature? This, then, is the kind of service which God requires of us. He cannot deceive or be deceived. My intellect inclines before my God: for this reason. He proclaims that I shall love myself and my neighbor as myself. It it to Teress, but the secret was not his own. is God as Lord and Master holding supreme power over me.

ADDRATION OF GOD. We adore Him in rejoicing at the works: that He has accomplished by rendering gratitude to Him. This feeling identifies us as belonging to Him, and if we are made of spirit and of flesh both cause us to kneel before our Lord and Makter. God helps us, as we well know-this blessed truth, with many others which we have learned from our strange sense of relief. "Perhaps not," he mothers' lips. But have we conformed to them? If we are houset of heart we will look within at our soul, that sanctuary to which none of earth can penetrate, and see ourselves as He sees us. Whence comes this and handed it to Low to post at Indian feeling of disobedience? Is it because Spring, whither he was going. She called sorrow or the still voice of con his attention to the superscription being the science has spoken to us? The one same as the previous letter, and added, with sole atmosphere that makes men of affected galety, "But if the answer isn't as us is wanting. It is the spiritual atmosprompt, perhaps it will be pleasanter than the phere. To serve God, of which the text speake, last." Her quick feminine eye noticed a means that we are to live without the world. The true model of such a course of action is Jesus. He stood in need of nothing, and, having a choice, chose poverty and degradation. He who comes nearest this model comes nearest being in the image of God... Who is there bearing the name of a Christian that could prove to the heathen that he was such a one? It is there our courage fails us, and we would rather drown our thoughts in pleasure. This is, then, why we do not serve God, but Mammon. It is here at this point that Mammon becomes conspicuous, and THE POSSESSION OF RICHES.

Wealth gives us that contented state so vividiy expressed in the English word, comfort. It becomes a sustainer and supporter, and thus we court and worship the earthly source from which it is derived, and forget of money is the root of all evil," &c. In what stronger terms could it be stated? The fault is, as we stare this in the face, that it must indeed startle us. If God has endowed us with woulth, dues it necessitate that we, as rich men, cannot be the children of God? The Almighty One, in spessing of this difficulty has said, "What you have is not yours alone, but you are simply holding property in trust, and sithough it allows comfort, pleasure and the cultivation of art and science, yet do not let the charge of highmindedness be applicable to you." God hollow tree and pulled the curtain of bark has given you wealth, but do not feel that you and your riches are above struggling the interstices, she waited his coming. He humanity. Why stop under such circumarrived breathlessly in the open space bestances in the midst of the course when a few strokes would carry you to the goal? Why gratify your desirer, indifferent to those who are suffering about you? Rather remember that your responsibility as a treasurer is very , great. Perhaps the thought has come to you, "I possess to-day; shall I possess to-morrow?" Of one thing we are sure. Thousands have said "Oome, let us enjoy the things that are the good God all will be right.

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD DEEDS.

Your chances, brethron, are in giving, to give with a broad, generous heart, not by tancy and caprice. The Father who gave you your wealth makes the sun to shine upon the righteous and the unrighteous. Therefore you must not be governed by fickleness, but when you give do it in the name of God. If you make this your aim, brethren, when you shall stand before the judgment seat, He will say to you :- "I was hungry and ye gave me meat." Keep yourrelf lowly, give freely and your homes will be joyful places, sanctified by the hospitality which you extend to all. Brethren, you can take your choice, either to worship the golden calf, which is unworthy of one who has borne the stamp of a Christian, or to worship God.
Have you noticed how swiftly time passes. away? Just as a bird flies silently and swiftly through the air. Christmas and other feetival days come and go, and yet how many shall pass away before another arrives! Allis written upon the mind of God. He knows. What actions of our life shall we delight to think of when we at the last moment come to the brink of eternity? We shall dwell with delight, not on the hours spent in pleasureseeking, but upon those spent in the service

FORTUNATE CHANCE OF A LIEUT. CHANCE, U. S. A.

Lt. Josiah Chance of the 17th Regiment Infantry, U. S. Army, at the close of the late war, having served entirely through it, was commissioned in the regular service. Eleven years ago he was stationed at Blamarck, and here he has been ever since. Under his auperintendence Camp Hancock was built, and the present Fort Lincoln. He shook hands with the gallant Ouster when he left to march to death, and one of the first tears to full over his sad fate fell from Lieut. Chance. At pra sent he is at Lincoln, and no officer at the fort is held in better esteem than he. He drew \$30,000 in the July drawing of The Louisians. State Lottery, at a cost of \$2. Every Blamaroker knows him, and the Tribune heard but one expression: 'Good! It couldn't have: failen to a better man." He says he will invest it in Dakota dirt, and will remain in the DEAR BESTREEM—Your town to-lay is at the height of the season. Those who, by industry or inheritance, are possessed of large fortunes are enjoying all the pleasure that

Celluloir, although originally invented by be generally known that the main article in its composition is tissue paper, and that camphor is largely used in its preparation, while it owes its hardness to the admixture of the

THE WEAKER SEX are immensely strengthened by the use of Dr.

pregnant with the essence of reason and jus-

tice; consequently, it was not the outrageous

to the failure of the strike. Was it the con-

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The Post Printing & Publishing Company,

MONTREAL, CANADA. WEDNESDAY......AUGUST 29, 1883

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

AUGUST, 1883. THURSDAY, 30-St. Rose of Lime, Virgin. FRIDAY, 31-St. Raymund Nonnatus, Confee gor.

SEPTEMBER, 1883. SATUBDAY, 1-Office of the Immaculate Conception. St. Glies, Abbot. SUNDAY, 2-Sixteenth Sunday after Pente cost. Epist. Epb. iii. 12-21; Gosp. Luke xiv. 1-11.

MONDAY, 3-Feria, TUESDAY, 4-Feria. Bp. De Neckere, New Orleans, died, 1833. WEDNESDAY, 5 — St. Lawrence Justinian,

Bishop and Confessor.

To our Subscribers.

We are now mailing the accounts due for subscriptions to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS to our subscribers, and wish particularly to draw their attention to an announcement made a lew months ago in which we stated that all privileges, such as clubs, &c., were abolished; and that all who wished to get the TRUE WITNESS for \$1.00 per annum could do so provided they paid that amount strictly in advance each year, otherwise they would be charged at the usual rate of \$1.50 per annum. We trust also that those who are in arrears will promptly pay their indebtedness. We hope that our agents all over the country will make a new effort to collect accounts due and increase our circulation. All remittances can be made by registered letter or Post office order. addressed to THE POST Printing and Publishing Company, Montreal.

Amornes sign of ... was is the initiative of Mr. Jesse Collins Liberal member for Ipswich, in giving solice in the English House of Commons that he would offer at the next session a resolution declaring it destrable to grant Home Rule to Ireland as the means of securing permanent peace to the Trish people. It looks as if "the good time "Were-a-coming."

THE Charlottetown Herald of Prince Edward Island, after referring to the adverse feeling which has been manifested throughout the Dominion against the appointment of Lord Lansdowne as Governor General of Canada, remarks that "it does truly seem strange" that the Marquis of Lansdowne should be sent to govern Canada, seeing how sad a mess he fias made in governing his Irish estates."

LORD HARTINGTON is said to have asked Mr. Gladstone to accept his resignation, as he is thoroughly discusted at the intriques between the Government and the Parnellites. Who would ever think that the English Government would condescend to intrigue with the Irish National party? We are afraid bat a good many of the Whige will have to go the way of Lord Hartington before the ' ≠ intriguing" is concluded.

AT a conference of the Irish members of Parliament it was resolved to hold a convention of the Irish National League at Leeds on the 27th of next month. A programme was prepared for the occasion, in which are con spicuous the demands of self government for Ireland and direct representation of the Irish laboring class in Parliament. To have such demands endorsed by English meetings will be a significant and encouraging event in the history of the present agitation.

A DESPATCH from Toronto says: "In order that the students at the Women's Medical \$16,000,000 and it has watered its stock up College shall be afforded every opportunity of seeing operations performed with the greatest privacy, a commodious gallery for their special use is being exected at the Gene- | show those trustful and unsophisticated souls ral-Hospital." If the Faculty in the "Queen | unfamiliar with the methods of great modern | for the present, been obliged to give up an Oliv" see fit to allow the "weaker sex" to corporations, that the evils of systematic unequal contest against the superior forces dabble in medicine and surgery, they should rapacity and corporate robbery attributed of a huge monopoly, the question occurs: at least allow them to use the stethescope and to monopoly are not always grossly exthe scalpel with the greatest publicity, in aggerated for popular effect. The ring strad of privacy. Surgical operations on the of shrewd speculators who conceived and ble results? human body are of a too serious nature to | fostered this most powerful of American relegate to the manipulation of females, who monopolies, are coining wealth out of arti-* theoretically may be posted, but practically | ficially inflated prices on the one hand, and are deficient, for reasons which we could out of its manipulations of the stock market to do work on the Lord's Day, or if it was a explain if necessary.

Malveston. Texas. Water is so scarce in this rel of crude petroleum and the selling rates community that many are suffering the pange of every gallon of illuminating oil through- tigularly injurious to the nervous system of actual thirst. There is no regular and out the United States. The compass of this they asked that the sex of the operator reliable system of water supply for the city, monopoly is only equalled by its audacity. and the people have to depend upon cisterns It holds itself amenable to no known laws, equal work is accomplished. Finally, they favors were lavishly distributed. It seemed and wells. But as no rain has fallen for and its officers have no hesitation in defying asked that their modest salaries be increased as it a brilliant future awaited the head of the packs, the disterns are drained and the wells | the laws of any State by removal of books by a little, out of the immense dividends on the elder branch of the Bourbons, who slept | mods Beresford, anent the Shaw incident in | dren work with their hands morning and even-

are dried up, so that there are hundreds notice posted in front of some of the most popular restaurants in the place. "Closed until it, rains." A city that depends upon the inclemency of the weather for water to relieve its most pressing wants cannot but realize the necessity of providing against such emergencies in the future. The insurance companies have, after all, worse places to complain of than ancient Quebec in the matter of water supply.

When the ruler of a country finds it neces sary to surround his person with a military guard to protect himself from any demonstra. tion of public disapproval, it is a very fair indication that his rule is not exactly what it ought to be. If this be the case, then Earl Spencer is one of the worst of the long line of despotic and inimical Lord Lieutenants that ever hold sway over Ireland. Lord Spencer who is commonly known as the "Red, or SanguinaryEarl,"was obliged to pay a visit to Cork yesterday; but he was so fearful for his personal safety that he would not rick travelling from Dublin to Cork without having his special train guarded by policemen, who were in sight of each other over the entire route. On his arrival in Cork, the Lord-Lieutenant was escorted through the streets by a mounted guard, and, as the cable correspondent innocently or sarcastically puts it, " he was respectfully received." The reception of His Excellency, under the circumstances, could scarcely be anything else but " respectful."

LOED CHARLES BERESFORD has a very high opinion of his merits and worth as a marine. but he is singularly lacking in the qualities that go to make up a gentleman. While at a private dinner tendered to Mr. Waddington, the French Minister to London, the "hero" of Fort Meks set to ridiculing the entire French fleet, and used the most insulting Janguage to the distinguished representative of the French Republic. Beresford was so full of slokening bravado that he actually made the statement that he could take the Condor," the little gunboat with which he moved around Fort Meks during the bombardment of Alexandria, and chase the whole French fleet in Ohinese waters from the Annam coast. Mr. Waddington felt so disgusted with this titled bully and considered his language so extremely insulting, that he declined to remain any longer in his com. pany and abruptly left the house of his hostess. It was only after Beresford had been bodily caught hold of by a number of the guests, the Prince of Wales included, and kicked into the open air, that the French Minister consented to return and conclude the repast. The incident is not calculated to create any great love or harmony between France and England.

THE Irish Registration Bill which had been

adopted in the House of Commons has been duly rejected by the Lords. These noble legislators could not for a moment entertain the idea of facilitating the use of the franchise for the benefit of Irlsh alleged injustice sought to be perpetrated by gration agent, they are not long in returning it, but because it would enable Mr. Parnell to to their old ways, and thus become a curse secure almost the entirety of the Irish repred to the place in which they locate. sentation to his following. Cowardice accordingly influenced the minds of the aristo- dian homes on moral grounds is inadmissicratic law-makers, and forced them to ble even if they possessed the requisite oppose the will of the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone has expressed his regret at this action of the Lords and has promised to introduce a more comprehensive measure at the next session. In the meantime the Irish are considering the advisability of precipitating He then said, 'Those whocan do kitchen a conflict between the two chambers by tacking the measure on to the Appropriation Bill, which must be adopted by the Upper House in the shape that it comes from the Commons in order to become law. If the Ministry have not the manliness nor the courage to allow of this proceeding by the Parnellites, they will only demonstrate to the world their weakness and an unpardonable servility to the whims and wishes of irresponsible and haughty legislators.

THE STANDARD OIL MONOPOLY. The most extensive monopoly in the world Is that in the hands of the American Standard Oll Company. Although only thirteen years in existence, this company controls the States and of the world. It began business with a capital of \$1,000,000, which it shortly afterward increased to \$3,000,000. On that investment it has paid a profit of \$77,105,322 in dividends. It acknowledges possession of a surplus fund of to the enormous sum of \$70,000,000. The profits indicated by these figures are fabulous in their magnitude, but they will serve to on the other. It has gradually monopolized i necessity to work thereon, that they all the oil wells of the country until it is in a A terrible drought pravails in the city of position to determine the price of every bar-

stealth, by fugitive disappearances, by conwho have no means of even quenching tumacious refusals to respond to questions stock; These demands were, on their face, their thirst. The serious character of this put by legislative committees. It evades lack of the precious element is shown in the payment of taxes on its colossal wealth, notwithstanding that it divides or exorbitant nature of the demands that led at least six million dollars upon same time lays saids a "surplus" of several labor organization ever conducted themselves millions. It has been shown that the corhas plenty of time for the study of such little reputation wherever firmness and honesty are encountered. Such monopolies are immoral as well as dangerous, and there is no doubt that the Standard Oil Company is the monopoly on the continent. It is not surpricing therefore to find the American press calling upon the people to lay plans to shatter its influence, and urging the Government to curb and regulate its rapacity.

> DRUNKEN IMMIGRANT GIRLS. It will be remembered that some months

ago the press of Montreal published a startling piece of news concerning the female portion of immigrants who elected to remain in our city. It was charged, on the strength of B detective's testimony, that a large percentage of the immigrant girls found their way to unlawful abodes. The announcement created quite a stir in certain circles. There was no end of indignation. and a committee was appointed to investigate the matter, or, rather, to cover up the charge. Matters, however, do not seem to have mended. Disreputable characters are still introduced into Capada, and there would appear to be more room for further but honester investigation than that of the late committee. The Ottawa Free Press has just unfolded facts concerning a batch of female immigrants who arrived in the capital, that are simply disgraceful. It charges that a number of the young women had to be bodily carried from the cars because they were too drunk to walk. These immigrants are brought to this country under the name of domestic servants, and assisted by money taken from the Canadian taxpayers. These girls are taken from the Union workhouses on the other side, and according to the statement of Captain Boyd who had them in charge, they belong to the most worthless class of paupers ignorant, lazy and dishonest. We all know what dens of iniquity these workhouses are, and when questioned about them, Captain Boyd himself had to confess that these government institutions were nothing but refuges for the encouragement of laziness and crime. These are pretty places in which to look for the stuff to increase our Canadian population, " Instances are also given in the report," says our Ottawa contemporary, from which these facts are taken to "show that the women of the class to which these unwelcome importations belong are thoroughly deprayed. But let them only express a desire to mend their ways and they

The fitness of these girls to enter Canatraining, which they do not. At Quebec there were a number of applications to Capt. Boyd by persons willing to employ them. He arranged them all in line and said: 'Those who can laundry step to the front. There was not one response. work, wash dishes and cook a dinner, step up.' Only one out of the eighty stepped forward. A pretty lot of domestic servents certainly to bring to Canada at the public expense. Before turning them loose, if no better can be obtained, they should be sent to an institution where they could obtain some training, and where habits of sobriety and honesty of some of these girls."

spree is far from being a happy way of celegrants to our shores. If better and more virmatories.

MONOPOLY AND LABOR.

Now, that the strike of the telegraph operators is over, and that the Brotherhood have, What has led to the failure or collapse of the

The telegraphers had asked the companies deierentially for justice and right; they rereceive a slight additional remuneration; they asked for a small decrease in the hours of a labor that is par. he not a barrier to equal pay where

so well as the Brotherhood. They acted the poration, while engaged in delying State part of gentlemen and law-abiding citizens Legislatures and absorbing all rival concerns, all through, although it was in their power to ruin the companies, or do them incalculable details as the ruin of petty grocers and deal- harm. There were a few wires cut in the ers by underselling, by establishing rivals in large American centres, but the public, inbusiness, and by breaking down oredit and stead of suspecting the operators of being the "wreckers," were more suspicious of the friends of the monopoly taking this means of drawing sympathy to the companies. The conduct of the strikers was not greatest and in many respects the werst at fault and therefore did not superinduce the collapse of the movement. The cause of their defeat comes not from within but from without. The power of incorporated monopoly, entrenched behind vast and accumulating capital, and favored by laws largely inspired by the influence of the corporations. left no alternative to the operators but to accept such terms as were dictated by greed or to starve. And it took but thirty days to starve the underpaid employes into submission. The companies moreover succeeded in killing the strike by neglecting to perform their duties and carry out their obligations. If the corporations had been made were the servants and not the masters of compelled to fulfill their charter obligations, the tables would have been turned, and the result of the strike would have been far different. As it was, the companies were enabled to outlast their striking employees. The law does not provide any adequate means for comit is true, provides for the compensation of the individual, whose business has been inand very uncertain in its issue. People are more inclined to shun sults against powerful Consequently actions for damagas in such tirely useless as coercive measures. So that here is a monopoly that can crush the workhim." The strike of the telegraphers, howeventually prove advantageous to the cause Count to induce him to leave aside Le Fleur ministered a lesson to the companies that may induce a departure from the system of arrogant despotism that has characterized the | France in entreaty at his feet, and he declared dealings of the corporation with their em- | he would come as a master, or not at all ployes. The strike, above all, has developed | Never did a sovereign assume a more unbenda genuine popular sentiment in the interest | ing attitude, and history seldom shows an opof labor; and organizations that are using legitimate weapons to maintain its pretender threw away. A strong Government are shipped to Canada as domestic servants. rights have secured the moral support of was necessary for France. Bonapartism was constituents. The Lords did not When they reach this country, however, and the good wishes of the masses. The strikers almost extinguished by the disaster at Sedan. 'kick out' the measure because of any get away from the control of the immt. have had the sympathy of the public from the Gambetta and his clique had become unpofirst, and that sympathy is certain to make itself felt in the legislation of the country; ful struggle with Germany. The Commune so that the victory of the companies may by its excesses, had made the people detest prove a costly one after all. The strike has the old revolutionary cries. The Orleanists made the general public realize as never be- had sunk their claims. One by one every fore the enormous power and the insatiable obstacle to the throne had disappeared, but greed of the great telegraph monopoly and Henry proved stubborn, and refused to take the extensive mischief it can inflict upon the the unobstructed path to the palace of his community if left practically above the law. The public spirit which has been stirred up by this strike must in the early future as in a single day. There was undoubtedly sume legislative form. Stringent legislation | something impressive in this inflexible adhermust be obtained against stock watering and the consolidation of so-called competing companies, and the power be distincly lodged with the Attorney-General to proceed by mandamus against the telegraph or raisroad company that fails to serve the public according to the letter and spirit of its charter. Another important consequence of the strike is the attention that has been called by it known as Louis Philippe, King of the cleanliness would be enforced. Many fami- to the proposition for the establishment of French. If, however, the rules of feudal lies have had very painful experience to our a Government telegraph. It has impressed descent, which up to the beginning of the own knowledge of the unclearlinese and dis- upon the public mind the growing necessity of such action by the Government, so as to It will be readily admitted that females of afford that competition which cannot this stripe are not a desirable accession to the otherwise be maintained, and which is now population of the country, and that a drunken | plainly seen to be necessary to protect of the Duc d'Anjou, who was a grandson of the public against the most serious interrupbrating the commencement of a new career tion of business. In this way, then, has the entire petroleum trade of the United in the Dominion. These facts deserve the telegraphera' strike, eithough unsuccessful attention of the Government, especially as it in its immediate aim, been productive of is Canadian money that assists these immi- much good in throwing light upon the monstrong pretensions of a monster monopoly tuous immigrants cannot be secured, our im- which can afford to laugh at the public's migration agents should say so, and not send | plight and grow insolent over the distress of us out the inmates of workhouses and refor- | thousands of honest men and women seeking a fair recompense for their labors.

THE COUNT OF CHAMBORD AND THE

FRENCH MONARCHY. Henry, Duke of Bordeaux and Count of Chambord, breathed his last yesterday, at the age of sixty-three. The dead prince was the last descendant of Louis XIV., who, in conformity with the laws of the old dynasty, strike, and what will be its probable or possi- could claim the crown of France. Of course. there are other Bourbons, Spanish and Italian, as well as the Orleans circle, who are members of the great quested their employers not to compel them royal family, but they can only trace their lineage from Louis XIII. The birth of the Count de Chambord was marked by demonstrutions of popular joy and toyal favors. It was announced by the roating of cannon, and crowds flocked to the Tulleries to behold the "child of miracle." All Paris was ablaze with illumination. Royal clemency was granted to political offenders, and munificent

Let the second second

nightly in the most sumptuous cradle, inlaid untold millions of the companies watered enough, and as heir presumptive to the throne of France, luxuries were showered upon him. a capital of about three million, and at the duct of the strikers? Far from it. No such For ten short years everything seemed rose colored. But after that his misfortunes began. First came the death of his great uncle King Louis, who followed, and by July of that year the Tuilcries were besieged by an armed mob. Charles X, lost his crown and formally abdicated in favor of his little grandson, the King instead. Then began a life of exile for the young

> the beautiful and accomplished Duchess of Berri, to England. From there he travelled to feel at a critical moment that they Duke of Modena. No offspring resulted from with us, if we recall to memory that, this union. Unevential indeed was the cathe people, and if they had been reer of the Count until the fall of the Empire, immediately after the disaster of Sedan. In 1871 the repeal of the laws of exile was ef-Such was the ascendency of the Royalists in utterance, paste it in its editorial skull cap the Assembly at the time, that had he been willing to make some concessions to modern pelling these corporations to perform their thought and progress, he could unquestion- tradicting and stuttifying itself "Surely duty in such a manner as to guarantee indivi- ably have exchanged his villa at Frohsdorf for duals or communities against loss. The law, the palace at Versaides. But he would not doing on the part of a Hova." sppersede the white flag and the principles of which it was the emblem by the tri-color, jured, by a suit against the company, but it is | which is naturally regarded by the mass of needless to point out that this offers no Frenchmen as a symbol of the gains and remedy at all. Such a suit is costly, dilatory glories of almost a century. In the manifesto which he issued on the occasion he said, "Henry V cannot abandon the white corporations and their attending losses. flag of Henry IV." This proclamation fell like a bombshell in the ranks of his supportcase will not serve to compel the telegraph ers; it was taken practically as an insult to companies to do their duty, and would be en- | the contemporary history of France. It was a grave blunder and showed that the Count in the words of an American clergyman, as a statesman, whose principles should have been those of reconcillation, was deficient in ingman, and the law has no protection for tact. In 1873 another occasion offsed to mount the throne. A large deputation of ever, has not been barren of results that will the National Assembly waited upon the of labor. Although worsted, they have ad- | de Lis and take up the tri-color. But Henry did not think France worth a flag, and again refused. He imagined that he had portunity so remarkable as that which this pular for their prolongation of an unsucces ancestors, and the one great chance which the Bourbons had had in fifty years disappeared ence to an idea, notwithstanding the most potent of seductions; but such stolid constancy is rather characteristic of those who endanger and ruin than of those who found or rescue dynasties. With the death of Henry V. the title of king passes, in the opinion of French Legitimists, to the Count of Paris, elder son of the eldest son of the Duke of Orleans, best eighteenth century regulated the devolution of the French Crown, were to be enforced in the present juncture, the rights of the Count of Chambord would go to the representative Louis XIV, and who is historically known to us as Philip of Spain. That representative would be the head of the Carlist line, to whom belongs whatever heritable capacity may be supposed to have remained in the Duc d'Anjou after his acceptance of the Spanish throne. But the claims of this foreign branch of the royal family have been irrevocably supplanted by those of the house of Orleans, which goes back for its title to the younger brother of Louis XIV. The Duc d'Anjou renounced for himself and his descendants all pretensions to the French crown, on his becoming king of Spain, so that, even if the Count de-Chambord had any wish to impede the recognition by French Legitimists of his Orleanist cousin, as the heir presumptive to the old monarchy, it would not be in his power to alter the established rule and order of succession. At any time the fusion of the Orleanist and Legitimist parties and the unwonted association of dynastic pretensions with liberal traditions would be viewed as an

> > TO INCITE TO REVOLT IS NO WRONG DOING."

event of great moment in France, but it is

invested with peculiar import at the present

time when the credit or republican institu-

tions is so severely shaken.

Consistency does not seem to be characteristic of our contemporary, the Montreal Daily in the streets before and after school hours, Witness. After sneering at the French a la They should insist upon making their chil-

Madagascar, the Daily Witness asks :- "What with ivory, precious stones and rate woods, however, was Mr. Shaw's crime if he was a that France had ever seen. The early years Hova?" and our contemporary, answering its of the little Count were passed pleasantly own query, says:—"Surely inciting the Ho " was to revolt was no wrong doing on the "part of a Hove." We are happy to hear it and have no intention to dispute tue assertion; but we want to point out to our contemporary that it does not always hold the same opinion about other people nearer succeeded by Charles X., grandfather of home. To have the Witness formally de-Henry. The Revolution of 1830 soon clare that to incite the people to revolt is surely no wrong-doing on the part of one of them, ls more than we were prepared for; in fact it is almost too much to realize.

This " patriotic " utterance sounds strange Count of Chambord, commanding Louis when we recall the many bitter denunciations Philip, Duke of Orleans, to proclaim the ac- it has heaped on the heads of certain Nation. cession to the throne of the young Henry V. alists across the water, when they were en-But Louis Philip simply laughed at the order gaged in less treasonable work than "incitof the deposed monarch, and cleverly taking ing the people to revolt." Now, that it advantage of the crisis, proclaimed himself holds such radical views, and considers an incltement to revolt to be good and lawful, will our contemporary please make Count, defrauded of his crown and hunted amends and retract all the naughty from his kingdom. He flaw, with his mother, things it has said about fellow subjects of the British Empire who are engaged, remember, not in a treasonable, but through Europe, seeking exercise, experience in a peaceful and constitutional struggle for and education. On several occasions he was their rights? If the Witness refuses to com. driven from one country to another by ini- ply with our request, or even to moderate the mical influence in France, until he finally harshness and bitterness of its statements in settled down at Frohsdorf, when he married, the future when dealing with the Irish in 1845. Marie Therese, eldest daughter of the question, it will not, we hope, find fault on the 27th of August, 1883, it did solemnly declare that "to incite a reople to revolt was surely no wrong doing." It may be proper to suggest to our esteemed fected and Henry revisited his native country. | contemporary that it take this "patriotic" and never lose sight of it, so that it may never be led into the temptation of coninciding the Hovas to revolt was no wrong

THE EDUCATION OF OUR YOUTH.

A few days more and our city and rural schools will again be at their appointed work of either mending or muddling the minds of our children. Happily for us, we have no State system of "godless public schools" to which we are obliged, in violation of conscience, to send our boys and girls. Our schools, whether secular or religious, are under the personal direction and surveillance of the clergy, and, therefore, offer the best guarantee of their being fit and proper places for the instruction of Catholic youth. Indeed in the matter of schools we are singularly favored, and it is our own fault if we do not avail ourselves of them to have our children well taught and their morals thoroughly safe-guarded. Whilst our people, as a whole, appreciate the advantages of Catholic schools, and require no urging to send their children to them, there are, nevertheless, a few weak-kneed, milk-and-water Catholics, who send their children to sectarian schools in the mistaken belief that the instruction given there is better and more practical than that imparted in Catholic schools. This is a fallacy, a delusion, a mistaken and misleading idea. The instruction given in Protestant schools is neither better nor more practical than that given in Catholic schools -and this is proved by both observation and experience. We have nothing to say against Protestant schools: as such, they are excellent institutions for the people for whom they are intended-but they can be all this, and at the same time be both detrimental and dangerous to Catholic youth. On this point it is not necessary to dwell. No Catholic can send his children to such schools without giving scandal and bad example, besides incurring the censure of the Church. No Catholic who knows his religion and believes in it, can afford to have his children brought up smid the many temptations of city life, without having the strictest attention paid to their associations, to their catechetical and religious instruction at school, and to the safe and calutary explanation of the lessons they learn and the reading books they peruse.

It is only in Catholic schools that this allpervading religious instruction is to be bad and no one will deny that in the faithless, rebellious and God-denying world of to-day, this sort of instruction is more necessary now than ever it was. Let it be well understood then, that the instruction given in our Catholic schools is, at least as useful and as practical as that given in any others. Our school apparatus and appliances are as abundant, whilst objectteaching, oral lessons, arithmetic, mathematics, book-keeping, history, geography, telegraphy, shorthand, drawing, the two languages, music and calisthenics are taught in our schools by well-equipped and accomplished teachers, and if these are not useful and practical branches, we have yet to learn what are. Let us, then, hear no more of those self-sufficient, mongrel Catholics talking about sending their children to a Protestant school to receive a "practical education." Let them avail themselves of the many excellent schools, lay and religious, which stud our fair city, and in fact the whole Dominion, and appreciate the advantages denied to their fathers in the old land, where, for centuries, education was proscribed and made a penal offence, but where, nevertheless,

" Oroughing 'neath the sheltering hedge, Or stretched on mountain fern, The teacher and his pupils met Feloniously, to learn."

Parents should send their children promptly to school on the opening days, and insist upon their attending regularly throughou the school season. They should see to it that they do not loaf and idle away their time

ing in doing chores about the house, assisting in the store, warehouse or workshop.

We have far too many " gentlemen " seeking "genteel" employment, too many clerks, too many bookkeepers, too many telegraphers; and not enough tradesmen, mechanics, operstives and farm laborers.

In our youth, as now educated, we have too much namby-pambyism, too much affected superiority to engage in the same humble pursuits as their parents; too much flummery and highfalutin humbug, and not enough of that manly fibre and stordy stamare more required than anything else to fight | stance :the battle of life in, and develop the resources of a new country. In this connection we carnot do better than commend to the attention N. Y. Journal of Commerce of the 14th Inst., as corroborating what we have just said on the subject of "genteel" education :-

"There was a time when .. the great body of the people of mature years and in good health expected to work in some form to earn their own living. In a great majority of families the only idlers were the very young, the very aged and the infirm. The father and mother and all the children except the infantile class contributed something to the common stock. The mother was generally the most persistent toller of the family. In Dr. Desjarding, who is now in Rome, that addition to the production and cars of the the despatch was very brief and contained little ones, she did cooking, washing, making mending, and sometimes lent a hand in the mending, and sometimes lent a hand in the tinued and that the Bishop would shop or the field. Stout boys and girls did consent. He (D. D'Orsonneus) had set at the bread of idleness; even when at set the bread of idleness; even when at not est the bread of idleness; even when et school during the day they earned their food by active industries in the morning and evering hours.

"How greatly has this changed! Substiemployment which will give them a living and personal adornments. Instead of a whole burden of the household life, and to furnish the wages for one or more 'helps,' now largely employed in waiting on the helpless members, too indolent or fashionable to help

There is no doubt that the state of affairs here depicted is largely attributable to the modern modes of education now in vogue. which inspire a distaste for manual labor and honest handicraft employments. What we want in the school is a system of instruction which, whilst recognizing the importance of book-learning, will also create a taste for the productive industries and foster an appreciation of employments involving manual labor and physical exertion. What we want out of the school is a return to the plainer, honester and less expensive habits of our fathers. We want more active producers and less idle consumers, and the education which tends in this direction, and inculcates this doctrine, is Interview .- Gazette. that which the people will eventually learn to prize and esteem above and beyond all COMMUNICATION FROM HIS LORDSHIP

PARNELL TESTIMONIAL FUND.

ALL subscriptions to the Parnell Testimonial Fund, opened in the columns of THE Post and TRUE WITNESS, should be addressed to the editor, Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has consented to act as treasurer.

Previously acknowledged......\$533 75

Per P. Galvin, Eganville, Ont..... 50 00 Robert Moore, Point St. Charles..... 1 00 Thos. Cunningham, Montreal..... 1 00 Per Patrick Lynch, Chapeau...... 29 55
Per John Mooney, Portage du Fort... 14 00 . Howley, Sault au Recollet...... 1 00 Madden, Danville, Que..... 25 L. Gorman, 4 4 1 00 P. McGinn Frederictor, N. B. 2 00 ne. M. Keary, London, Ont.....

1 00

Wexford Girl, Montreal

The Catechism classes need not be without Catholic reading when a weekly paper containing choice selections of history, fabler, legende, stories and other entertaining and instructive reading can be had as low as onehalf cent a copy per week. Buy it for your opies were circulated at about 4½ mills spiece; first six months 1883, 286,000 circulated at about 4½ mills apiece. Little Oruseder, 26 East Gay street, Columbus, Ohio.

The Finest Present you can make vour Daughter,

her return from school, is one of those as planes to be found at the stores of the N.Y. Plano Company. These instruments camong the finest in the world, including the celebrated N. Y. Weber, and all their place and organs are sold at very reasonable

Alarge number of fine pianos and organs te now being received from the various facwies at their stores, St. James street. They low a vory beautiful collection of WEBER. MOKER & SON, HALE, VOSE & SON, MILIAMS, etc., and the organs of Bell, Ardett, Geo. Wood and others. The prices a all these instruments, which represent the andard makers of the United States and duada, are placed within the reach of all; Itsy also allow full value for old planes and eir tuning and repairing is perfection.

We see from the London musical papers at the Weber planes are now used by dame Albani, Nilston and Patti, in their rand concerts in the Albert Hall, London. Country dealers are supplied at the usual scount. Send postal card, for large illusnated catalogue. N. Y. PIANO CO,

St. James street, Montreal, Williams, and other Planos. 51-3

THE VOICE OF ROME.

THE LAVAL-VICTORIA QUESTION—IMPORTANT TELE-GRAMS FROM THE HOLY CITY-THE ECHCOL TO BE RESPENSO.

It was yesterday rumored in interested circles that despatches had been received by Monselyneur Fabre, from Cardinal Simeoni disallowing the action of the Bishops as recently set forth in the mandement of the Bishop of Montreal regarding the Montreal School of Medicine. The ground for the reports, which were much exaggerated, was doubtless an advertisement in DEtendard of yesterday morning under the heading "The School of Medicine and Surgery of Monins which become men and women and which treal," of which the following is the sub-

In accordance with the formal and paternal will of His Holiness Leo XIII., and with the authority of His Lordship Monseigneur the Bishop of Montreal, the School of Medicine of our readers the following extract from the and Surgery of Montreal will open its course as usual, the first Tuesday of October next. Montreal, 27th August, 1883. Seen and approved.

(Bigned) EDOUARD CHS..

Ev. de Montreal. The advertisement also bears the signsture of Dr. O'Ossonnens, the President, and Dr. Emery Coderre, the Secretary of the

With the object of obtaining information as With the object of obtaining information as to what had brought about such an annuance.

Ment authorized by the Bishop, a reporter called, first upon Dr. D'Orsonnens, sadin course of conversation with that gentleman was inof conversation with that gentleman was informed that he had received a despatch from simply the news that the Holy Father had consented that the school should be conreceived despatches from Cardinal Simeoni, and the result was the advertisement in L'Etendard, which spoke for itself. In answer to the question as to whether the permission to open the course implied that tutes must now be found for the mistress of were to be accorded, the doctor pointed to the family in the care of the household. The the words "Comme a l'ordinaire," which daughters must be waited upon instead of having the sanction of the Bishop he apwaiting on others. The sons are looking for peared to think reinstated the school on precleely the same footing as before. The Doctor's attention was then called to an article without the old fashioned manual labor, and in La Minerve of yesterday morning, if they carn a few dollars a week, the sum is | which, in effect, was entirely contrary to hardly sufficient for their little dissipations what, from the approved advertisement, would appear to be the facts. Dr. D'Orsonnens was particular to impress upon the refamily lending their aid to the common thrift. porter that there was no conflict whatever one pair of shoulders is expected to hear the with the Bishop in the matter, and that all had been done with the most perfect harmony. Leaving the Doctor the reporter visited the Bishop's Palace, where, upon enquiry for His Lordship, Mgr. Fabre, the Rsv. Father Emard, Vice-Chancellor, appeared. With every courtesy the rev. Father replied to the various questions put to him. A telegram, two in fact, had been received from Cardinal Simeoni. They were simply to the effect that the Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery might be allowed to continue "for the present," and accordingly the announcement in L'Etendard had been approved by His Lordship. No conditions whatever were attached to the permission contained in the despatch and it was understood that full particulars and all information would be forthcoming by mail. The despatches, the Rev. Chancellor presumed, were the result of representations made by Dr. Desjardins in Rome. In reply to the question as to whether the despatches implied any condemnation of the Bishop's previous action. Father Emard said emphatically that they did not. Asked about the article in La Minerve, referred to above, he said that it was correct. This closed the

MGR. FABRE in re VIOTORIA MEDICAL SCHOOL.

cation for publication from His Lordship Mgr. Fabre, Bishop of Montreal:—

BISHOP'S PALACE, Montreal, Aug 28, 1883. You are requested to reproduce the follow-

ing without any comment: MONTREAL, 25tth August, 1883. (By telegrah from Rome.)

To BISHOP FABRE, Montreal, Crnada. Schola proposuit Pontifici conciliari-suspende omnis-schola continuet anno proxi-

mo-scribam. By order of His Lordship the Bishop, T. HARRL, Pere. Chancellier.

READ THIS.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED FINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

AGRICULTURAL ORPHANAGE. Yesterday's issue of the Minerve contains the following:—"We have received a visit from the Key. Father Fleurance, who is at the head of the new community of Notre Dame schools. The Little Crusader. Bayes: Payments in advance—21 copies, \$5; 100, \$23;
300, \$69. Payments weekly—25 copies, 13
cents; 50, 24c; 75, 36c; 100, 49c; 200, 97c;
400, \$1.93; 1.000, \$4.82. Impossible to
make prices any lower. In 1882, 221,000
make prices any lower. In 1882, 221,000 namely, Bros. Hugolio, Isaie, Damet, Eugene, Lazare and Armene. They belong to the Compaignis de Marie, which has its head quarters at Lucop, France. They are principally occupied with mission work and teaching agriculture. Fathers Fleurance and Hugolin are installed at the Lacs, and are well satisfied with the result of their agricultural pursuits so far. The official inauguration of the orphanage will take place on the 16th prox. Mrg. Duhamel of Ottawa, will preside at the ceremony.

CATABRH.

CATARBH.-A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13-tf

THE NEW ANATOMY ACT. The following is a copy of the new Anstomy Act passed at the last session of the

Quebec Legislature :-"The bodies of all persons found dead and publicly exposed, or of any who just before death had been in any public institution subsidized by Government, shall be delivered by the inspector or sub-inspector of anatomy to the universities and schools of medicine in this province to aid in the study of anatomy and surgery, unless such bodies shall be claimed for the purpose of burial within twenty-our hours after death by persons who shall solemnly affirm before the inspector or sur-inspector, at the discretion of tents for Weber, Decker & Son, Vose, Hale, these officers, that they are relatives of despector or sur-inspector, at the discretion of ture, it was not make the serve as a mark on what I had written, stone of the new public buildings in Corn-ceased not farther removed than first coulcast for the removed than first for the removed than first coulcast for the removed than first for the removed than first sins. Every coroner, whether he hold an in- and volunteers on the run never crossed my There were seventy-eight deaths from clusters of seventy-eight deaths from the first sold of the first

Samuel Land Congress of the State of

retained by the Provincial Treasury."

OUR LADY OF LOURDES.

Beturn of the Canadian Pilgrims from the Sacred Shrine-An Enthusiastic Recception this Morning - 19,000 Persons in Attendance-The Services at Bonsecours Church.

So eager were the Catholics of Montreal to welcome the return of the Canadian pilgrims who lefe Montreal on the 7th July last to visit the celebrated and sacred shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes, France, that multitudes flocked to the wharf this morning to witness their debarkation. They arrived at Quebec yesterday from Liverpool by the Dominion steamer "Sarnia," departed thence to Montreal

TEN THOUSAND PERSONS. The pligrims then marched to the ventrable sung. A TE DEUM

or thesafe return of the worshippers and also for the many mercies vouchsafed to them by the Divine aid during their journey. Low Mass then followed, during which several hymns were sung to the honor of the Blessed Virgin, including the beautiful one compiled by father Marlineau, emitted "Retour du Pelcrinage."

SCENES AT THE CHURCH during the service were of the most impressive description, the secred edifice being filled almost to sufficiation by the faithful, and hundreds were unable to obtain admission. The singing was conducted by the choir of Notre Dame Church, under the direction of Father Durocher. All those who had participated in the pligrim-age partook of the Holy Communion. After listening to a short address from Father Martineau they departed to their several homes. The following is the full

LIST OF PILGRIMS:

M Bedwort, Mile Bertrand, Rev M Black, M Blackburp, M Blavsen, M C Champoux, John M Curphey, M Demors, M me Damers, M Deone, K Davins, P Evars, WN Evars, Mile Fauteux, Rev M Fawcet, Mme Fawcett, M Gauthier, Rev M Glasson, M Glasson, M Glasson, Mile Gone, Mile Grothe, Mile Haddull, M Jackes, Mile Jackes, M H Johnston, M Elasson, Mile Gone, Mile Grothe, Mile Lamothe, Mme Landerman, Napoleon Lareaux, M Lassen, Geo Laurent, Mm Leblanc, Mile Lamothe, Mile Mile Lamothe, Mile V Lefebvre, M Lennon, Dr. McCollum, Mme Mailhot, B Marcuse, M Marliand, M Pabbe Martineau, M Masson, M Pabbe Mathieu, Mile Jennie McArthur, Mile McGrath, Mile Melich, M Merril, F Miliner, S Moodeau, M Pichette, Mme Pichette, Mile Price D L Ray, Rev B J Rutter, Mme Rutter, Mile Rutter, Mile E Rutter, A Payette, Saint-Amour, B Payette Baint Annour, M Saint Louis, M Schmidt, M Shakespeare, Mme Shakespeare, Phonorable Sydney Smith, Revd C Gordon Smith, Mile Soucy, J Epindow, G B Sprout, Phonorable Henry Starnes, Mme W J Stephen, M Stork, A Thompson, G F. Vinet, M Weeks. Three of those who left Montreal have remained in Europe, namely, M. Pabbe Vacher, a lady, whose name we were unable to learn, and Dr. Jacques, who, we understand, has entered the Trappist Monastery of Bolle-Fontaine. We understand that the arrangements connected with the pligrimage were well carried out, and that all concerned express themselves as LIST OF PILGRIMS: ted with the pilgrimage were well carried out, and that all concerned express themselves as highly pleased with their long voyage.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ADVENT OF LANSDOWNE.

To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS: Sir,-The Citizen of this city undertook to criticise my letter on Lanedowne in the editorial column of its edition of last Saturday. The organ states that I have taken " a fling at the Citizen, which, however, can afford to treat my aliusions with contempt." statements made by me about the Ottawa Citizen are true, as an examination of the article mentioned in my first letter will fully prove. Its contempt is a thing of such small We have received the following communi- account as to be hardly worth mention. The greatest compliment members of a certain grade can pay persons of intelligence, is to treat them with what they are pleased to term, contempt. If the Citizen approved of my course, or praised my letter. I would lay down my pen and hold my peace for ever. Here I would willingly leave the Citizen for more important matters, had not its malig- privations they were compelled to endure nant contortion of the meaning of my letter placed me in a position I have no wish to occupy. The Citizen grotes from my letter: "The power that passed the Costigan resolutions and defeated the Orange bill can do much more. Earnestness and union is all that is necessary to score another triumph." Just so, Citizen. It would require the decripit imagination of a dribling dotard to find anything indiscreet in those words; yet the "organ" rolls its eyes and shakes its head and whines : " This is indiscreet language, and can only have one result." I am sorry my critic did not tell what he supposed the "one result" would be. As it is, I must only conjecture it would be something dreadfal-something calculated to curdle the blood in every old woman from Halifax to Winnipeg. I grieve that my critic has not been more explicit, but, as it is, I hasten to avswer what he has said. I submit that the language of my letter was not indiscreet-on the contrary, I flatter myself so far as to consider it well within the bounds of prudence. Let me nibble no more, but go direct to the heart of the stupid criticism. After all, what was the power that passed the Costigan resolutious and defeated the Grange bill? First, we have the Irish Catholic vote; second, we have the French Catholic vote; third, we have the vote or connivance of liberalminded men of all denominations to be found in this Dominion. My language is called in-discreet because I allude to a famous coalition of Irish Catholics and Irish Protestants and of French Catholics with Irish Catholics and Canadian Protestants! What is there indisoreet in stating that a union of our various nationalities and different religious denominations can effect a great deal? This is all I have done. When the Cetizen calls my language indiscreet and pronounces my object suspicious, it speaks rank nonsense, if not worse. I do not see anything wrong in what I wrote, but I shrewdly surmise that the vague fears of the Ottawa newspaper led it to read my article with dilated pupils and impaired vision. Few will say that it is wrong to wish for a union of the powers enumerated above, and fewer still will believe that earnestness is not necessary in a national movement. This is the marrow of the quotation, and the Cilizen Is at perfect liberty to make all it can out of it. The "organ" innocently inquires, "By the way, is not the writer's nom' de plume suggestive?" It sees a lurking devil in my very name, and fiatly contradicts Shakespeare, who maintained there was " nothing in a name." If there is anything suggestive in my signature, it was not intended by me to de more

than serve as a mark on what I had written.

names (if known), the sex, age, estate, relig- nent, because I belong to no secret society. ion, nationality, cocupation, date and cause of death of deceased. The penalty for any irfraction of the Act shall be not less than \$100 and not more than \$200, which shall be

the Citizen has a kind suite and awarm wish. Too much of your valuable time has been sacrificed to this puny criticism, so I hasten

to matters of more importance. In the following paragraph I propose to show the necessity for a protest against Lanedowns of the nature described in my former letter. If such a course had no other effect it would deprive Gladstone of the cunning defence that his nominee was gladly received by the Irlah in Canada. He would declare that the abuse of the Irish American press counted for nothing when one million Irish Canadians allowed my lord to settle down in Rideau Hall without a word of pretest. The elastic Promier is quite subtle enough for this piece of duplicity. It will be remembered that when Justin McJarthy,

M.P., pressed the Premier rather closely on the matter of Home Role, the latter rolled his the ordinary daily steamer. At half past five o'clock this morning, Father Sentenne, the cure of the Parish Church of Notre Dame, and five hundred followers, assembled on the Richelleu wharf to await the arrival of the boat.

Quickly the crowd swelled at an enormous rate, and at the arrival of the boat, at 8.40, the number present on the wharf was estimated at the local transfer of eloquence poured out about Home Rule eyes in child-like wonder, and diawing his from O'Connell to Bult and from Butt to Paruell. We have only to neglect the proposed demonstration against the pest of Kerry in order to see another exhibition of Mr. Gladstone's grim, sardonic jokes. In that case, the Premier can conscientiously assure any Irish member who might have the hard!hood to inquire across the House, that we Irish in Canada received Lansdowne with open arms. He can felicitate his followers on the wisdom of his choice, and he can assume utter contempt of our press and people. On the other hand, if a vigorous protest is made, the Premier will be deprived of an epportunity to strut to these strains-if he does not find himself discomfited and forced to flee.

> There is another reason of still greater importance. It has often been remarked that the Irish in Canada are not as well organized as they might be. This is more their misfortune than their fault; but the very fact of its existence renders remedial measures imperative. The threatened invasion of Lans. downe offers a golden opportunity for agitation and organization. Let them rally around the banner of their rights, and prove by their number that they are not the men to tolerate insult. A certain section would gladly ignore Irish influence, they find it cannot be done. bat is here in our midst and will fuerence with time; it sways every class of our society and enters deeply into our institutions. What the Irish owe to Canada might be computed; it would be impossible to say what Canada owes to the Itish. For obvious reasons the Irish element in Canada are slow to accert their supremacy, but when unduly snubbed they will not healtate to speak plainly. It would be just as well to establish the fact, once for all, that the Itish and French rule this country, and that they do not intend to tolerate trifling. We have a perfect right to protest whonever we consider our rights infringed upon or our liberties threatened.

I hope to see the Irish societies bestir themselves in this matter without further delay. I do not know why they have not acted long before this. I have often watched a flock of sheep about to pass through a gap. Every one of them trembled and held back until some courageous old ram cleared the barrier, when they all scampered after. I hope our societies are not sheepish, and that they have men capable of leading in a more momentous crisis than the present.

Yours truly, RIDGEWAY.

Oltawa, August 20th, 1883.

LETTER FROM AN IRISH GIRL.

To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS: might wish to know something of the political movements in the eld world, they will be gratified to hear that the struggle for Indecarried on as vigorously to-day as, when crushed under oppressive laws, they were obliged to abandon their native land and seek a home with the stranger, where their talent under the heel of the oppressor. The people have at last awoke to the degradation of their position, and have united in an attitude of Charity of Seattles until his death. determined resistance, and in a powerful but peaceful organization for the advocacy of their rights, till the full limits of those righte'is achieved. The Land Bill, though based upon important principles, is very far indeed from providing adequate means for settling the Irish land question. There has been a little tardy show of justice by the establishment of the Land Commission and the consequent reduction of rents, but there will be no satisfactory measure till a peasant preprietary be es. tablished, and that on the abolition of landlordism. However, within the last three or four years, there has been a gradual advancing to that end under the leadership of Mr. Parnell, a man in whom the people have every trust, and the fund for whom amounts now to £23,000. The people of Dromere. Co. Tyrene. have forwarded £40 to the Treasurer of the committee as a first subscription of the Catholic section et the parish to the Parnell fund. Mr. Davitt is in Drsperstown, county Derry, where the tenant farmers have assem bled in thousands to welcome and lister to the distinguished patriot. The people of Donegal had some vain hopes of getting a chance in the race of life by the establishment of the railway system through the county towards the seaboard with its rich fishery grounds, but the Tramway (Iroland's) bill has coased them a great feel ng of disappointment. Like most other bills, it is cemarkable for its multiplicity of clauses, heterogeneous in matter, inconsistent, difficult to unravel, part unsubstantial and part inanplicable. So far as they are concerned it is offering a stone when they asked for bread.

The Cork Exhibition has been a great succass. We will hope after its close for the more extended establishment of kome industries, which would give a decided impetus to dormant Irish talent and a suitable means of support to thousands of our starving poor.

Up to the present there has been no sign of taint in the potato crop, and, thanks to the Merciful Giver, there is every promise of a bountiful harvest. We have every reason to hope that the grasp of the despot is slowly but surely loosening its hold on the vitals of the people, and that a happier day is dawning for our beloved land.

I remain, Mr. Editor. Sincerely yours, Edith Adair. Castlederg, Co. Tyrone Aug. 15, 1883.

GROWTH OF CORNWALL. Dr. Bergin, at the laying of the corner-

to run from Cornwall to Sault Ste. Marie, and connect with the American system, and will be a formidable rival to the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific when built.

BEVIEW OF BOOKS, &c.

A Course of Philosophy, embracing Logic, Metaphysics and Ethics. A Text-book for use in Schools; second edition revised and enlarged. By Very Rev. A. Louage, C.S.C., Provincial of Canada. Baitimore: John B. Piet & Co., publish? era, 1883.

A careful perusal of this new edition of a work which was, from its first appearance, well received, notwithstanding its imperiections, and which now, in a more perfect form, calls for an increased share of public patronage, cannot fail, we honestly believe, to convince the fair-minded reader of the justice of its ienswed claim; for it seems admirably welladapted, now that it has been so extensively enlarged and carefully revised, to meet the wants of the English speaking scholars, males and females, of our high schools and academies, for whom it has been prepared and to whom it is destined. It is, in a spcclai manner, suitable to such students who unfortunately have but little time-a few menths at most-to devote to this most important branch of human knowledge, and who are either wholly or partially ignorant of the Latin language. But in our ecclesiastical seminaries and universities a much larger and more comprehensive course of scholastic philosophy should be required, of course, and the text-books used therein written in Latin-a language, as is well known, much better fitted to express philosophic ideas than is, or can ever be, our own vernacular tongue.

For our own part, we have examined with on upprejudiced and critical eve the work of Father Louage, and we have no hesitation to declare that we find it all, if not more than all, the learned author so modestly claims for it, as he candidly tells the reader in the proface to the first and the second editions.

We have also compared the first edition with the second, and we are, at once, agreeably struck with the fact, as evidenced thoughout the book, that the latter edition is greatly superior, every way, to the former: enlarged by fully one third of its former bulk; gaps, here and there, filled; many chapters and whole dissertations added; misstatements and minor errors that had crept in the first edition through hurry in preparing it for the press, corrected; better types, paper and blading. In a word, many and extensive improvements both intellectual and mechanical, throughout this second edition, render it an altegether satisfactory and attractive book. We, therefore, cordisily recommend it, without any reservation on our part, as an excellent little manual of mental and moral philotophy.

OBITUARY.

Mr. George F. Prowse, the well-known merchant of this city, died at St. Lambert on August 22nd, aged 79 years. He was born in England, but came to this city about fifty years ago, where he enaged in the stove and thware trade. He took a considerable interest in public matters, and fifty years ago was captain of a fire company. The deceased was highly respected and his death will bo much regretted.

Cornelius Hayes, an old resident of Paget Sound, and well and favorably known especially among the loggers, received an injury on Friday morning, June 22nd, at Jas. Phinney's logging camp on Vashon Island, from which

he died on Saturday evening.

Mr. Hayes was tending the hocks at the reliway when the chain parted, or the hock slipped out, it is not known which, the detached portion flying back with terrific force, striking him on the lower part of the right side. He was immediately picked up and Sir,—As our countrymen in the Dominion everything done for him that willing hands

could do. Mr. Hayes was a native of New Mills. Re-Eligouche County, N.B., and a sober, industripendence, or of might against right, is being our, hard working man, and was universally respected and esteemed. His loss will be keenly felt by his relatives, as well as by a large circle of friends.

He was brought the same day to Seattle and industry has won for them wealth, com- and placed in the Providence Hospital, but fort and luxury, instead of the misery and | It was found that his injuries were fatal, and he died the next evening.

He was attended through his short illness

by the resident Priest and good Sisters of

The remains of the late Mr. Justice Alleyn were interred in Woodfield Cemetery, Quebec, on Argust 20th. The cortege left the decessed's late residence in St. Ann at 10 o'clook, the hearse being preceded by a detachment of the 8th Royal Rifles, under command of Major Pentland, and escorted by a very large concourse of citizens, probably one of the largest ever seen in Quebec. The coan was covered with flowers. The pall-bearers were the Hon. Adolphe Caron, Justice Casault, Mesers. Dunbar, Q.C., Buggan, Adamson (of Ottawa) and Onarlebols. The Professors of Laval University were present in their robes. The body was received at St. Patrick's Charch by Rev. Father Burke, assisted by Rens. Audet and Tanguay as deacon and sutdescen, and His Grace the Archbishop, attended by the Vevy Rev. Cyr Lagare, Vicez-General, and Rev. Father Bonneau and a numerous body of clergy. On entering the church the band of the 8th Royal Rifles played the dead march in "Saul." The ship laborers to the number of about 220 were pres-

ing of August 22nd at Wolf's Field, Quebec, aged 57, after a long illness. Hon. Mr. Price was the eldest son of the late William Price, an extensive lumber merchant at Quebee and the Saguenay, by Jane, third daughter of the late Charles Stewart, Comptroller of the Imperial Customs at Quebec, and grandson of Richard Price, of Elstree, Herte, Eng. was born in the city of Quebec on the 11th of May, 1826, and educated there. He was senior partner of the firm of Price Brothers & Co, lumber merchants, Quebec, and Vice-Consul at the Saguenay, where his firm oarried on large lumbering operations, for Norway and Sweden, Denmerk, Chili and Peru, and the United States. He was also Lieut. Colonel of the 2nd Battalion Chicoutimi Militia, President of the Chicoutimi Agricultural Society and of the St. George's Society of Quebec, and had been a member of the Quebec Agricultural Council. He sat for Chicoutims and Tadousse in the Canadian Assembly from 1855 to the general elections in 1857, and for Chicoutimi and Saguenay from the latter date until elected to the Legislative Council for the Laurentides division in 1864, where he sat until the Union. He was a candidate for Ohicoutimi and Tadousac in 1854, but retired in favor of the late Hon. A. N. Morin. He was called to the Senate by Royal proclamation in May,

In one week in the course of the summer the death rate in Great Britain subsided to 19

HENRY V. DEAD. THE LAST OF THE FRENCH BOURBONS.

Paris, Aug. 24. - The Count de Chambord died this morning at his residence in Frohsdorf.

Henri Charles Ferdinand Marie Diendeane

d'Artois, Comte de Chambord and Duc de Bordeaux, head of the elder branch of the

Bourbons, was born in Paris, September 29,

1820. He was the con of Prince Charles Ferdinand d'Artol, who was assassinated in March, 1820, and of the Princess of the Two Sicilies, the famous Duchess de Berri. He was baptized with great pomp with water brought from the Jordan by Chateaubrland. 'The child of miracle," as he was called, received the title of Count de Chambord from the castle of that name, which was bought for him by public subscription. Although Charles X., soon after the outbreak of the revolution of 1830, resolved to abdicate in his favor, and in presence of the troops assembled at Ramboullief, made a preclamation under the title of Henry V., the Duke de Bordeaux was compelled to quit the country. Having spent some time at Holyrood, he travelled in Germany, Lombardy, Rome and Naples, to complete his education. In 1843 he resided in Belgrave Square, London, where he made a kind of political debut, claiming the crown of France, and receiving, with all the eliquette of a court, such Legitimists as Chatsaubriand, de Fitz James and Berryer. In 1853 a compact was said to have been concluded between the Count de Chambord and the Princess of the House of Orleans, by which the claims of the elder and younger branches of the house of Bourbon were arranged; but no attempt was then made to carry out the arrangement by putting forward a candidate for the throne supported by both parties. in 1846 the Duke had married the Princens Maria Theresa, eldest daughter of the Duke of Modena. They had no children, and the Count was, therefore, the last of the elder branch of the Bourbons. After the disaster of Sedan and the consequent fall of the Empire, the Count de Chambord addressed, from the Swiss frontier, under date October 9, 1870, a proclamation to France, in which he promised that the foreigner should be expelled from the country and the integrity of its territory maintained, if the people would rally round him to the true and national government, having right as its foundation and honesty as its principle." On January 7, 1871, another proclamation, containing a protest against the bombardment of Paris, was addressed by him to all the governments of Europe. After the Communist insurrection, the meeting of the National Assembly at Versallies, and the excitement produced by the speeches of the members of the Extremo "Right. the count issued, on the 8th of May, a menifeeto by which he endeavored to dispoi the popular projudices against the "traditional monarchy," ending with the celebrated phrase, The word rests with France; the time with God." In another proclamation, dated from Chambord, July 5, 1871, he assumed for the first time in a public document the title of king. The repeal of the laws of exile having permitted the Chief of the House of Bourbon to return to France, the Count visited Paris, and stayed for some time at Chambord, where many of the supporters of the Legitimist cause waited upon him. Great expectations were now entertained of a juston between the Legitimists and the Orleanists, out these were rudely dispelled by another manifeste, in which the Count de Chambord, while admitting universal suffrage and constilutional government with the two chambers, denied the legitimacy of the lievolution. Above all, he refused to "allow the standard of Henry IV. of Francis 1. and of Joan of Arc to be snatched from his hands," and, in conclusion, he said : "Frenchmen, Henry V. cannot abandon the white flag of Henry IV." At the same time he annunced his intention of voluntarily withdrawing into exile in order not to give, by his presence in France, new pretexts for the agitation of men's minds. Accordingly be went to Geneve, and from thence to Lucerne. In January, 1872, the rumors of a fusion between the two branches

but the Count de Chambord formally contradicted all such reports by a letter, dated January 25, 1872. In the following month a docament containing a programme of a constitutional government was signed by 280 Deputies, and presented to the Count at Antwerp, whither he had repaired to receive the homage of his subjects and the communications of his friends; but the Liberals in the Belgian Chambers complained of the Count's presence in the country, and he soon afterwards retired to Frehedorf. However, the fusion of the two branches of the family, so long delayed, was at last accomplished on August 5, 1873, when the Count de Paris had an interview with the Count de Chambord at Frohedorf, and acknowledged him as the head of the Royal House of France. In that and the succeeding month the belief that the restoration of Henry V. to the throne of his ancestors was near at hand spread all over France. The Count de Chambord received at Frohsdorf, October 12. a deputation from the Right Party in the National Assembly, and the different sections of that party held meetings to consider the means of re-establishing the Monarchy. But to the chagrin of his friends the Count addressed to the Count de Chesnelong, who had been the medium of communication between him and his adherents, a letter in which he expressed opin-Ron. David Edward Price died on the morn ions so resotionary in their character as to render his restoration impracticable. The Count de Chambord Issued another manifesto to the French people July 3, 1874, since which time he has lived in retirement at Erohsdorf, where he died. JAMES MCDERMOTT.

of the royal family were again revived.

Liverpool, Aug. 28 .- James McDermott charged with connection with the dynamite conspiracy, was brought into court to-day. It was shown that the prisoner was connected with the conspirator Featherstone, recently convicted. The card of the latter, introducing McDermott to Dalton, another conspira-

CAREY'S ASSASSIN. CAPEROWS, Aug. 27-Before O'Donnel, who killed Carey the informer, was committed for irial, he said: "I am not guilty of wilful murder, the killing was done in self defence. Oarey drew a revolver from his pocket; I

tor, was stitched to the collar of his cost.

fouund in McDermott's box.

snatched it and shot him." O'Donnell wishes to be tried in Capetown. and an application for a writ of habitas cor pur will be made to the superior court. It is believed that Mrs. Carey will give important evidence which she has hitherto withheld.

-The building committee of the proposed St. Finnan's Church, Alexandria Ont., have accepted the tender of Messrs. Paquette & Jacob, contractors of St. Henri, Montreal.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

HIS RELATIONS WITH MCDERMOTE

Serious Charges Made Against the American Postha Authorities—An Allegation that an Agent of the Department was Aiding O'Aries, Another Spy.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 21.—The Eagle reporter salled last night at U Donovan Rossa's private sallednes. He was ushered into a room where the apostle of violence was comfortably seated upon a rocking-chair and was dailying with a daughter, pretry and 'well dressed, who was being dandled upon his knee. The domestic picture was in striking contrast to that which the reporter had gazed upon in the Rossa New York headquarters, where he was surrounded by bombs and environed by men who vowed direct wengcance to the British Government.

"Mr. Rossa," said the reporter, "is it not time you said what you have to say about the McDermott business?"

McDermott business?"
"I think I shall be able to talk soon," was the

reply.
"Why not now? The Eagle wants to hear

"Why not now? The Eagle wants to hear your statement."

"If the Eagle had all the information which I have at my disposal it would not have referred to me as it did."

"You should have spoken before."

"I had a right to take my own time. Let me speak first about the charge that I took money from McDermott after I knew him to be a traitor. I did. I did so on this account: McDermott owed me money. I sent over several amounts to him while he was in Europe upon his draft. I had a right to collect the money if I could and I did so. He gave me first a check for \$25. It has been stated in print that the first check McDermott gave was not a good one. That is not so. I collected the money on that check without any trouble. When he gave me the second check for \$50 I went over to the Fulton Bank and got the mouey. McDermott was sho; in Ryan's saloon while I was getting that money."

"Then you believed in McDermott's treachery when you took the money?"

"I did. I not only believed he had turned it raitor, but I had positive evidence that he had. I knew McDermott was 'bad'six weeks ago."

"How did you know it?"

"I had positive evidence, not only by des-

traitor, but I had positive evidence that he had. I knew McDermott was 'bad' six weeks ago."

"How did you know it?"

"I had positive evidence, not only by despatches from the old country, but by reports of his actions in Canada."

"What did you find out about him upon the Canadian rip?"

"Well, it was while he was in Canada that I ascertained the true character both of himself and his foster brother, O'Brien. He wrote me a letter in which he told me that O'Brien had been appointed a detective in the United States Secret Service and that his principal was J. A. Newcome. He in the same letter told me to look for a man on Varick street, who had pretended to be a friend of ours, but who, he believed, was 'crooked.' This was a plot to get from me all I knew about the Varick street man, who was 'straight,' in order to give it away."

"What do you know of Newcome and O'Brien?"

"What do you, I know—that Newcome is an English detective, and that O'Brien, who MoDermott claims is his foster brother, is in his employ. Newcome was sent over here by the British government to huntup evidence against our people. He is not a citizen. He was appointed to a position by the General Govern-

British government to huntup evidence against our people. He is not a citizen. He was appointed to a position by the General Government and not by the posimaster of New York, and in his official right he opens such letters as he pleases. If he finds in the letters he breaks anything that arouses his suspicion, he sends out O'Brien to work it out."

"Are you sure of that."

"I am so sure that I have written the following for my paner."

Our proof, however, that the English detectives have had, and doubtless still have, the New York Post Office under their control for all the purposes they want, and the correspondence of every Irish American of any promi nence in the Irish movement at their mercy, is complete and perfect, and may be stated briefly

complete and perfect, and may be stated briefly as follows:

Tho public is pretty generally convinced, from the columns and even pages of proof which the daily press has been publishing for the past two er three weeks, that James McDermoti, late of Frookiyn and now a guest of Her Majesty Victoria, was a spy and informer on a certain circle of the Irish Nationalists. It has also been proved that cc-operating with him in this intamous work was one Matthew E. O'Brien, a half brother of McDermott. O'Brien, a Dublin autorney, and came to this country some ten months ago as a spy and detective for the English Government. While O'Brien had McDermott doing the outside and dangerous work he was himself working quietly in this city. It is not necessary to go into his different schemes in pursuit of his purpose, such as becoming a conductor on a Second avenue horse car, while he spent more money every night than a conductor's weekly salary would amount to. We will come direct to the point:

Early in June 18st O'Brien, accompanind by a well known Dublin Castle Yard detective, enter-

Early in June lest O'Brien, accompanind by a woll known Dublin Castle Yard detective, entered the office of L. E. Newcome, Post Office Inspector, and was introduced to that official by the Jublin Castle Yard detective. Mr. Newcombs is head of the Post Office Detective Service in this city. He holds his appointment direct from the Post Office Denartment at Washington, and is altogether independent of the Postmaster. He can go anywhere he pleases in the Post Office, examine what letters he pleases, do just as he likes, and none dare question his right or authority. After this interview O'Brien exultingly wrote to McDermott, who was then in Canada, that he had procured an appointment in the Secret Service of the Post Office, and enclosed, as proof, a personal card of Newcome, saying, "This is the card of my superior." O'Brien called daily and spent most of his time with Newcome, and he (O'Brien) took every occasion to tell his acquaintances that he was employed in the Secret Service of the Post Office. According to one of the officers there, O'Brien was not employed regularly there, but called very frequently and spent much time in and around the post office. The man who introduced him to Mr. Newcome was a friend from the other side—a man in the same line of business—a detective. Mr. Newcome showed him (O'Brien) a great deal of attention. I suppuse because he had been introduced by this detective friend from the other side.

"Have you the documentary proof to fasten

Have you the documentary proof to fasten "Have you the documentary proof to lasten
the allegation upon Newcome?"
"I have, and if any attempt is made by the
United States authorities to contradict what I
have said, I will produce it?"
"You were in correspondence with McDermott while he was in Europe and Canada?"
"Correspondence came to my office, but it
was payer addressed to me"

was never addressed to me "Why?"
"Well, I was niways afraid of McDermott, as I could not trust him. I had all his letters ad dressed to my secretary, Mr. Joyce."

ANGLOPHOBIA IN FRANCE.

INTEREM ANTAGONISM OF THE PEOPLE TO ENG-LAND.

The French republican press has no confidence in the results of that Anglo French al liance which was the aim of the old 'opportuniet clar's' policy. 'Since we made up our old quarrel," says the Evenement, " we have rendered incomparable services to England. In the Crimean war we saved her from a crushing defeat and a humiliating peace. Without our intervention at Inkermann her soldiers, to the last man, would have been cut to pleces. Yet what has England done for us in return? She made use of the treaty of 1860; the fruit of the Em. peror's credulity and complaisance, to despoil our industry and our commerce. In Mexico she left us shamelessly in the lurch, and through the disasters of 1870 she remained stolcally neutral, gloating, doubtless, over the mutilation of France. Twelve years have elapsed since then, and during that time what has she done for us, who had done so much for her? Nothing, save it be to speculate

of the Continental powers, the present Cabinot very naturally turns where it hopes, perhaps, the similarity of interests at stake may unite two nations which are threatened by the same perils, and to this must be ascribed the concessions which the Ministry, no matter who presides, is also disposed to make, whenever the Chamber will consent. It is thought not quite fair to lay on opportunist truckling to England the blame of France's diminished prestige in Egypt. If M. Gambetts had been listened to, if M. Jules Ferry had been allowed his way, a French division would have been landed, simultaneously with the British rogiments, at Alexandria, Alexandria would not have been burned by Arabi's cut-throats, and England would not be now mistress of the valley of the Nile. It was the anti-opportunists who were responsible for that China would be abandoned to the Annamites, pending its occupation by some other nationality, and Macagescar would be given over to the English. No! the French did not go to Egypt because M. de Freycinet got fright-ened at a message from Berlin, when it just then pleased Bismarok that England should do something which might embroil the two western nations, but not because such was Gambetta was, and M. Ferry is, a firm be-liever in an Anglo-French alliance, and it is to this persuasion that must be attributed M. Waddington's appointment to the Embassy to the Court of St. James, where, as the Evene ment, above quoted, observer, "he will not be on a bed of roses."-Paris Letter in N. Y. Times.

RUSSIAN HATRED OF THE JEWS.

London, Aug. 22 .- The Times correspondent of St. Petersburg, referring to the expulsion; of an American Jew in accordance with the law forbidding Jews to live in that city. says it is not likely the Russians have been over strict in such cases, in view of the protests of the British and American Governments. The difficulty is more of an economical than a religious one. Thousands of Jews who live in St. Petersburg or Moscow either belong to the privileged class or skilfully evade compliance with the law.

DEATH OF A CATHOLIC PRELATE. LONDON, August 22 .- Right. Rev. Francis Kerry, a well known Catholic prelate, formerly Bishop of Northampton, is dead.

DUBLIN, August 22 .- Dr. Connelly and Patrick Connelly have been arrested at Bruff, on, the evidence of an informer charged with being connected with murder conspiracy. A document was found on the prisoners showing a conspiracy aimed at lives of Clifford Lloyd and others.

LOBD HARTINGTON'S VENGEANCE. NEW YORK, Aug. 23. - Captain Coleman of this city, who escaped to this country while a heavy reward was offered for his capture, as an alleged principal in the plot to blow down the Mansion House, London, has received a letter from the I.R B, in England, in which it is stated that it was Lord Hartington, the brother of the murdered Lord Frederick Cavendish, who imparted to the Irish Nationalists the fact that faun Castle." "What an anomaly on justice ment. was this," says the writer of the letter. "Lord Hartington asking us to kill the man whom man who, above all others, primarily responsible for the end of Lord Cavendish and

Under Secretary Burke. It was Lord Har tington, too, who gave the information of the sailing of Hanlon, Kavanegh and Smith, and it was through his instrumentality that these informers were not allowed to land in Australia. In fact, the noble lord will carry his revenge to its legitimate ending, and do all

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, Bronchitis, Catairh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its 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 desire to relieve humansufferlog, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. 15-13 eow

A PROTEST FROM BELGIAN BISHOPS. ENFORCING MILITARY SERVICE UPON ECCLESI-ASTICAL STUDENTS.

BRUSSEL?, Aug. 22.-The Cardinal-Archbishop of Mechlin and his five suffragan bishops have addressed a collective letter to enforcing military service upon students for the Church recently passed by the Belgian Chamber of Deputies. The bishops call attention to the antagenism which must necessarily exist between the vocation of the solis necessary for a priest. In case of war priests can always make themselves useful by attending to the tick and wounded. To drive them into the tumult of the battlefield is as impolitic as it is upjust. The mission of the priest can never be to house burst into a roar. shed blood. In these days of so-called civilization there can be no more judicious exemption than that which makes the clergyman a national benefactor. But enlightened patriotism may be as useful in the ambulances as in the outposts; and the statesman who would drive the minister of the Gospel to deeds of violence cannot claim to be an enlightened patriot.

DROWNING THEM OUT.

HOW A MASKED MOB TREATED THE INMATES OF AN

ALEGED DISORDERLY HOUSE.

ALEGED DISORDERLY HOUSE.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 22.—At Delphos, in this Stag, lest night, when do it masked men number party or preponderancy in Egypt, excite against us the Government of Madagascar, endeavour to undermine or ruin our great work of Suez. We have reason to denounce and stigmatize the incomplete of the bad faith of those who have never been for us other than dangerous neighbors or allies without sincerity." This is the opinion of nine-tenths of the French people, for whom war with England would be the only war which could provoke a semblance of enthersiasm, but so does not think the French Government. I soleted as her rulers feel that France is, dreading the monarchial coalition. ALLEGED DISORDERLY HOUSE,

VERA, THE NIHILIST.

Oscar Wilde's New Play - How the Æsthetic Playwright Fared at the Union Square-What the New York Critics Have to Say About it.

The New York Sun says :- Mr. Gscar Wilde made his first appearance as a dramatist last night before a big, a good-natured, and, in large part, a respectable audience.

The sickening rant that runs through five acts of 'Vera' was listened to patiently, and the lew flashes of something like wit that illuminates it were liberally applauded. The coarse and common kind of cleverness that Mr. Wilde has in abundance, and which showed itself in the winding up of each of the blunder, and if it depended upon them. Italy would be protectress of Tunisis, Cochin China would be abandoned to the Annamites, passages, not apparently remarkable for anything, were also applauded and laughed at together by those who considered that they exemplified Mr. Wilde's variety of innocence.

Each time the curtain fell the whole audience joined in trying to induce the author to come before it. They called him by name in endearing accents; they whistled; they stamped, and clapped their hands; but Mr. the policy of the opportunists. Still M. Wilde naturally felt rather shy, and, as the old song has it,

Whistle and call were all in vain till the close of the third act. Then he appeared, shorn of his ambrosial looks and in ordinary evening dress. He advanced to the footlights looking a little scared, and retired beaming, but without saying a word. At the end he was again called forward, and delivered

himself of a few words of thanks. Miss Marie Prescott managed to get in some very good bits of acting in one or two scenes, and gave her weak lines an appearance of strength by her manner of reciting them. Mr. Lewis Morrison as Alexis delivered himself of several yards of rant with a good deal of spirit. But the other performers were even beneath their parts.

As a costumer Mr. Wilde did very well. He had Miss Prescott's figure to drape. As a decorator he asks people to believe that the interiors of the Kremlin are copied after Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt's new Fifth avenue re-

'Vera' is a good play to take on the road, and the sooner it is taken the better.

The N. Y. Star says: "Vera" will be a great success. The apostrophes with which the dialogue is interspersed are frequent, and often too long, and the characters are not assimilated to the spirit of their words and in following with the principle underlying the work from a dramatic standpoint. In the light of literature, "Vera" may be said to contain more real strength and better style than any dramatic work which has been presented in years.

The dramatic construction of the work is faulty, but only where the pruning knife can cure. Characters are strained and platitudes abound. One defect was patent, and it lies in the forcing of situation upon dialogue which was irrelevant and without meaning. Especially is this last deject noticeable in the last act, when Vera is in the arms of the Zar. Instead of appreciating the danger, and in which he is well schooled and versed, the Carey, the informer, would sail on the "Kil- Zar is made a lovesick swain, who talks senti-

The play was mounted and costumed most elegantly, and the applause of the Government had saved-to kill audience was inquently evoked. The cast was strong as an entirety, but weak in parts.

Miss Prescott as Vera made as much of the character and probably more than would have been thought possible, and all praise could be considered flattering to one who so richly deserved it.

The cast is good, and with schooling the play will be a success.

During the performance there were loud in his titled power to save the life and the cries of Wilde, 'Oscar,' and the poet with liberty of O'Donnell, who rid the earth of the his shorn looks appeared in the scene of the Czar's palace and bowed himself backward from the fcotlights to the accompaniment of applause.

The N.Y. Herald says: In many respects Vera,' the new play, may well be called by the author 'a little thing of his own.' There is but one woman in the entire cast, and contemporaneous human interest demands two at least, a blonde and a brunette, in an action lasting nearly four hours. There is not a gleam of intentional humor in it. Mr. Wilde's mission heretofors has been to make men laugh, and very naturally the audience expected some further comic contribution. It came. They had it. But the laugh was at, not with the author. Al. though the people in the parquet were well behaved and undemonstrative, the folk in the gallery were there for a purpose. They spparently had an idea they must applaud vehemently all the time, and especially to shout 'Wilde' whenever there was a chance. They did so. At first it was annoying. Then it became amusing, and finally when it was taken up, egged on and encouraged by some old gentleman in the circle, it took possession of the house and riot reigned a while.

WHAT THEY GUYED. It was perhaps too much to ask that any the Senate, asking the members of the high-er Chamber not to vote the new law after seven or eight until a quarter to twelve. At all events nothing but the regard in which Miss Pressoctt and some of her support are held by the public saved the play from mercliess guying, and the last act especially, which developed an immense fund of laughdier and that of the priest. It often happens ter provocation. In one scene Mr. Morrison, that God calls the earthly soldier into the new crowned Czar, is visited at midnight His sacred and anointed army. But, as by Vers, the Nibilist, who has sworn to kill n rule, camp life and the general routine him. He sleeps, his magnificent crown on a of garrisons and barracks must be against the table whence any one could steel it. She building up of that spiritual character which enters. He wakes. Instead of stabbing an embracing scene is presented, which works up gradually but with semestness to a tableau with kieses. The opportunity was too good to be lost. The boys said "Ah!" the soberminded said " Oh?" and presently the "hole

Long drawn dramatic rot, a series of disconnected essays-this, we fear, will be the general verdict of a play in which Mr. Wilde has put much of himself, to the mounting of which the management has given time and money and to the interpretation of which several accomplished artists gave their best efforts on this swelteringly deleful occasion.

THE HERO OF FORT MEKS.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF A BRITISH ADMIRAL-LORD CHARLES BERESFORD GROSSLY INSULTS THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR AT A DINNER PARTY

soon drifted to the Ohiness war and then a debate was started by Lord Char-les Beresjord upon the merits of the English and French navies. The hero of Fort Meks grew warm with wine, and he gradually became very offensive in his remarks. Efforts of the Prince of Wales and others to check him into decorum served but to make him pugnacious. He fell to ridiculing the entire French fleet, and wound up with the statement that he could take the 'Condor,"the little gunboat with which he moved around Fort and learned it to be usual with the country Meks during the bombardment of Alexandria, and chase the whole French the town, carrying their shoes, which they fleet in Chinese waters away from then put on for use when in the town. The the Annam coast. M. Waddington considers as the coast one pair should serve ered Lord Beresford's conduct so extremely in-sulting that he arose from the table, demanded poverty and their dwellings were sure to show his carriage and actually left the house. The it more. These poor people were the tenants hostess followed him, and after most earnest of a nobleman who has a grand mansion near solicitation finally persuaded him to retrain from going to a hotel and re-anter her house. In the meantime the British officers present visits his property about Westport. Of the compelled Beresford to leave the place, and such was the noble Lord's resistance to this treatment that his ejectment practically amounted to being kicked out. Every effort was made to hush up the matter, but nothing could suppress M. Waddington's indignant denunciation of the treatment to which he had been subjected, and the affair was last night the scandal of London.

A mongrel called Beresford—a lord (save the Full primed with Dutch courage or wine, as you please,
Has vaunted that he alone in his small bark
Can whip the whole navy of France off the

But "whipping" is one of the old Beresford traits—
'Tis bred in the marrow and shows in the bone!
They first robbed poor Erin's sons of their estates, Then "whipped" them to death, lest they'd claim back their own!

Aye, your Beresfords of Ireland have well won If dragooning and robbing the poor such can A race, they, of sleuth-hounds, base, truculent curs, Grown mighty on manifold plunder and sin!

to, this lord of Dutch courage (fit son of fit sires)
Sighed for something to "whip" as his wineglass he slipped,
But, thou scion of freebooters! curb thy desires,
For, instead of the whipper, you'll sure be the

whipped.

Nay, John Bull himself would recoil, all alarmed, From a war with the Austerlitz offspring of France! 'Tis savages only, and wretches unarmed
In fighting, that John has the ghost of a
chance!

W. O. FARMER.

AN IRISH SQUIRE'S DAUGHTER. CROSSES THE OCEAN WITH HER FATHER'S COACH-MAN-HIS INCRATITUDE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 .- For the past three years the Smith divorce case in various phases has occupied the attention of the Newark Court of Chancery, and yesterday it came up again before Vice-Char-celler Van Fleet. The husband, Bernard Smith, was a coachman in the employ of his wife's father, a wealthy magistrate in one of the towns adjacent to the city of Dublin, Ireland. The young girl, an only daughter, eloped with him, and they were married by a Squire in Dunlin. The clopement so enraged the family that two of the brothers pursued the clopers to Dublin, armwith blunderbusses, to blow

brains. This tragedy Smith's out averted by the secresy the bride and groom, who remained hiding for three days in a cellar, and finally, under the cover of darkness stole on board a saling vessel, passage having been secured by a friend of Emith's, at Mrs. Smith's expense. They landed in New York, and soon after came to Newark, where Smith opened a saloop, and his wife kept boarders. After a time the green-syed monster took possession of the husband, and he charged his wife with unfaithfulness to her marrital vows, and various rows ensued. At length he instituted proceedings for divorce, but during the investigation it transpired that an alleged conspiracy had been entered into by Smith with a man named Green to drown Mrs. Smith by upsetting a small boat in the Passaic River, as if by accident. Green exposed the plot, and the suit was dismissed.

Startling disclosures of Smith's infamy were revealed yesterday. Another conspiracy was established, in which figured Honry Lammerson and Gustav Ziruth, who is serving a term in State prison, and evidence incriminating Smith as the principal conspirator adduced. According to the confession of Lammerson, he was engaged by Ziruth and Smith to entrap Mrs. Smith so that a suit for divorce could be successfully maintained. He received money for this purpose. He detailed the time and places where the conspirators met to perfect the plot, and was corroborated in all essentials by Ziruth, who, by order of the Chancellor, had been brought from State

prison to testify. The conspirators quarrelled after the errangements were completed, and Smith retused to pay any money to Lammerson until the divorce was granted. The arrest of Ziruth on another charge and his sentence to State prison followed in rapid succession. Ziruth confessed the plot, and Lammerson became an informer, Smith was arrested and held to bail in the Criminal Court to answer before the Grand Jury. The new revelations were brought to the notice of the Chancellor, and the case to-day was re-spened in that court to admit the testimony in favor of the woman so cruelly wronged. The Vice Chencellor said in effect that sufficient evidence bad been given to establish the fact that Ziruth in his dealings with Lammerson was the agent of Smith.

"Bryen" Smith, as he is called, would be one of the handsomest men in Newark were it not for his small nose.

OBITUARY.

OBITUARY.

St. Joseph's Parish, Huntingdon, has lost one of its most worthy and esteemed members in the death of Mr. Thomas Murphy, which took place on the 16th instant. Mr. Murphy was attacked by hemorrhage of the lungs and died after three days' illness. He was consoled in the last solemn moments by all the spiritual comforts of the holy Catholic Church, to which he was always practically and fervently attached, being at the time of his death a trustee of St. Joseph's Parish. Mr. Murphy was widely known, very popular and highly respected by all classes. The local press, in sorrowful strains, speaks of him in the most-calogistic terms; and the funeral cortege, of over one hundred vevicles, is the best proof of the esteem in which he was held, and the great regret at his departure from this life. Mr. Murphy understood and appreciated the vast benefit to be derived from, and the reward merited for encouraging, the diffusion of Catholic literature. For thirty years he was a subscriber to the TRUE WITNESS. He leaves a widow and eleven children to mourn the irreparable loss of a devoted Christian husband and altrily safectionate father. He died in the prime of life, at the age of 49 years, another sad illustration of the universal fact that—

'Leaves have their time to fall And flowers to wither at the north wind's

Leaves have their time to fall And flowers to wither at the north wind's

And stars to set — but all. Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O IRELAND'S CAUSE IN AUSTRALIA. NOTABLE LETTER FROM A NOBLE BISHOP.

The following letter was addressed to Mr. Redmond by his Lordship the Bishop of

Gonlburn :-Dear Mr. Redmond,-In your mission of peace you have met stern opponents, and most likely you feel a little surprised at it, I, at any rate, feel surprise. About three years ago I was at Westport in Ireland. I observed people about to walk baretooted until near Westport, who, I heard, receives in rents £20,000 a year, resides in London, and rarely £20,000, perhaps about £1,000 is spent in Ireland, the rest goes to London. I was twentyseven years ago a curate

IN EILCUMMIN, COUNTY TIPPERARY. The parish is verry hilly. Two noblemen were the proprietors of a large portion of it -one Irish, the other English. Both properties were managed much after the same manner. A lease was given for twenty-one years, and at the close the rent was raised so. cording to the increased value of the tenants and improvements. In the case of the English nobleman, the rent, except what was given to agents and bailiffs, went to England. Such cases are not solitary ones, nor were these landlords looked upon as samples of the worst class.

Some in Australia appear to think that by late legislation all abuses are swept away. Such a thought is a pleasing delusion. If the newspapers, used to the utmost to cry you down, had published your lectures, which appeared in some Catholic journals, and if those powerful sections who closed their halls against you, had, as freemen, disposed to allow freedom to others too, attended your lectures, they would have an opportunity of having their delusion corrected. In Mr. Gladstone's Bill, I think of 1870, a valuable clause was introduced, giving the tenants the first right to purchase, each his holding, in case the estate was sold. Were this clause fairly and fully carried out, and fair help previded for tenants to assist them, there would be at the present a large peasant proprietary in Ireland. But a clause was introduced requiring a certain number on the estate to purchase. And this clause frustrated the end proposed to be gained. In this way, as also through the parties appointed,

TO ADMINISTER THE LAND LAWS.

the measures passed by Mr. Gladstone falled to be the ameliorating measures which I think Mr. Gladstone intended them to be. Only a few months ago we heard of famine threatening some counties in Ireland, whilst the English press was throwing discredit on it. Famine was real, and what did the British Parliament do?-save the lives of the people? As on former like occasions, it did nothing! Such a course of events would scarcely take place if there was a native Irish Parliament in Dublin.

However, you may excuse those who shut their halls against you, for they looked on you as an associate of men who more than connived at outrage and assassination. A short time ago a telegram told us that Mr. Forster charged, in the House of Commons, London, Mr. Parnell and his party with the crimes which took place in Ireland. A telegram told us, too, that Mr. Parnoll's reply was not considered satisfactory. Now if the papers which published these telegrams had published Mr. Parnell's reply, their readers would be able to see there were no grounds for Mr. Forster's charge.

Again, these gentlemen thought you dirloyal, because indeed, you advocated a native Parliament for Ireland.

Many years have not passed since a very notable event took place in Sydney. A public funeral was given to the late Mr. Wentworth. All classes attended—legislators, judges—to do honor to his memory. And what is it that called forth this public mark of respect? The principal cause was, he was first amongst those who advocated and obtained a native Parliament in Sydney. And you are disloyal because you advocate a native Parlia-ment in Dublin for Ireland! Why this occurs is not very clear. Perhaps our notable members for Goulburn and Argyle thought you and such Irishmen unfit to take a place

in Parliament. Prejudice is an evil. Ignorance is an evil. To remove both is a virtue and a charity. You are working effectively for this end. You are doing it in a manner which cannot provoke bad feelings in anyone rationally disposed. I then, for myself, welcome you to Goulburn.

I am, yours faithfully. † WM. LANIGAN.

J. E. Bedmond, Esq. Note-Cheque for £10 is enclosed for your

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PRUVIACE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTERAL. Superior Court. No. 1793.

Dame Marie Rose Bayard has instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband, Hellodore Leriche dit Lassonde, bak-r, of the Parish of Visitation de Sault au Recollet, District of Montreal.

T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Montreal, 7th August, 1883.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIStriot of Montreal. Superior Court. No. 1814.

Dame Georgiana Chamberland has instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband, fouts Despress dit Coulling, trader, of the City and District of Montreal.

T. & C. C. DE LORMLER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Montreal, 23rd July, 1883. TIEACHERS WANTED-TWO Female Teachers wanted, holding elementary diplomas, and good references. For further particulars apply at once. WILLIAM HART, Sec Treas., St. Columban, Co. Two Mountains, P.Q.

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Caspian. 3.200 Lt B Fhompson, R N R.
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打造主义。企业设施的经验<mark>是最级的经验的数据的数据的通知的</mark>是数据的经验的对比较级,企业的特别的经验的企业的发展的企业的发展的企业的发展的。

KE NEW RICH BLOOD, And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to scand health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pill have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for discular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON MASS.

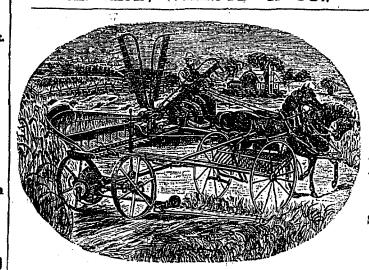
CROUP, ASTHMA, BRON ATIS.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMEN': Alinstantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment.

Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIBENT (For Internal and Ex-Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Chronic Biarrhea, Chronic Disentery, Chriera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hers lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, I teaspnful to I pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mell for S letter-stamps. L. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass. KERRY, WATSON & CO.



FARMERS Needing any

FARM

IMPLIMENT! And the

BEST OF ITS KIND

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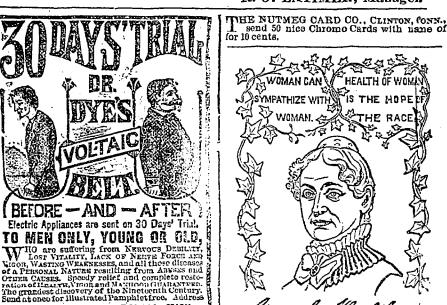
BY CALLING AT

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P.S .- Headquarters for Wilkinson's Ploughs.

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ESTROYER OF HAIR!

VOLTAIR BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

ALEX. ROSS' DEPILATORY

ALEX. ROSS, 21 Lamb's Conduit street, 16 G High Holborn, London, England



A NEW DISCOVERY. For several years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with an excellent articleial color for butter; so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both International

Dairy Fairs.
But by patient and scientific cosmical research we have improved in several sixty, and now offer this new color as the bees in the world it Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Yurn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and

Cheapest Color Made trans. while prepared is oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

The BEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are limble to become rancid and spoil the batter.

The fly our cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and low to get it without extra the transfer. WELLS, RICHARDSON TOO., Burlington, Yt.

THE WORLD'S GREAT BOOK Of SOCIAL and BUSINESS FORMS, has already reached the enormous sale of

nlready reached the enormous sale of 310,000 GOPIES in the U.S. and Canadas. THE 374, EDITION—just out of press; contains (in addition to the vastamennt of information, useful to exerybody in every country,) the Constitution for the Government of the Canadian Dorinlou, Legal Forms in everyday use, Statistical and Reference Tables, and hundreds of formsthat combine to make a volume absolutely necessary to every one in the Dominion. Sold only by moscinition. AGENTS Wanted EVERY WHERE, Send stamp for information and terms, and mention this paper. Address. RALDE & BILL ON. Publishers BAIRD & DILL ON, Publishers
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regular and Painful Menstruction, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flanding, PRO-

LAPSUS UTERI, &c. Procesant to the tast, efficacious and immediate in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and relieves pain during labor and at regular periods. PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREFLY.

TF FOR ALL WEAKNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the Kinners bis the Greatest Remedy in the World. THE KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sox

Find Great Relief in Its Uso. HYDIA E. PINE 130'S GLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every a 190 of llumors from the Blood, at the same these i give too and strength to the system. As marveller in results arthe Compound.

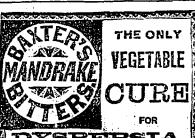
12 Both the Compound. 4 Blood Purifier are pre-

proof at 223 and 225 W. or Avenue, Lynn, Mass.

Price of either, 51 Six bottles for \$5. The Compound is sent by until it the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per hox for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this Paper. TOTATIA E. PINERAR'S LIVER PHLE cure Constipa-tion, Filiousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents.

For Sold by all Draggists. (1)

CONSUMPTION that I will send TWO BOTTLES FILE, together with HABLETREATISE on this disease, to any suffere. Si-press & P. D. address. DR. T. A. SLOOUM, 181 Pouri St.



DYSPEPSIA, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness. Sick Headache and Billiousness. Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICL -OF-

HOUSEHOLD USE —IS THE—

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients, used for the purpose of raising and shortening, calculated to do the best work at least possible seed. It contains neither alum, lime, not cine deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and relain its virtues for a long period.

EFTAILED EVERYWHERE.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark psokage 6 G produce the standard of the st

HOW O'DONNELL SHOT HIM.

The Time Story of the Death of Infor-mer Carey—The Deed Enacted in the Steamer's Fore Cabin in the Presence of Mrs. Carey.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Details received by mail of the shooting of James Carey by Patrick O'Donnell, on the steamer "Melrose," show through a paragraph which was published in the Cape Town papers. Re immediately commenced drinking, and while in a saloon in that city was heard to denounce Carey. Intent on killing Carey he took passage by the steamer " Melrose Castle" for Port Eliz:cable, O'Donnell waiting for such an oppor tunity as would present no possibility of interference or failure. The first two shots were fired in quick succession, both penetrating Carey's back; he staggered and partly turned, and the third and last shot struck him in the throat, when he fell. The blood from the wound in his throat spurted in a powerful but jerky stream and covered the walls and furniture in a most borrble manner. Mrs. Carey, with a scream jumped at O'Donnell and clasped his arms in an attempt to prevent him from firing again. O'Donnell pushed he gently away and said:—"Shake hands, Mrs. Carey. I disn't do it." He then quiety sat down and rimained perfectly still until he officers of the vessel placed him in iron. Carey was quickly lifted from the floor and placed on the cabin table, where in a few kinutes he died, without attering a word. The correspondent of the Daily News at Cape Town telegraphs that O'Donnell, the murderer of James Carey, will be tried in England and will be sent home immediatey.

HOW TO TELL GENUINE FLORIDA WATER.

The true Florida water plways comes with litte pamphlet wrapped around each bottle, and in the paper of the pamphlet are the words, "Lanman & Kemi New York," water uine, you will see the abve words. Do not buy if the words are no there, because it is not the real article. The water mark letters may be very pale, but by looking plosely against the light, you omnot fall to see thew.

DYING AT THE AGE OF 184. A CLEVELAND MAN WHO WAS WITH THE IBISE INSURGENTA N 1798.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 12.-John O'Malia died in this city yesterday at the residence of his son-in-law, Michael Herron, in Vermont street. He was born in Brayo, Mayo county, Ireland, in 1779, and was probably one of the oldest persons in Ohio. His death was the result of old age, as he enjoyed good health up to the day of his death. He was a remarkably well preserved old man, his form being but elight; neat. He had a full set of natural neath and a full head of hair. His everagit was good and ne resolt the remarkable to the firm of his read the newspapers up to the time of his death without the use of glasses. In speaking of his remarkable health and preservation, ho sald a few days before he died: "I was never eick an hour in my life. I don't know what a headache, a backache, a sideache or a toothache is, but nevertheless I can't live much longer?' He added with a smile: Well, it's time for no to go at any rate. O'E sta came to America twenty-five years was ther to his 80th year, and followed the compation of a day laborer. He was a lad working man up to tural color natil he was past 93, and was of an iron-gray color at the time of his death. He often said that, as be looked over his past life of more than a century, it was with a feeling of satisfaction that he could imitifully state that during his entire life he never had a quarrel with a person, never struck a man in his life, and was never struck by any one. His conscience was clear, and he died in perfect peace with man and God. Up to within a few hours of his death he took pleasure in recounting the scenes of the old Irish rebellion of 1798. He was then 19 years of age, and left his native village of Brayo to join the United Irishmen, who were then mustering at Castlebar and were being drilled by French officers. The garrison at Oastlebar had been captured from the English forcer, and the insurgents were awaiting the arrival of the French allies, who were expected to land at Westport, nine miles distant O'Malia was with the robels but a few days when they disbanded.

A POTATO DIGGER.

The Monarch Lightning Potato Digger has been in use for the past five years, and we have been reliably informed that so great is the demand for this important farm implement that the factory is taxed to its utmost capacity.

The Monarch Manufacturing Co., Chicago, are the sole manufacturers of this excellent Digger.

Read their advertisement in another column.

A MYSTERIOUS SKULL. ST. OATHARINES, Aug. 22 .- While Mr. Wardell was engaged in unloading corn from the hold of the burned steamer "Glenfin'ss" this morning he came across a human skul! The find excited considerable comment a on enquiry, being made it was found that mone of the hands were missing, and as the Glenfinlas" entried no passengers the wame of the original possessor of the skull is chrouded in mystery. We learn that several

boxes of miscellaneous cargo were shipped on the boat at Chicago for Montreal, and the position of the relic when found would lead to the belief that it was contained in one of those boxes. Dr. Sullivan examined it this morning and expresses the opinion that the skull is part of a corpse which had been burned, particles of clay still adhering to the cavities of the jaw. NERVOUS PROSTRATION, vital weak-

ness, debility from overwork or indisorction is radically and promptly cured by that great nerve and brain food known as Mack's Magnetic Medicine, which is sold by all responsible druggists. See advertisement in another column. For sale by Laviolette & Nelson.

Twelve per cent. of the suicides in England and 25 per cent. of those in Germany are due to intemperance.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate Indigestion from Overwork. DR. DANIEL T. NELSON, Unicago, says :

 $(z_1, z_2) \sim I$

HEALED BY FAITH.

A CHIPPLED GIRL MIRACULOUSLY RESTORED TO FIRST-RATE HEALTH.

Boston, Aug. 21 .- When eight years old Grace Mary Hanley was suddenly afflicted with some subtle disease, which completely robbed her of all strength and the use of her itmbs. Her malady increased, and all resources of medicine felled to in any way rethat O'Donnell, when he discovered at sources of medicine felled to in any way re-Cape Town that Carey was on board lieve the little sufferer. Shesuffered intense Cape Town that Carey was on board the "Kinfauns Castle" exclaimed, "Had cgony, which were on her constitution terdibly. After three years a friend advised the wound have swung for him." O'Donfault to discharge the physician and send for another. This was about four years ago, and a need to can be considered to the constitution terdible classes. under peculiarly favorable circumstances. At one time the girl seemed to rally, but only to the extent of being able to walk painfully about the house on crutches and without the power of helping herself in any other way. For over two years she remained in this conweth. The shooting was done in the fore dition, never leaving her father's house except in a carriage and when accompanied by some friend. About two weeks ago the Fathers of the Mission Church advised Colonel Hanley to have ble daughter begin a novem to "Our Lady of Perpetual Hope." Nine days ago today the novena was begun, the father or aunt going to the church with the girl in a carriage, helping her on her crutches into the church. It was with wildly-boating heart that Colonel Hanley this morning brought his child to church, it being the ninth and last day of the novena.

It was during 7 o'clock mass, and near the end, that the girl was taken in, attended by her father, her mother and aunt, with other members of the family, beside the whole cougregation assembled for devotion. At communion Grace was helped to the altar, where she partock of the sacrament and almost immediately whispered to her aunt that she could walk. Without any help whatever, but still with the anxious hands of her aunt held close by for fear she would tall, Grace got up and walked to her crutches, picked them up, and accompanied by her overjoyed friends, walked to her house two blocks away.

Cases in which the heart is weak and irregular in action are soon restored to health and regularity by Fellows' Syrup of Hypcphosphites. As persons whose heart's action is feeble are most susceptible to the influence marked or stamped in pie transparent let- of cold, it is in the advent of the cold sesson ters. Hold a leaf up to be light, and if gen- its use is especially advised.

THE ST. CECILIA SOCIETY.

CLEVELIAND, O., Aug. 22.—The official recuption by the Mayor, of the choirs and other invited guests of the American St. Cecilia Society, took place yesterday morning. The Mayor's written address was but slightly interesting. The speech made by Right Reverend Ir. Glimour, Eishop of Cleveland, was a most spirited one. The speaker's words were enhanced by his personal appearance, which is both congenial, imposing and dignified. The Blanops of covernton, Burlington, Yankton and Nashville have arrived, and will take part in the Convention. The first concert was held last night in St. Peter's Church. night in St. Peter's Church.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you con stipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Doze, one

The Prohibitionists of Ohio have adopted a resolution to observe the second Tuesday in each month as a day of fasting and prayer urtil after the fall election.

ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES. On the appearance of the first symptomsas general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night sweets and cough, prompt measures of relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs; therefore, use the great anti-scrofulous or blood-purifier and strengthrestorer, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to Cod liver oil as a nuhis 95th year, since which time he has lived | tritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For with his son it. He was a large, find looking man, with ark hair and eyes, and broad shoulder of 1 stord about 5 feet 11 finches in helgt. His hair retained its ne-turn and two stamps. World's Dispensary Meditors and two stamps. CAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N.Y. MT

FRANCE AND CANADA.

EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY TO CARDINAL GUIDERT

FROM CANADIAN BISHOPS. The Paris correspondent of the Liverpool Times writes:-The Bishop of Three Rivers has written to the Archbishop of Paris to express his agreement with the letter of the Archbishops and Bishops of Canada expressing their sympathy to Cardinal Guibert in the midst of persecution in these latter days. The letter of the missionary Blshop is full of that great confidence which hard Apostolic work under contract with faithful Republican Catholics gives to the Christian prelate. The Blatop prays that D!vine Providence may give back to the French nation that post of gust-dian of Catholic interests which has made France the leading spirit of modern civilization and the chief glery of made Francs Christian society. The letter of the Archhishop of Quebec and of the Bishops of the Provinces of Quebec and St. Boniface cannot fail to produce beneficial results, if the French statesmen will only learn that the Catholic Church has no leaving towards Bourbons or Bonsparter, her only sim being the salvation of souls and the regeneration of humanity by her doctrines and religious dir-

cipline. When the blood moves sluggishly in the veins because it is loaded with impurities, an alterative is reeded, as this condition of the vital fluid cannot last long without serious results. There is nothing better than Ayer's Snrsnpatilla to purify the blood and impart energy to the system.

A colored preacher in Alabama offers to take a call at \$8 per year. The Datroit Free Press asserts that all he seems to care for is to have his dog comfortably fixed.

There is hardly an adult person living but is sometimes troubled with kidney difficulty, which is the most prolific and dangerous cause of all disease. There is no sort of need to have any form of kidney or urinary trouble if Hop Bitters is taken occasionally.

A preschers' convention was recently held in Creston, Iows, at which each attendent was presented with a brood of five obickens.

FLIES AND BUGS.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, lophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough,

German papers report that a religious movement resembling the Salvation Army has begun at Hamburg, the meetings being largely attended by the lower classes.

DECLINE OF MAN. Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsis, Impotence Sexual Debility, cured by Wells Health Benewer," \$1.

*Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound find it a pleasant and valuable remedy in strengthens the stomach and kidneys and aids indigestion, particularly in overworked men. digestion.



Bick Headache and relieve all the troubles incl

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incldent to a bilious state of the system, such us Dizziness, Nansea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating,
Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Cartee's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stoment, astmulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who ance 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

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Fills are very small and very casy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grips or nurge, but by their gentle action please all who isse them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1 Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

Statistics compiled by the Oatholics of Germany show that a large percentage of conversions to the Church of Rome in that country are from the Protestant aristocracy.

Vital Questions!!!

Ask the most eminent physician Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous completate, giving natural, childlike retreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you nahesliatingly "Some form of Hope!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent phy "What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's

disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and silments paculiar to Women"-"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu." Ask the same physicians

for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constinution, indigestion, billousness, malarial faver, ague, etc.," and they will foll you: "Mandrake! or Dandellon!"

"What is the most reliable and surest cure

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable And compounded into lion litters such a [Continued next work.]

Even Mr. Gladatone cannot disguise the British feeling that God is a member of the peerage, when he returns thanks "to the Almighty, and secondly to Earl Spencer.'

LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, D. C., Feb. 19th, 1882.

Gentlemen-Enclosed find one dollar, and will you send me some of N. II. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir, by express. I have a bad cold, as has almost everyone else here, but cannot find the Elixir, which I use froquently at home, and comider a most valuable medicine; in fact, the very best remedy

for a cough that I ever used. Very truly yours, William W. Grout.
To Henry, Johnsons & Lord, Burlington, Vt.
Downs' Elluir is sold by all Druggists throughout Canada.

A plan for the education of women by the same course of instruction as that afforded the male students, but at a different place and time, is being considered by the Trustees of the Pennsylvania University.

KIDNEY DISEASE. Pain, Irritation, Retention, Incontinence, Deposits, Gravel, &c., cured by "Buchupaiba.,

The diverced Senator Fair, now abroad, is down for another marriage. The bride is to be the daughter of Professor Darc, a London expert in telegraphy.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE.

All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more less subject to derangements of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McGale's Compound Butternut Pills, will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digretive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale every-Lara. Price, 250 per box, five boxes \$1.00. Malled free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. E. McGale, chomist, Montreal. 95 tf

Right Rev. William H. Elder, D.D. the Coadjutor-Bishop of the archdiocese of Cincinnati, will succeed the late Archbishop Purcell, he having been transferred from Natchez, January 30 to Cincinnati, with the right of succession. He was born in Baltimore in the year 1818, and received his early ducation in the schools of that city.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. -"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and yet by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Occoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtlemaladies are floating around us read; to atmaiadies are nosting around us read; to attack with every there is a week point. We may escape many a fatal shatt by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. Joint Service Cazette. Made sluply with boiling water or milk, Sold only in packets and tins (1 lb and 1 lb) by grocors, latbelled James Reps

& Co., Homospathic Chemists, London, Eugland. Also makers of Eppes Chouclars Es-

THE STATE OF THE CHOOLATE RE-CHECK

THE RELEASE OF THE RESERVE OF THE RE

DUDY C. S. America &

(Continued from first page.)

It is ensured by the living presence of the It is ensured by the living presence of the Holy Ghost ever since that day of Pentecest when He came down from heaven on the aposites with His marifold gifts. It was on that day of Pentecest, when the Holy Ghost came upon the Apostles and upon all united with them, in that public and solemn manner, that Christ fulfilled the promises which He had made to build His church on Peter the had made to build His church on Peter the rock, to send to her the Spirit of truth, the comforter, to teach her pastors all truth—to recall to their minds all that He Himself had said to them, and to abide forever with them, their successors and associates, in their corporate capacity of His one fold, His church without spot or wrinkle, His bride whom He had espoused, whom He loved, and for whose sanctification He had given up His life. It was then that became realized in time the great supernatural fact which was afterwards shown to St. John the beloved Disciple, in the vision already alluded to. It was then that the "Holy City," the New Jerusalem, the Tabernacle of God with men, came down out of Heaven from God adorned as a bride for her divine bridegroom to be established on earth, on the foundation of the Prophets and Apostles, Jesus Christ Himself being her chief corner stone. And oh! how beautiful to contemplate is that new Jerusalem that Tabernacie of God with men, that city placed on a mountain visible and accessible and to which all nations flock, that kingdom which Ohrist received from the Father, and which He in turn disposed to his Apostles, while still retaining His own suprems kinship therein. "How lovely are thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts! O lovely Mother Church, spouse of my Lord and Saviour seeds

if I forget thee, may my right hand the oblivion, may my tongue cleave to my jaws if I

do not remember thee!" But this holy
city, this new Jerusalem, this hingdom which
Ohrist received from His father, and which
had disposed to His spostles—this body of

Christ head and His disciples the

Christ by

Christ head and His disciples the

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Christ head and His disciples the head a constituted by its Divine founder, that wis-dom and prudence, effective power and perfect order is evident, not only in the history of its formation and first establishment as recorded in the new testament, but also in its regular and gradual development, and in the efficacy with which it continues its work and attains the end of its existence. And what is that end? It is to continue and perpetuate during all generations until the end of time THE SAME MINISTRY FOR THE SALVATION OF

MBN,

for which Christ came down from Heaven, became man, and died on the cross. Man created perfect and endowed with the noble faculty of free will had the power of choice to either give or withold that worship of obcdisnes which God required of him. Eve, seduced by the deceit of the devil in the disguise of a corport, eat of the forbidden fruit, and induced her husband to eat of it. By this dischedience of the two sin entered into the world, and in our first parents all their posterity became "children of wrath"-encmies of Ged. This offence of a finite creature against the infinite God was such that adequate atonement could not be made by a mere tinite creature. To be acceptable and adequate to appears the infinite justice of God an stonement of infinite dignity or merit could alone suffice, and such could not be offered by man. The infinite wisdom and mercy of God devised a plan. The Son of God, the Second Person of the adorable Trinity, offered to become a mediator of atonement in order to reconcile man with His Eternal Father, but in order that such infinite, adequate atprement be made in the person of a member of the human race, the Divine Mediator resolved to become man so that in offering Himself as a victim of explatior, such victim might be both man and God, and thus nothing would be wanting to the fullness and completeness of the atonement. But for the cake of the respect and honor which God owes to Himself, it was devised by infinite wisdom and goodness, that the scurce from which that human body of the Bedcomer, which would be hypor-tatically united to the Delty in the one person of Jesus, should be preserved from all and every taint of sin. Hence it was devised that a virgin, by the co-operation of the Holy Ghost, should become the mother of the Redeemer, and that that said virgin mother should herself be preserved, from the first moment of her existence, the moment of her conception in her mother's womb, immaculate, for the sake of the divine child whom she was predestined to bring forth, the Man-God who was to be immolated on Calvary, the immaculate lame, the victim of propitiation whose blood should wash away the sins of the world. This preservation from original sir, of the mother of the Redeemer, for the sake of her son, is called "The Immaculate conception"; and though always believed by the great mass of christians from the carliest ages on account of its perfect consonance with right reason, it was only in 1854, on the 8th of December, that it was erected into a dogma of faith by the church. In the fullness of time, the son of God became man, was born of the Virgin Mary, and died on Calvary in

ATONEMENT FOR THE SINS OF ALL MEN.

His great sacrifice of atonement, offered to His Heavenly Father, from the alter of the Oross was all-sufficient, and more than sufficlear, to cancel the sins of millions of worlds. It was of infinite merit and value. It was cifered for all. The barrier which by the sin of Adam prevented any number of the human race from entering heaven was now, through the merits of the Redeemer, taken away, so that any and every child of Adam has, through the merits of Christ on the cross, the right restored to him to gain heaven, provided he do his part to obsy the law of God and become a sharer in the merits of Christ. The sacrifice of the Redeemer fully satisfied God, but does not take away from man the noble faculty of his free willhis power of choice between good and evilnor his obligation to obey the law of God. nor his accountability for his acts to the just Judge, who will render to every man according to his works. Without the great atontment of the Redeemer man could not, after the fall, gain heaven. By virtue of that atonement he can gain heaven if he fulfil the law of Christ. Our Divine Saviour, having accomplished the great work of atonement which He had undertaken to perform Himself in person, prepared to return to the bosom of His Father whence He came. But ere leaving this world He provided for the perpetuation of that ministry which He had begun, of which He was the great High Priest, according to the order of Melohisdeck. This is the merits of His atonement to the souls of men, of preaching the gospel, of promulgating to all men the law of God; and then, when the policye and obey and are duly disposed of communicating to their souls His grace of communicating to their souls His grace through the sacraments which He instituted, the first substituted, the first substituted and substituted, the first substituted and substituted, the first substituted and su

Eucharistic sacrifice of His bady and blood, the Mass, which He first celebrated at the Lord's Supper the night before He offered the bloody Sacrifice of Calvary, and permanently established the same to be ever after celebrated in His church, when He commanded His Apostles: "This do ye for a commemora-tion of ma," To this ministry in His church, of which the apostler, after Himself, were the first members, and of which you, My Lord Archbishop, are now

ONE OF THE LEGULAR LINKS IN THAT PASTORAL CHAIN,

He communicated full authority to act in His name as is clear from the following texts:-"All power is given to me in heaven and on earth. Going therefore teach ye all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and behold I am with you all days even to the consummation of the world."—Matt. xxviii. 18-20.

In the beginning, as now, the Church consisted of two great parts, the flock and their pastors—the laity and clergy, the teaching church—authorized to preach and govern and administer the sacraments, and the body taught-bound to receive the word and obey. Later on each part, but more especially the teaching and governing portion, became multiplied and sub-divided into subordinate rank and sections, as the ever-increasing work of the ministry required. The germs or principles of this development and distinction of rank existed from the beginning in the two rank existed from the beginning in the two 124; 50 Passanger, 1312; 100 do, 1321; 90 distinct orders of spostles or bishops and the Dance 0, 50 Richeltev, 79. distinct orders of spostles or blehops and the inferior clergy—the seventy-two disciples, and the deacons, who could preach, baptize, &c., but could not give the excraments of the Lioly Ghost, which required the apostics or bishops. Subsequently the bishops became distinguished into verious grades—patriarcks, primates, archthe office.

"Simor, Simon, behold Satan hath desired to have you that he may slit you as wheat, but I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not; and thou being once converted corfirm thy brethron."-Luke xxii. 24, 32

Tc-day the successor of St. Peter, though iu sacramental order, a Bishop, is in rank and jurisdiction like St. Peter, the universal Bishop, the medium and source of jurisdiction, through whom all other bishops are called and commissioned to "govern the church of God" in their respective particular dioceses. To-day we see the

ILLUSTRATION OF THIS IN THE GACRED FUNCTION at which we are assisting. A few months ago a modest but learned and devoted priest within the ecclesiastical Province was recommended to the Sovereign Pontiff ligure to 850 as to size of lot. Yellows are by those whose office and duty it was to still in good demand, and quoted at 70 to 90 present the names of fit and worthy can-didates for the then vacant Metro-politan See of Halifax. This sending of store rather than accept lets money. A carnames is only to give information to the Pops. go of Porto Rico has been offered to arrive at It is his right, and sometimes his practice, to pass over all such names and select another whom otherwise he knows and judges to be the most fit for the office. In this lustance the Hely Father approved of the one recommended. On the 21st of last January, the feast of the angelic young Virgin and Martyr, St. Agnes, we assisted in this Cathedral at the consecration, in the opiscopal order, of the new pestor selected and appointed by the Pope. To-day, feast of of Virgins, the Immaculate Mary, we have the complement and perfection of his installation as Archbishop of Halflation as Archbishop of Halifax, by his in-vestment with the Pallium. It only re- from 17½ to 22c. In rice there is very little to the 101 me expr: se that the same Holy ali, Ghost the comforter who directed the choice | idly advancing. as we have every reason to hope and believe, has thus far perfected His own work by blessing the administration of the new Metropolitan of this See, seconded and sided as ho is lee, Gartaherrie and Calder at \$20 25 to 20 50; by his devoted clergy, and taithful people, as also by kind fellow citizens of every class and profession.

After the conclusion of the sermon, the different societies left the church, reformed in order as before and marched along Barrington street to St. Paul's, Argyle, Jacob, Branswick, down Gerrish to Water, Granville, George, Hollis, up South to Pleasant and Spring Garden Boad, and dispersed at the Drill Shed. The turn out was a particularly fine one, each society being well represented.

ANOTHER CONVERT.

A PROMIRENT AMERICAN RITUALIST EMBRACES THE BOMAN CATHOLIC FAITH.

Paris, Aug. 28.—Yesterday, at the Church of the English speaking Catholics, a ceremony well known in the Roman ritual, the reception of a convert, was celebrated by Father Matthew Kelly, under the direction of Cardinal Archbishop Gulbert. The neophyte was Mr. Henry Adams Thayer. He belongs to a wealthy New England family. He was an Episcopalian, and branched off into ritualism. Then he became absorbed in the intricactes of German philosophy. Afterwards he studied nearly all the shades of religious belief that on American account, and prices of same reflourish between New York and Constanti-nopie. The outcome is, that Mr. Thayer, who has just arrived from Athens, has caused himself to be received into the Church of Rome, declaring that he does so, not by conversion nor perversion, but simply as an act of faith. Mr. Thayer, who is only twentyone years of age, remarked yesterday:"Ritualists are the only Protestants who choose portions of the Catholic teachings and traditions to suit their fancy. They are mock turtle: I prefer real turtle. Before I entered the Church I felt like a man looking at a stained glass window outside. I now see the tints and colors in their fullest har-The neophyte was baptized, and monv." made his profession of faith the words of the creed of Plus IV.

THE "CANADA GAZETTE." OTTAWA, Aug. 24.—'To-day's Gazette contains the following appointments: -Peter L. Lacheur of Martique, Lennox Passage, N.S., and George Alexander Jamleson of Ship Harbor, N.S., to be preventive officers in Her Majesty's Customs; Charles McCabe, a com-missioner of police for the Provinces of Ontarlo and Manitobs and District of Keewatin, to be a commissioner under the Act of 1869, as amended by the Act of 1870, for the fol-

ninety per cant. ad valorem, or ten cents per hundred pounds. An order-in-council has been passed ex-

tending the lobster catching sesson in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island five days, from the 20th to the 25th of August. Now rules and regulations for the management of the Halliax Harbor have been sp-

proved by order-in-council. Leiteas patent of incorporation have been issued to the Northup & Lyman Manufac-turing Company, Teronto, and also to the Yarmouth Duck and Yarn Company.

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE,

Tuesday, August 28, 1883. The New York stock market opened a little better and continued fairly steady up to one o'clock. At noon Western Union sold at 76g, Lake Slore at 1012; Erle at 287, Denver & Bio Graide et 261, Northern Pacific at 382, preferred ditto at 717, Louisville & Nashville at 42%, St Paul & Manitobs at 107%, and Carada Paoift at 55].

The loss stock market was firm at the opening, but subsequently weakened on Iu-more of falures in the West, which were not

The dividend of the Bichelion Company is shortly expected, as Mr. Senecal, previous to his departies for Paris, said the directors would doold it before his return.

OMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE

MARKETS.

The movement or staple goods has not increased to an extent during the week, but the fine barves weather has inspired hope and confidence every where, and the fall trade promises well. The crops of the West are elready moving towards the sea, and grain freights by railand water are higher in cousequence. The demand for currency at the banks is larger business men are getting back from the sex-side, and the wheels of commerce will son move more swiftly forward. On the Stock Exchange securities of all kinds are in better demand and prices show a decided inclination to advance. The dry goods men who are interested in the large cotton factories have been holding mestings and propose to raise the price of their goods and act in concert on an equal tariff. Hitherto the mills have been cutting under each other, as there has been no joint understanding.

GROCERIES.—Good gized sales of refined augar have occurred at ic decline in granuluted, sales having been general for large quantities at 850, and prices range from that igure to 850 as to size of lot. Yellows are as to quality. Molasses are still held at 45c a pretty low figure. Syrups are flat, and values vary from 31c to 41c per lb. In feult there is still a strong demand for Valencia raisins, and considerable sales have taken place since our last report at 4% to 50. The ten market exhibits no animation, ai-though sales are reported by one of our leading brokers aggregating about 1,000 halfchests Japans for the week at 200 to 250 for medium to good medium, and 300 to 350 for from 171 to 22c. In rice there is very little of delight and gratitude at \$3.40 to \$3.50. An active enquiry exists for canned fish, and prices appear to be rap-

IRON AND HARDWARD,-For pig iron the markot has been very dull. We quote:- Eglinton \$18 25; Dalmellington \$18 50; Summer-Langloan at \$21, and Coltness at \$21 75; Siemens \$21 to 21 50. Bar Iron is quiet at \$1 90 to 2 00, and hoops and bands, \$2 50; Canada plates remain quiet at \$3 15 to 3 20, and tin plates are unchanged; I O charcosi at \$5 25 and I O coke at \$4 40. Tin is quoted firmer by cable at £93 15s in London, being 15s advance on the week. Here there have been sales at 23% to 24%, as to quantity and brand. Copper remains quiet at £69 for best selected, and in this market at 17 to for American and 18c for Beaver Canadian. Out nails are steady at \$3 per keg for 3 inch and upwards at 4 months and 10c per keg off for cash. Window glass is stendy at \$1 85 to \$1 90 for first cut. Fire bricks in small lots \$3 25 per 100, but for large lots this figure would be shaded.

LUMBER. - Another quiet week has passed in the local market, the demand for both hard and soft woods having been o' a very limited character. New cut stock is somewhat easier in price, but not sufficiently to warrant any modification of prices. In the Oltawa district a uscline has taken place, but only for new cut, all kinds of dry lumber being firmly held. Ash and cherry are still enquired for main firm. The export trade in deals is fairly active, and further charters have been made to UK ports at 66s to 67s. The South American trade in lumber is quiet, and freight rates are quoted at \$15.50 to River Platte. Prices at the yards are quoted as follows:-Pine, 1st quality, per M, \$35 to 40; do 2nd, \$22 to 25; do shipping culis, per M, \$14 obtain a vigorous growth. The harrow and to 16; do, 4th quality deals, per M, \$11 to 12; dc, mill culis, per M, \$10 to 12; spruce. per M, \$10 to 13 : hemlock, per M, \$9 to 10; ash, run of log culls out, per M, \$20 to 25; bass, run of log culls out, per M, \$17 to 20; oak, per M, \$40 to 45; walnut, \$60 to 100; cherry, per M, \$60 to 80; butternut, \$35 to 40; birch, per M, \$20 to 25; hard maple, per M, \$25 to 30; latb, per M, \$1 60.

Boots and Shore.—Although manufacturers are fairly busy working on fall orders, to find from careful enquiries from some of our best houses that the volume of business is lot up to expectations. Prices remain about as quoted last week, and remittances are fully as good as might be looked for at this season are needed, but, as a general rule, a bushel is of the year, when collections are usually slow in the country. We quote :- Mens thick boote, waxed, \$250 to 300; do split boots, \$1 50 to 2 25; do kid boots, \$2 25 to 3 25; excellent effect. A heavy rain may closely do call boots, pegged, \$3 00 to 4 00; do buff follow upon the seeding, and therefore plow and pebbled Balmorals, \$1 75to \$2 35; do out the courses for the water at once. lowing localities: Algoma Mills to Callander, split do, \$1 25 to 1 65; short shoe packs, Station, and from Sudbury Junction to River \$1 00 to 1 25; long do, \$1 25 to \$2 25; Ple; George Frye, landing watter at Victoria, women's buff Balmorals, \$1 00 to 1.50; do the superfluous roots for the cows. The B.O., to be surveyor; Robert Gillies to be split do, 850 to \$1 10; do prunella do, 500 to great error in growing turnips, beets, etc., is B.C., to be surveyor; Robert Gillies to be split do, 850 to \$1 10; do prunella do, 500 to great error in growing turnips, beets, etc., is harbor master at East Bay, N S.

A proclamation declares East Bay, N.S., in buskins, 600 to 750; misses pebbled and buff turnips may still be sown if the ground is cluded under the Harbor Masters' Act for Balmorals, 850 to \$1 20; do split do, 750 to rich. Potato stubble, treated with fine

and through the great commemorative cents per hundred pounds, and on nails misses do, 700 to 900; oblidren's do, 600 freezing. The roots abould not heat at any LEATHER, - Sole leather meets with slow sale for all kinds except plump selections of the grain shells easily therefore the crop B. A. sole, which are scarce and wanted at should be out when the dew is on. After our outside rate. Other kinds rule in favor curing for a few days, the grain is ready to be of the buying interest. Black leather is very threshed. Buckwheat, as it comes from the dull, but we make no alteration in prices: threshing machine, will heat badly if placed Advices from New York state that never in in large heaps, therefore spread the grain over the memory of the oldest men in the trade has the barn floor or other surface to dry. - Beans the business in black leather been so flat as are injured by heavy rains, and should be t present, which is accounted for by the fact | pulled and stacked as soon as they are ripe. that boot and shoe manufacturers are not cut-ting up within fully 40 per cent. of the leather they used in former years. In sole leather, kowever, the shipping demand has made up for the falling off in the home con- each stack. sumption, about 20,000 sides being taken weekly for the European trade. There is a good demand for splits for the English market, sales having been made of 10 tons in stake are best for fodder if out at this time.

Quebec within the past few days. Advices Seed corn should have been selected before from England by last mail were of a more hopeful character, there being a good enquiry for hemlock leather and splits, all offerings having been freely taken, while fresh supplies

kave been needed, Wool.—The market has assumed a very quiet tone for foreign descriptions, but prices are not quotably lower, although advices from the country state that travellers are offering corn. inducements to buy by shading present quot-ed rates. The market for Osnadian wool shows no important change. We quote prices or become affected with the much dreaded as follows:—Greasy Cape, 17c to 19½c; Aus10t. It is well to sore the potatoes as they tralian, 22c to 30c; Canada pulled supers A, 30c to 320; do B, 240 to 260; black, 240;

fitece, 22c. Hipe:--Wo quote green butchers' hides 9c, 8c and 7c per lb., for Nos 1, 2 and 3 reapectively. Inspected hides are sold to tar-Acis at 1c to 1c higher rates. Toronto hides 9/to 91c No 1, and 81c No 2. Western green

FALT. A few orders for factory filled have

been executed during the week at about Olarse, 42c twelves, 45c elevens, 48c tens; fectory-filled \$1 15to 1 35. Euroka \$2 40.

Oili3—Steem refined scal oil remains very firm, under limited offerings and a good enqiry, the sale of 150 barrels transpiring at c. Ood oil continues to rule dull, and vilues favor the buying interest, but are not quotably lower. Linseed oil has undergone in important change. Prices are quoted sendy as follows:—Linseed, boiled, per impirial gallon, 590 to 61c, and raw, 56c to 51c; olive, \$1 to \$1 05; cod, Newfoundland A 60c; Halifax, 57c to 58c; Gaspe, 59c to 6 c; seal, refined steam, 70c to 72 c; lard, etts, 90 to \$1; do No 1, 75c to 80c; cod

liver, \$1 30 to \$1 40. PETROLEUM. There is no anxiety on the part of dealers to replenish their stocks, notvithstanding the firmer pretensions of respers, and the situation remains about the sime as reported last week. We quote:— letroloum, refined, 15c in cars, in broken lots 15c to 17c, and in single barrels 17c to 18c.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

Dealings in horse flesh continue very moddate, not because of lack of demand, but solely owing to the great scarcity of desira-He animals on sale. A good number of luyers are looking around for such stock, for which high prices would be paid. No sales vere reported either at the Horse Exchange er at College street market. Several importations of thoroughbred stock will be nade this week. Mr. Maguire expects a conalgnment to arrive to-morrow, and at the Horse Exchange a lot of 21 head is due about Monday next.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

Prices of shipping cattle were firm at 5½c to 6½c, offerings being light. Freights are firm at £4. Shipping sheep had a dull, slmost demoralized market, with prices nominal at 5c to 5lc per pound, but it is hardly probable that the cutside figure would be made. The mortality on shipments has been unusually heavy, in consequence of which insurance rates have been advanced, making shippers indifferent about operating, except at a meterial reduction in cost. Live hogs are dull at 61c per lb. At Viger market good to choice butcher's cattle were scarce and firm, quickly salling at 5c to 51c per lb live weight Out of the 200 head offered very few were of the quality necessary to bring these figures. The lower grades of stock were dull and slow of sale. Common to fair sold at 4c to 4½: and inferior to ordinary at 2½c to 3½c. The supply of sheep and lambs was not so large, and sellers asked higher prices. The demand was slow. Lambs sold at \$2 25 to 3 50 each, as to quality, and sheep at \$3 50 to 5 50 each. Exports of live stock from Montreat .-

Cattle, Sheep This week..... 1,970 Last week.... 1,362 Oor week in 1882 2,490 3,833 Total to date.....
Total to cor date 1882 33,202 52,020 28.819 57.289 Total to cor date 1881 31,487 38,596

AGRICULTURAL

FARM WORK FOR SEPTEMBER.

The filting of the ground for any crop is of the greatest importance. Wheat and rye, sown this month, require a rich, mellow soil. Well-rotted manure should be liberally applied, either before or after plowing. The more thoroughly this plant food is mixed through the soil, the quicker the young grain will not pass after the seed is sown, leaving the surface packed hard, in which state it will crust over after the first rain. The somewhat ridged surface left by the grain drill also helps to hold the snow, and prevent winter-killing. Only the best, plump grains of a superior variety of wheat should be sown. It is profitable to pay three times the market price for a fine quality of seed. The amount to be sown per sore depends much upon the thoroughness of preparation and the strength of the seed. Under the best conditions, only a few quarts of seed sufficient, if sowed with a good drill. A light coat of rich and finely divided manure may be placed on the surface after sowing, with excellent effect. A heavy rain may closely The work in the root field consists in keep

ing the ground free from weeds, and pulling

time while stored.

Out buckwheat before the frosts injure it.

The earliest varieties of field corn will be

this, but if not, let some of the best stalks stand uncut with their ears of corn for future planting. The shocking needs to be done with care. If the stalks are poorly set and improperly fied, the shocks fall, the grain and fonder both suffer, and the husking is more difficult. Willew or other twigs may bs used for securely tying the shocks of

Potatoes are best dug so soon as ripe. If left in the earth, they may start into growth are gathered, including all unfit for the table.

NOTES ON LIVE STOOK,

A run in the pasture at night is much relished by the work horses, but the regular ample stall feed should be given them before being turned out. The feet of horses are the saled—No 1 buil 92c to 94c; No 2 83 to 84c. Dry salted 170 No 1, and 15c No 2; lamitking 50c; clips, 35c; caliskins, 10c per lib. most exposed parts, and should be carefully sponging and grooming. Add a few drops of carbolic acid to the sponge-water. Colts need a few cats daily, and a shady pasture. Cows former prices. Course salt is quiet and prices in milk should have a liberal feed, are unchanged. There has been some detailed that they may not fall off now. mand for Turks Island at 30c per bushel, but Fodder corn is excellent to plees cut the the market on the whole is very quiet. short pasturer, and a good patch of it Ciarse, 42c twelves, 45c clevens, 48c tens; should be found on every dairy farm. A small quantity of bran or meal may be used with the fodder corn with profit. Do not forget that plenty of cool, pure water is essential to each animal, especially as the herbage of the pasture does not now afford the abundant juices of the early spring growth.

Sheep may do good service in clearing up

fields from which crops have been removed. They are fond of the leaves and small roots left in the root field after harvest. Ewes which are to bear lambs should have good feed, as this does much to insure strong offspring. Pigs need space for free movement, an abundance of fresh air, and good whole-some food without stint. A coat of whitewash applied to every part of the sty is very cleansing; it may be quickly applied through a force pump. Make the same application to the poultry house.

BIRTHS.

NOBLE—On the 27th inst., the wife of Charles Noble of a son. ERENNAN-On the 25th inst., Mrs. A. Brenmen of a son.

McLAUGHLAN—At Orillia, Ontario, on the 13th inst., the wife of William McLaughlan, of 45 2

MARRIED.

JACKSON-LANE-In this city, August 23rd, 1883, Mr. W. E. Jackson, son of the late Mr. Henry Jackson, builder, to Miss Katie, fourth daughter of Mr. M. Lane, both of this city. [49] TIERNEY-MAHONEY-In St. Ann's Church on the 23rd inst., by Rev. Father Kiernan, Mr. Michael Tierney, son of Hugh Tierney, Esq., to Miss B., daughter of the late Michael Mahoney, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

QUIGLEY-In this city, on Wednesday, 22nd Irishmen's L. & B. Association, aged 29 years and 7 months.

LANNING.—August 24, Elizabeth Bedard, widow of the late Henry Lanning, Esq. SMITH.—On the 25th inst, at 103 St. Huber street, Helena Mary, infant daughter of Charles F. Smith.

MARTEL—On Sunday, 28th August, Joseph Martel, aged 64 years 11 months and 17 days.

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