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VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 3.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

CONFERRING OF THE PALLIUM

Upon His Grace Archbishop 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 Ursula Hall 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 celebrated by Mgr. Power, who was assisted by Rev. Gregory McDonald, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., as deacon, and Rev. Thos. Fitzgerald, of Chatham, N.B., as subdeacon. Rev. E. F. Murphy officiated as master-of-ceremonies, 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. Molloy, Bishop of Charlottetown, and Revs. P. Danahar, S. S. Biggs, Kearns and others, besides a large number of acolytes and altar boys. The altar was beautifully decorated with plants 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 occupied a few minutes. Bishop McIntyre took a seat in front of the altar, and the archbishop knelt in front of him and took the orb, after which the Pallium was placed around his neck. His Grace then bestowed a benediction upon the congregation; and the ceremony ended.

Bishop Rogers, of Chatham, N. B., then entered the pulpit, and delivered the following SEEMON:

"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 of you, as my Father has disposed of 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."—John XV. 16.

"And I desire to you, as my Father has disposed of 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."—John XV. 16.

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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, and will, I doubt not, lead to satisfactory results. In connection with these occurrences, my attention has been, and will continue to be, steadily directed to all which may affect the rights and liberties of my subjects.

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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 Transvaal to the purpose.

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.

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TO THE PUBLIC!

Investigate for yourselves! Postmaster-General Gresham having published a willful and untrue report...

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It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair...

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Over 700 miles of submarine telegraph lines are completed in France, and 1,300 miles are in course of construction...

VOICE FROM THE NORTHWEST. Milwaukee, Wis.—The Daily Sentinel which is the leading morning paper of this state...

Dr. Willis says that mother-in-law are not laughed at in Persia. Well, they are not laughed at in this country, either.

BUT ONE OPINION prevails throughout the world, and that is so strongly in favor of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer...

Sarah Bernhardt has given up one of her theatres in Paris, and very likely will yield the other when she returns from England.

VOICE FROM THE PRESS. I take this opportunity to bear testimony to the efficacy of your "Hop Bitters."

A ledge of plumbago has been discovered near the head waters of Santa Ana River, Arizona...

Young and middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred afflictions, as loss of memory and hypochondria...

A battalion of British troops has been ordered to Zululand.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Though it is impossible, in this climate of changing temperature, to prevent ill-health altogether...

The Albany Penitentiary encloses 776 prisoners, of whom ninety are women.

JACOBS OIL. THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, and Rheumatic Swellings.

ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT. The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Mary Jane Rorke, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Rorke...

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1511. Notice is given that Catherine Mullins, wife of James Morney, manufacturer of leather of the City of Montreal...

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court, Dame Rebecca Stein, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Adolph Stein...

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court, Dame Rebecca Stein, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Adolph Stein...

IRELAND A-BOO.

For, read we must our chains asunder— Freedom's best breath was Marathon's. Shall we alone still grovel under The despot's lash, degraded slaves?

Who, who our cruel wrongs recalling, As Emmet fell, can help but feel, Since 'twill turn upon the ruthless heel!

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

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

But let Westminster's cockney makers Of anti-Irish laws but wait! Old Ireland yet will be the breaker To sink false Albion's ship of State!

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

IN THE CARQUINEZ WOOD.

A TALE OF CALIFORNIA. BRET HARTE'S NEW ROMANCE. CHAPTER 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.

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 her side.

"I'm very sorry," she said, "but wouldn't that, pointing to the carcass of the bear, have made them curious?" But Low's logic was relentless.

"I mean that they shall finish their work to-night," he added, "and I shall build another camp fire for us a mile from here until they do."

"I don't know what you were or what you may be, but from what I see of you you've got all the sense of a frontiersman's wife."

"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.

"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 you could find your way there as well as I can."

"That's the kind you're looking for, isn't it?" she said, half timidly. "It is," responded Low, in gratified surprise; "but how did you know it? You're not a botanist, are you?"

"I reckon not," said Teresa; "but you picked some when 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.

Continued on 3rd page.

Several English and French Medical Gentlemen

And Their Opinions on Disease. HIGH SCIENTIFIC OPINIONS.

Several medical gentlemen from the English and French armies having recently become associated with M. Souville, of Paris, and ex-judge surgeon of the French army...

As a general thing hemorrhage from the lungs is looked upon as a fatal symptom. True it is seldom patients recover from this disease who have had severe hemorrhage without the very best care and treatment.

This dreaded disease is seldom developed in a few months. It is slowly and gradually creeping upon the patient, sometimes very insidiously, but often as a result of other diseases of the air passages of which the patient is perfectly cognizant...

After the positive symptoms of consumption have been developed, there is always an uncertainty in the prognosis. In the second stage, where recovery has taken place from proper treatment by inhalations suitable to the individual case and such constitutive treatment as the case demands...

Causes.—The most important causes of catarrh, laryngitis and bronchitis being looked upon as the first stage, or the climax has already been reached, it is in applying for treatment to the patient who is a specialist of diseases of the air passages.

Symptoms.—The most important symptoms are a regular cough, it may be very little, at a certain time every day, generally rising in the morning upon rising, sometimes upon lying down, expectoration of white, frothy mucus or a yellowish substance, somewhat mixed with blood, shortness of breath, exertion, night sweats, chills and fever, chills generally being irregular, but the regular at a certain time every day.

On their way back Teresa ran ahead of her companion, and plucking a few tiny leaves from a hidden oasis in the bark-strown trail, brought them to him.

"That's the kind you're looking for, isn't it?" she said, half timidly. "It is," responded Low, in gratified surprise; "but how did you know it? You're not a botanist, are you?"

"I reckon not," said Teresa; "but you picked some when 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?" "Yes."

"Or from a drawing of it?" "Yes; perhaps even if you described it to me."

"I tell you what, I've got a book—" "I know it," interrupted Teresa; full of these things.

Continued on 3rd page.

A BOON TO ME

For Inflammation of the Urinary Organs caused by Indiscretion or Exposure. Held in Hospital, Paris, Treatment, One to Three Days to Final Treatment completed. No nauseous doses of Quinine.

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Continued from Second page

"Can you remember," he one day asked her, "what time it was when you cut the ribbon?"

Teresa pressed her hands upon her eyes and temples.

"About 3 o'clock."

"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 query again. "Don't ask 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 asked, 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 timidly.

"It will take them some time to search Yolo—unless," she added, "you're tired of me?" 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.

"Oh, certainly!"

"And give you a few more lessons in cooking."

"Perhaps."

The conscientious and literal Low was beginning to doubt if 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 trifle with it. She gave herself up to a grave and delicious languor, that permeated her entire being. She passed hours in a thoughtful repose of mind and spirit that seemed to fall like heat from most steadfast guardians, and distill their gentle ether in her soul, or breathed into her listening ear innumerable 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 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 began to look up to the young man—so much younger than herself—without knowing what it meant; it was not until she found that this attitude did not detract from his picturesqueness, that she discovered herself seeking for reasons to degrade him from this seductive eminence.

A week had elapsed with little change. On two days he had been absent all day, returning only in time to sup in the hollow tree, which, thanks to the final removal of the dead bear from its vicinity, was now considered a safer retreat than the exposed campfire. On the first of the occasions she received him with some preoccupation, paying but little heed to the scant gossip he brought from Indian Spring, and retiring early under the plea of fatigue, that he might seek his own distant campfire, which, thanks to her stronger nerves and regained courage, she no longer required so near. On the second occasion he found her writing a letter more or less blotted with tears. When it was finished, she begged him to post it at Indian Spring, where in two days an answer would be returned under cover to him.

"I hope you will be satisfied then," she added.

"Satisfied with what," queried the young man.

"You'll see," she replied, giving him her cold hand.

"But can't you tell me now?" he remonstrated, retaining her hand.

"Wait two days longer—it isn't much," was all she vouchsafed to answer.

The two days passed. Their former confidence and good fellowship were fully restored when the morning came on which he was to bring the answer from the Post Office at Indian Spring. He had talked of going to procure the appointment of naturalist to Government surveying expedition. She had even joyfully proposed to dress herself in main attire and "assist" as his assistant.

"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—my benefactor, will she let you go?"

"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; "how should she? I'd like to see her do it!"

She accompanied him some distance to the intersection of the trail, where they parted in good spirits. On the dusty plain without a gale was blowing that rocked the high tree tops above her, but tempered and subdued, entered the low alleys with a fluttering breath of morning and a sound like the coming of doves. Never had the wood before shown so sweet a sense or security from the turmoil and tempest of the world beyond; never before had an intrusion from the outer life—even in the shape of a letter—seemed so wicked a desecration. Tempted by the solicitation of air and shade, she lingered with Low's herbarium slung on her shoulder.

A strange remembrance 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 very existence suspended by the sound of a voice:

"Teresa!"

It was a voice that had rung in her ears 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 chimera that had rung in her ears, for she entered the Quaker woods, and for the last week had been as dead to her as a voice from the grave. It was the voice of her lover—Dik Orson!

CHAPTER V.

The wind was blowing toward the stranger so that he was nearly upon her, when Teresa first took the alarm. He was man over six feet in height, strongly built, with a slight tendency to roundness of bulk which suggested reserve rather than impeded energy. His thick beard and mustache were closely cropped around a small and handsome mouth that lipless except when he was excited, but always kept fellowship with his blue eyes in a perpetual smile of half-cynical good humor. His dress was superior to that of the locality; his general expression that of a man of the world, albeit a world of San Francisco, Sacra-

mento and Murderers' Bar. He advanced toward her with a laugh and an outstretched hand.

"You here!" she gasped, drawing back.

Apparently neither surprised nor mortified at this reception, he answered frankly: "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 spare horse waiting outside the woods on the blind trail."

"You—you—here?" she only repeated.

Orson shrugged his shoulders. "Yeth. Of course you never expected to see me again, and least of all here. I'll admit that, I'll say, I wouldn't if I'd been in your place. I'll go further and say, you didn't want to see me again, anywhere. But it all cometh to the same thin; here I am. I read the letter you wrote Doloreth. I read how you were hiding here, under Dunnth's 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 natty friends of mine and out you into Dunnth's nothe, and run you over into Yubs, that'll 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 ask my help," he responded coolly. "D—d if I don't think she just calculated I'd be glad to know you were being hunted down and tharving, that I 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 feared Orson's contamination.

"All right. Thettle that with her when you go back," continued Orson philosophically. "We can talk of that on the way, the thing now it's to get up and get out of the woods. Come!" Teresa's only reply was a gesture of scorn.

"I know all that," continued Orson half soothingly, "but they're waiting."

"Let them wait, I shall not go."

"What will you do?"

"Stay here—till the wolves eat me."

"Teresa, listen. Teresa—Teresa see here," he said with sudden energy. "I swear it's all right. I'm willing to let by-gones be by-gones 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 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 eyes, he attempted to take her hand, but she disengaged herself with a quick movement, drew back, and suddenly crouched like a wild animal about to spring. Orson 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 alleys but the quick panting of her mad passion, no movement in her calm, motionless shadow, but the trembling of her uplifted steel. Her arms bent and slowly sank, her fingers relaxed, the knife fell from her hand.

"That's quite enough for a show," he said with a return to his former cynical ease and a perceptible tone of relief in his voice. "It 'th the tame old Teresa. Well, then, if you won't go with me, go without me, take the led horthie and cut away. Dik Athley and Fetorth will follow you over the county line. If you want thome money, there it is." He took a buckskin purse from his pocket. "If you won't take it from me—he hesitated as she made no reply; "Athley 'th flush and ready to lend you thome."

She had not seemed to hear him, but had stooped in some embarrassment, picked up the knife and hastily hid it, then with averted face and nervous fingers was beginning to tear strips of loose bark from the nearest trunk.

"Well, what do you say?"

"Don't want any money, and I shall stay here," she hesitated, looked around her, and then added with an effort. "I suppose you meant well. Be it so. Let by-gones be by-gones. You said just now. 'It's the same old Teresa.' So she is, and seeing she's the same, there's enough bitterness in her tone to call for Orson's half perfunctory sympathy.

"That he bowed," he responded quickly, "Juth they'll come, Tita, and—"

She stopped his half-compassionate sentence with a negative gesture. "You don't understand. I shall stay here."

"But even if they don't think you here, you can't live here forever. The friend that you wrote about who with the good to you, you know, can't keep you here always, and are you there you can always truth here?"

"It isn't a woman, it's a man," she stopped short, and colored to the line of her forehead. "Who said that was a woman?" she continued fiercely, as if to cover her confusion with a burst of gratuitous anger. "Is that another of your lies?"

Orson's lips, which for a moment had completely lost their smile were now drawn together in a prolonged whistling. He gazed curiously at her gowr, at her hat, at the bow of bright ribbon that tied her black hair, and said, "Ah!"

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

"Naturally," suggested Orson.

"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 thieft every night at Indian Thpring to save your reputation," said Orson. "Of course."

Teresa turned very white. Orson was prepared for an outburst of fury—perhaps even another attack. But the crushed and beaten woman only gazed at him with frightened and imploring eyes. "For God's sake, Dik, don't say that?"

The amiable cynic was staggered. His good humor and a certain oblivious instinct he could not repress got the better of him. He shrugged his shoulders. "What I say, and what you do, Teresa, 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 victory. "Only, don't say anything about my coming down here to cut you out from—the—the Sheriff." He gave utterance to a short but unaffected laugh, made a slight grimace and turned to go.

Teresa did not join in his mirth. Awkward as it would have been if she had taken a savor view of the subject, she was mortified even amidst her fears and embarrassment at his levity. Just as she had become convinced that his jealousy had made her over-conscious, his apparent good-humored indifference gave that over-consciousness a guilty significance. Yet this was lost in her sudden alarm as her companion, looking up, uttered

an exclamation and placed his hand upon his revolver. With a sinking conviction that the climax had come, Teresa raised her eyes. From the dim alleys beyond, Low was approaching! The osteostrophe seemed complete.

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

"It is a mulatto or a Thronth, or both?" he asked, with affected anxiety.

Low's Indian phlegm was impervious to such assault. He turned to Teresa 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 carried a revolver and hunting knife in his belt.

"eth," returned Orson, 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 addressing 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 glance at Orson, "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 take me a little longer, until your plan—you know your plan—" she added, with a look of 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.

"Perthap it'll juth ash well then, that the gentleman came throught here and didn't tackle my two fiendth when he heparth them," observed Orson, 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 calm, "or perhaps I should not be here or there. I know 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 Orson excitedly, "that's true. He knows all. He can see without looking, hear without listening. He—he—" she stammered, colored, and stopped.

The two men had faced each other. Orson, after his first gaudy impulse, had retained no wish to regain Teresa, whom he felt he no longer loved, 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 spite of all this, some vague instinct of the baser male animal remained with them, and they were moved to a mutually aggressive attitude in the presence of the female.

One word more and the opening chapter of a sylvan Iliad might have begun. But this modern Helen saw it coming and arrested it with an inspiration of female genius. Without being observed she disengaged her knife from her bosom and let it fall as if by accident. It struck the ground with the point of its keen blade, bounded, and rolled between them. The two men started and looked at each other with a foolish air. Orson laughed.

"I reckon she can take care of herself," he said, extending his hand to Low. "I'm off. But if I wanted she'd know where to find me." Low took the proffered hand, but neither of the two men looked at Teresa. The reserve of antagonism once broken, a few words of caution, advice and encouragement passed between them in apparent obliviousness of her presence, or her personal responsibility. As Orson at last nodded a farewell to her, Low insisted upon accompanying him as far as the horse, and, in another moment she was again alone.

She had saved a quarrel between them at the sacrifice of herself, for her vanity was still keen enough to feel that this exhibition of her old weakness had degraded her in their eyes, and worse—had lost the respect her late restraint had won from Low. They had treated her like a child or a crazy woman, perhaps even now were exchanging orthodoxy upon her—perhaps pitying her! Yet she had prevented a quarrel, a fight—possibly the death of either one or the other 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 hands went up to her eyes, and she sank upon the ground. She looked through tear-veiled lashes upon the mute and giant witness of her deceit and passion, and tried to draw from their immovable calm strength and consolation as before. But even they seemed to stand apart—reserved and forbidding.

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 times, he retained his usual calm. She was at last forced to allude to it herself with simulated recklessness:

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

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

She bit her lip and was silent. But as 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 could not give the real reason for not returning with—with—that man. But it's not all a lie. I have a plan, if you haven't. When you are ready to go to Sacramento to take your place, dress me as an Indian boy, paint my face, and let me go with you. You can leave me—there—you know."

"It's not a bad idea," he responded, gravely. "We will see."

On the next day and the next the rendezvous seemed to be forgotten. The herbarium was already filled with rare specimens. Teresa had even overcome her feminine repugnance to "bugs" and creeping things so far as to assist in his entomological collection. He had drawn from a soiled cache in the hollow of a tree the few worn text books from which he had studied.

"They seem very precious," she said, with a smile.

"Very," he replied gravely. "There was one with plates that the ants ate up, and it will be six months before I can afford to buy another."

Teresa glanced hurriedly over his well worn buckskin suit, at his calico shirt, with its pattern almost obliterated by countless washings, and became thoughtful. "I sup-

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 didn't mean that—but no matter. Then you mean to sell that bear-skin, don't you?" she asked.

Low, in fact, had already sold it the proceeds 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 it to Teresa, but the secret was not his own. 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 skin, which might be identified?" she asked timidly.

Low hinted his arched brows, but felt a strange sense of relief. "Perhaps not," he said carelessly; "but it's too late now to mend matters."

That afternoon she wrote several letters and tore them up. One, however, she retained, and handed it to Low to post at Indian Spring, whether he was going. She called his attention to the superscription being the same as the previous letter, and added, with affected gaiety, "But if the answer isn't as prompt, perhaps it will be pleasanter than the last." Her quirk feminine eye noticed a 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 allusion to his mysterious sweatshirt; it troubled her greatly now to find that she could not bring herself to this household pleasant, and that he had 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 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 seized with the same vague sense of a foreign presence which she had felt before. Could it be Orson again—with a word of warning? No! she knew it was not he; so subtle had her sense become that she even fancied that she detected in the invisible aura projected by the unknown no significance or relation to herself or Low, and felt no fear. Nevertheless she deemed it 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 riding boots, whose thinking he apparently did not care to correct. 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 hollow tree and pulled the curtain of bark before the narrow opening, with her eye to the interstices, she waited his coming. He arrived breathlessly in the open space before 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 was "Miss Nellie?" She pressed her ear to the opening. "Miss Wynne!" the voice again called, but was lost in the echoes of the 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 lost 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, tore 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.)

the phrase, "You cannot serve God and Mammon." This implies that the service 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 adoration 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 all. God speaks also in a shorter text: "My love, give me thy heart;" and what is this but the very acknowledgment 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 is God as Lord and Master holding supreme power over me.

ADORATION 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 Master. God helps us, as we well know—this blessed truth, with many others which we have learned from our mothers' lips. But have we conformed to them? If we are honest 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 feeling of disobedience? Is it because sorrow or the still voice of our conscience has spoken to us? The one sole atmosphere that makes men of us is wanting. It is the spiritual atmosphere. To serve God, of which the text speaks, 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 here 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 riches generally bring about this result.

THE POSSESSION OF HOPE.

Wealth gives us that contented state so vividly 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 God, the real giver. Brethren, are you astonished under these circumstances that Paul, in his directions to Timothy, said, in regard to the rich, "For they that are rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts; for the love of money is the root of all evil," &c. In what stronger terms could it be stated? The fault is, as we state this in the face, that it most indeed startle us. If God has endowed us with wealth, does it necessitate that we, as rich men, cannot be the children of God? The Almighty One, in speaking of this difficulty has said, "What you have is not yours alone, but you are simply holding property in trust, and although it allows comfort, pleasure and the cultivation of art and science, yet do not let the charge of high-mindedness be applicable to you." God has given you wealth, but do not feel that you and your riches are above struggling humanity. Why stop under such circumstances in the midst of the course when a few strokes would carry you to the goal? Why gratify your desire, 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 "Come, let us enjoy the things that are present, and let not the flower of time pass by." Yet on the morrow we have seen them reduced to absolute poverty. "Is this our fate?" you may say. If you have trust in the good God all will be right.

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD DEEDS.

Your chances, brethren, are in giving, to give with a broad, generous heart, not by fancy 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 yourself 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 festival days come and go, and yet how many shall pass away before another arrives! All is 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 pleasure-seeking, but upon those spent in the service of God.

MGR. CAPEL.

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 Bonaparte and Mrs. 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 speaker said:—

MGR. CAPEL'S DISCOURSE.

DEAR BRETHREN—Your town to-day is at the height of the season. Those who, by industry or inheritance, are possessed of large fortunes are enjoying all the pleasure that wealth can give. The liturgy breaks strangely in upon this scene. It is not a strange coincidence that we gather around the altar of God Almighty, who has given some of us riches, and who nevertheless guards and protects us. Coincidences of this kind are oftentimes due to the speaking and working of the Holy Spirit. Yet, while we would forget God, He does not forget us, and, loving us as children, His love reaches to our souls. Let us ponder over the text, and that which it means as an antithesis, that "no man can serve two masters." As to what the Holy Spirit may instruct there is no doubt. We must work for God or for the world. Where, should we take our stand? The problem can be easily solved, therefore we will not dwell upon it. Mark

Celluloid, although originally invented by an Englishman and known under his auspices as X'omite, has been brought to great perfection here, and an immense trade is done in it as a material for knife handles. It may not 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 pigment of white zinc lead.

THE WEAKER SEX.

are immensely strengthened by the use of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which cures all female derangements and gives tone to the system. Sold by druggists.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1883

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

THURSDAY, 30—St. Rose of Lima, Virgin.

FRIDAY, 31—St. Raymond Nonnatus, Confessor.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

SATURDAY, 1—Office of the Immaculate Conception, St. Giles, Abbot.

SUNDAY, 2—Sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Epist. Eph. 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 Justilian, 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 few months ago...

Another sign of the times is the initiative of Mr. Jesse Collins, Liberal member for Ipswich, in giving notice in the English House of Commons that he would offer at the next session a resolution declaring it desirable to grant Home Rule to Ireland...

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 has made in governing his Irish estates."

LORD HASTINGTON is said to have asked Mr. Gladstone to accept his resignation, as he is thoroughly disgusted at the intrigues 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 that a good many of the Whigs will have to go the way of Lord Hastington before the "intrigues" 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 conspicuous 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 DISPATCH from Toronto says: "In order that the students at the Women's Medical College shall be afforded every opportunity of seeing operations performed with the greatest privacy, a commodious gallery for their special use is being erected at the General Hospital." If the Faculty in the "Queen City" see fit to allow the "weaker sex" to dabble in medicine and surgery, they should at least allow them to use the stethoscope and the scalpel with the greatest publicity, instead of privacy. Surgical operations on the human body are of a too serious nature to relegate to the manipulation of females, who theoretically may be posted, but practically are deficient, for reasons which we could explain if necessary.

A terrible drought prevails in the city of Galveston, Texas. Water is so scarce in this community that many are suffering the pangs of actual thirst. There is no regular and reliable system of water supply for the city, and the people have to depend upon cisterns and wells. But as no rain has fallen for weeks, the cisterns are drained and the wells

are dried up, so that there are hundreds who have no means of even quenching their thirst. The serious character of this lack of the precious element is shown in the 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 necessary to surround his person with a military guard to protect himself from any demonstration 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 inhuman Lord Lieutenants that ever held sway over Ireland. Lord Spencer who is commonly known as the "Red, or Sanguinary Earl," was obliged to pay a visit to Cork yesterday; but he was so fearful for his personal safety that he would not risk 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 and sarcastically puts it, "he was respectfully received." The reception of His Excellency, under the circumstances, could scarcely be anything else but "respectful."

LORD CHARLES BEREFSORD 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 language to the distinguished representative of the French Republic. Bereforsd was so full of stoking 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 Chinese 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 company and abruptly left the house of his hostess. It was only after Bereforsd 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 Irish constituents. The Lords did not "kick out" the measure because of any alleged injustice sought to be perpetrated by it, but because it would enable Mr. Parnell to secure almost the entirety of the Irish representation to his following. Cowardice accordingly influenced the minds of the aristocratic law-makers, and forced them to 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 a conflict between the two chambers by taking 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 Oil Company. Although only thirteen years in existence, this company controls the entire petroleum trade of the United 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 \$16,000,000 and it has watered its stock up to the enormous sum of \$70,000,000. The profits indicated by these figures are fabulous in their magnitude, but they will, serve to show those trustful and unsophisticated souls unfamiliar with the methods of great modern corporations, that the evils of systematic rapacity and corporate robbery attributed to monopoly are not always grossly exaggerated for popular effect. The ring of shrewd speculators who conceived and fostered this most powerful of American monopolies, are coining wealth out of artificially inflated prices on the one hand, and out of its manipulations of the stock market on the other. It has gradually monopolized all the oil wells of the country until it is in a position to determine the price of every barrel of crude petroleum and the selling rates of every gallon of illuminating oil throughout the United States. The company of this monopoly is only equalled by its audacity. It holds itself amenable to no known law, and its officers have no hesitation in defying the laws of any State by removal of books by

stealth, by fugitive disappearances, by contumacious refusals to respond to questions put by legislative committees. It evades payment of taxes on its colossal wealth, notwithstanding that it divides at least six million dollars upon a capital of about three million, and at the same time lays aside a "surplus" of several millions. It has been shown that the corporation, while engaged in defying State Legislatures and absorbing all rival concerns, has plenty of time for the study of such little details as the ruin of petty grocers and dealers by underselling, by establishing rivals in business, and by breaking down credit and 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 greatest and in many respects the worst monopoly on the continent. It is not surprising 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 a 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 Canada, and there would appear to be more room for further but honest 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 peepers; 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 depraved. But let them only express a desire to mend their ways and they are shipped to Canada as domestic servants. When they reach this country, however, and get away from the control of the immigration agent, they are not long in returning to their old ways, and thus become a curse to the place in which they locate.

The fitness of these girls to enter Canadian homes on moral grounds is inadmissible even if they possessed the requisite training, 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. He then said, "Those who can do kitchen work, wash dishes and cook a dinner, step up." Only one out of the eighty stepped forward. A pretty lot of domestic servants 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 cleanliness would be enforced. Many families have had very painful experience to our own knowledge of the uncleanliness and dishonesty of some of these girls.

It will be readily admitted that females of this stripe are not a desirable accession to the population of the country, and that a drunken spree is far from being a happy way of celebrating the commencement of a new career in the Dominion. These facts deserve the attention of the Government, especially as it is Canadian money that assists these immigrants to our shores. If better and more virtuous immigrants cannot be secured, our immigration agents should say so, and not send us out the inmates of workhouses and reformatories.

MONOPOLY AND LABOR.

Now, that the strike of the telegraph operators is over, and that the Brotherhood have, for the present, been obliged to give up an unequal contest against the superior forces of a huge monopoly, the question occurs: What has led to the failure or collapse of the strike, and what will be its probable or possible results? The telegraphers had asked the companies deserventially for justice and right; they requested their employers not to compel them to do work on the Lord's Day, or if it was a necessity to work thereon, that they receive a slight additional remuneration; they asked for a small decrease in the hours of a labor that is particularly injurious to the nervous system; they asked that the sex of the operator be not a barrier to equal pay where equal work is accomplished. Finally, they asked that their modest salaries be increased a little, out of the immense dividends on the

stock. These demands were, on their face, pregnant with the essence of reason and justice; consequently, it was not the outrageous or exorbitant nature of the demands that led to the failure of the strike. Was it the conduct of the strikers? Far from it. No such labor organization ever conducted themselves so well as the Brotherhood. They acted the part of gentlemen and law-abiding citizens all through, although it was in their power to ruin the companies, or do them incalculable harm. There were a few wires cut in the large American centres, but the public, instead 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 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 to feel at a critical moment that they were the servants and not the masters of the people, and if they had been 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 employes. The law does not provide any adequate means for compelling these corporations to perform their duty in such a manner as to guarantee individuals or communities against loss. The law, it is true, provides for the compensation of the individual, whose business has been injured, by a suit against the company, but it is needless to point out that this offers no remedy at all. Such a suit is costly, dilatory and very uncertain in its issue. People are more inclined to shun suits against powerful corporations and their attending losses. Consequently actions for damages in such cases will not serve to compel the telegraph companies to do their duty, and would be entirely useless as coercive measures. So that in the words of an American clergyman, "here is a monopoly that can crush the workman, and the law has no protection for him." The strike of the telegraphers, however, has not been barren of results that will eventually prove advantageous to the cause of labor. Although worsted, they have administered a lesson to the companies that may induce a departure from the system of arrogant despotism that has characterized the dealings of the corporation with their employes. The strike, above all, has developed a genuine popular sentiment in the interest of labor; and organizations that are using legitimate weapons to maintain their rights have secured the moral support of the good wishes of the masses. The strikers have had the sympathy of the public from the first, and that sympathy is certain to make itself felt in the legislation of the country; so that the victory of the companies may prove a costly one after all. The strike has made the general public realize as never before the enormous power and the insatiable greed of the great telegraph monopoly and the extensive mischief it can inflict upon the community if left practically above the law. The public spirit which has been stirred up by this strike must in the early future assume legislative form. Stringent legislation must be obtained against stock watering and the consolidation of so-called competing companies, and the power be distinctly lodged with the Attorney-General to proceed by mandamus against the telegraph or railroad 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 to the proposition for the establishment of a Government telegraph. It has impressed upon the public mind the growing necessity of such action by the Government, so as to afford that competition which cannot otherwise be maintained, and which is now plainly seen to be necessary to protect the public against the most serious interruption of business. In this way, then, has the telegraphers' strike, although unsuccessful in its immediate aim, been productive of much good in throwing light upon the monstrous pretensions of a monster monopoly which can afford to laugh at the public's plight and grow insolent over the distress of 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, 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 royal family, but they can only trace their lineage from Louis XIII. The birth of the Count of Chambord was marked by demonstrations of popular joy and royal favors. It was announced by the roaring of cannon, and crowds flocked to the Tuilleries to behold the "child of miracle." All Paris was ablaze with illumination. Royal clemency was granted to political offenders, and munificent favors were lavishly distributed. It seemed as if a brilliant future awaited the head of the elder branch of the Bourbons, who slept

lightly in the most sumptuous cradle, inlaid with ivory, precious stones and rare woods, that France had ever seen. The early years of the little Count were passed pleasantly enough, and as heir presumptive to the throne of France, luxuries were showered upon him. 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 was succeeded by Charles X., grandfather of Henry. The Revolution of 1830 soon followed, and by July of that year the Tuilleries were besieged by an armed mob. Charles X. lost his crown and formally abdicated in favor of his little grandson, the Count of Chambord, commanding Louis Phillip, Duke of Orleans, to proclaim the accession to the throne of the young Henry V. But Louis Phillip simply laughed at the order of the deposed monarch, and cleverly taking advantage of the crisis, proclaimed himself King instead.

Then began a life of exile for the young Count, defrauded of his crown and hunted from his kingdom. He flew, with his mother, the beautiful and accomplished Duchess of Berry, to England. From there he travelled through Europe, seeking exercise, experience and education. On several occasions he was driven from one country to another by imperial influence in France, until he finally settled down at Frohsdorf, when he married, in 1845, Marie Therese, eldest daughter of the Duke of Modena. No offspring resulted from this union. Unsuccessful indeed was the career 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 effected and Henry revisited his native country. Such was the ascendancy of the Royalists in the Assembly at the time, that had he been willing to make some concessions to modern thought and progress, he could unquestionably have exchanged his villa at Frohsdorf for the palace at Versailles. But he would not supersede the white flag and the principles of which it was the emblem by the tri-color, which is naturally regarded by the mass of Frenchmen as a symbol of the gains and glories of almost a century. In the manifesto which he issued on the occasion he said, "Henry V cannot abandon the white flag of Henry IV." This proclamation fell like a bombshell in the ranks of his supporters; it was taken practically as an insult to the contemporary history of France. It was a grave blunder and showed that the Count as a statesman, whose principles should have been those of reconciliation, was deficient in tact. In 1873 another occasion offered to mount the throne. A large deputation of the National Assembly waited upon the Count to induce him to leave aside *Le Fleur 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 France in entirety at his feet, and he declared he would come as a master, or not at all. Never did a sovereign assume a more unbending attitude, and history seldom shows an opportunity so remarkable as that which this pretender threw away. A strong Government was necessary for France. Bonapartism was almost extinguished by the disaster at Sedan. Gambetta and his clique had become unpopular for their prolongation of an unsuccessful struggle with Germany. The Commune by its excesses, had made the people detest the old revolutionary cries. The Orleansists had sunk their claims. One by one every obstacle to the throne had disappeared, but Henry proved stubborn, and refused to take the unobstructed path to the palace of his ancestor, and the one great chance which the Bourbons had had in fifty years disappeared in a single day. There was undoubtedly something impressive in this inflexible adherence to an idea, notwithstanding the most potent of seductions; but such stolid constancy is rather characteristic of those who endanger and ruin that 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 known as Louis Philippe, King of the French. If, however, the rules of feudal descent, which up to the beginning of the 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 of the Duc d'Anjou, who was a grandson of Louis XIV., and who is historically known to us as Phillip 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 Orleansist 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 Orleansist and Legitimist parties and the unwanted association of dynastic pretensions with liberal traditions would be viewed as an event of great moment in France, but it is invested with peculiar import at the present time when the credit of republican institutions is so severely shaken.

TO INCLINE TO REVOLT IS NO WRONG DOING.

Consistency does not seem to be characteristic of our contemporary, the Montreal Daily Witness. After sneering at the French *la mode* Bereforsd, agent of the Shaw incident in

Madagascar, the Daily Witness asks: "What however, was Mr. Shaw's crime if he was a Hova?" and our contemporary, answering its own query, says:—"Surely inciting the Hova to revolt was no wrong doing on the part of a Hova." We are happy to hear it and have no intention to dispute the assertion; but we want to point out to our contemporary that it does not always hold the same opinion about other people nearer home. To have the Witness formally declare that to incite the people to revolt is surely no wrong-doing on the part of one of them, is more than we were prepared for; in fact it is almost too much to realize.

This "patriotic" utterance sounds strange when we recall the many bitter denunciations it has heaped on the heads of certain Nationalists across the water, when they were engaged in less treasonable work than "inciting the people to revolt." Now, that it holds such radical views, and considers an incitement to revolt to be good and lawful, will our contemporary please make amends and retract all the naughty things it has said about fellow subjects of the British Empire who are engaged, remember, not in a treasonable, but in a peaceful and constitutional struggle for their rights? If the Witness refuses to comply with our request, or even to moderate the harshness and bitterness of its statements in the future when dealing with the Irish question, it will not, we hope, find fault with us, if we recall to memory that, on the 27th of August, 1883, it did solemnly declare that "to incite a people to revolt was surely no wrong doing." It may be proper to suggest to our esteemed contemporary that it take this "patriotic" utterance, paste it in its editorial skull cap and never lose sight of it, so that it may never be led into the temptation of contradicting and stultifying itself—"Surely inciting the Hovas to revolt was no wrong doing on the part of a Hova."

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 enfeathered. 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 amid 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 salutary explanation of the lessons they learn and the reading books they peruse.

It is only in Catholic schools that this all-pervading religious instruction is to be had 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 object-teaching, 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,

"Crouching 'neath the sheltering hedge, Or stretched on mountain fess, 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 throughout the school season. They should see to it that they do not loaf and idle away their time in the streets before and after school hours. They should insist upon making their children work with their hands morning and even-

O'DONOVAN ROSSA SPEAKS.

HIS RELATIONS WITH McDERMOTT.

Serious Charges Made Against the American Post Office Authorities—An Allegation that an Agent of the Department was Acting as a Spy.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 21.—The Eagle reporter called last night at O'Donovan Rossa's private residence. He was ushered into a room where the spoils of violence were comfortably seated upon a rocking-chair. He gave me with a daughter, pretty and well dressed, who was being dandled upon his knee. The domestic picture was in striking contrast to that which the reporter had seen upon the Rossa New York headquarters, where he was surrounded by bombs and enveloped by men who vowed direct vengeance for any disclosure of their hiding place.

"Mr. Rossa," said the reporter, "is it not time you said what you have to say about the McDermott business?" "I think I shall be able to talk soon," was the reply. "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." "Let me speak first about the charge that I took money from McDermott after I knew that he was a traitor. I did not know that he was a traitor until he had been exposed by the British Government. I sent over several amounts to him while he was in Europe upon his draft. I had a right to collect that check for \$25. It has been stated in print that the first check McDermott gave was not a good one. That is not so. He gave me a good check for \$25. I had no trouble. When he gave me the second check for \$30 I went over to the Fulton Bank and got the money. I was there when Ryan's man while I was getting that money."

"Then you believed in McDermott's treachery when you look at it?" "I did not believe he had turned traitor, but I had positive evidence that he had. I knew McDermott was 'bad' six weeks ago."

"How did you know?" "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 trip?" "Well, it was while he was in Canada that I ascertained the truth about the boy who had been his friend. 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. This was the first I knew of it. He in his 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 connected with the British Government. He said I should go to that man, who was 'straight,' in order to get it away."

"What do you know of Newcome and O'Brien?" "I know—mind you, I know—that Newcome is an English detective, and that O'Brien, who McDermott calls his foster son, is in his employ. Newcome was sent over here by the British Government to hunt evidence against our people. He is not a citizen. He was appointed to act as an agent at the General Agent and not by the postmaster 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 is suspicious, he sends out O'Brien to work it out."

"Are you sure of that?" "I am sure that I have written the following for my private use, and that the English detectives have had, and doubtless still have, the New York Post Office under their control for the purpose of detecting any correspondence of every Irish American of any prominence in the Irish movement at their mercy, is complete and perfect, and may be stated briefly as follows: The public is pretty generally convinced, from the columns and even pages of proof which the daily press has been publishing for the past two or three weeks, that O'Brien, late of Brooklyn and now a guest of Her Majesty Victoria, was a spy and informer on a certain circle of the Government. It has also been proved that he was operating with him in this intemperate work was one Matthew E. O'Brien, a half brother of McDermott. O'Brien was the son of the notorious O'Brien of the Dublin attorney, and came to this country some ten months ago as a spy and detective for the English Government. While O'Brien had McDermott, O'Brien's name was not connected with his work. He was himself working quietly in this city. It is not necessary to go into his different agencies in private life, but he was acting as a conductor on a second revenue amounting to \$500 a week, and he was also acting as a spy in the Post Office. O'Brien, accompanied by a well known Dublin Castle Yard detective, entered the office of L. E. Newcome, Post Office Inspector, and was directed to that official by the Dublin Castle Yard detective. Mr. Newcome is head of the Post Office Detective Service in this city. He holds his appointment direct from the Secretary of the Post Office at Washington, and is altogether independent of the Postmaster. He can go anywhere he pleases in the Post Office, examining what letters he pleases, to his own satisfaction, and none can question his right or authority. After this interview O'Brien excitedly wrote to McDermott, who was then in Canada, that he had been appointed to 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 then proceeded to write to me at this 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 his correspondents there, O'Brien was not employed regularly, but called very frequently and spent much time in and around the post office. The man who had been directed to McDermott 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, and he (O'Brien) had been introduced by this detective friend from the other side."

Have you the documentary proof to fasten the allegation upon Newcome?" "I have, and 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 never addressed to me."

"Why?" "Well, I was always afraid of McDermott, as I could not trust him. I had no letters addressed to my secretary, Mr. Joyce."

ANGLOPHOBIA IN FRANCE.

INTERNAL ANTAGONISM OF THE FRENCH TO ENGLAND.

The French republican press has no confidence in the results of that Anglo-French alliance which was the aim of the old 'opportunist class' policy. 'Since we made up our old quarrel,' says the *Evening*, 'we have rendered indispensable 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 pieces. Yet what has England done for us in return? She made use of the treaty of 1856; the fruit of the Emperor's erudition 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 stoically 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 to speculate upon the difficulties of our situation, interfere with our establishment in Tunisia, usurp our 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 ill-concealed jealousy, the devious cupidity, the bad faith of those who have never been so to 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 way which could provoke a semblance of enthusiasm; but so far from this the French Government, isolated as the ruler feels that France is, degrading the monarchical coalition

OF THE CONTINENTAL POWERS, THE PRESENT CABINET vary 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 trudging to England the blame of France's diminished prestige in Egypt. If M. Gambetta had been listened to, if M. Jules Ferry had been allowed his way, a French division would have been landed, simultaneously with the British regiments, at Alexandria. Alexandria would not have been burned by Arabi's out-throats, and England would not be now mistress of the valley of the Nile. It was the anti-opportunist who were responsible for that blunder, and if it depended upon them, Italy would be protectress of Tunisia, Cochinchina would be abandoned to the Annamites, and Madagascar would be given over to the English. No! the French did not go to Egypt because M. de Freycinet got frightened at a message from Berlin, when it just then pleased Bismarck that England should do something which might embroil the two warring nations, but not because such was the policy of the opportunist. Still M. Gambetta was, and M. Ferry is, a firm believer 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 *Evening*, above quoted, observes, '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 skillfully 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.

LORD 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, in London, has received a letter from the L. E. 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 Carey, the informer, would sail on the 'Kilimanjaro Castle.' What an anomaly on justice was this," says the writer of the letter. "Lord Hartington asking us to kill the man whom the Government had saved—to kill the man who, above all others, was primarily responsible for the tragic end of Lord Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke. It was Lord Hartington, too, who gave the information of the sailing of Hanlon, Keane and Smith, and it was through his instrumentality that his revenge was not allowed to end in Australia. In fact, the noble lord will carry his vengeance to its legitimate ending, and do all in his titled power to save the life and the liberty of O'Donnell, who rid the earth of the infamous Carey."

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice having 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, Catarrh, 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 human suffering, 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 cov

A PROTEST FROM BELGIAN BISHOPS.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 22.—The Cardinal-Archbishop of Mechlin and his five suffragan bishops have addressed a collective letter to the Senate, asking the members of the higher Chamber not to vote the new law enforcing military service upon students for the Church recently passed by the Belgian Chamber of Deputies. The bishops call attention to the antagonism which must necessarily exist between the vocation of the soldier and that of the priest. It often happens that God calls the earthly soldier into His sacred and anointed army. But, as a rule, camp life and the general routine of garrisons and barracks must be against the building up of that spiritual character which is necessary for a priest. In case of war priests can always make themselves useful by attending to the sick and wounded. To drive them into the tumult of the battlefield is as impolitic as it is unjust. The mission of the priest can never be to 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 ambulance as in the outpost; 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 REMAINS OF AN ALLEGED DISORDERLY HOUSE.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 23.—At Delphos, in this State, last night, a band of masked men numbering nearly one hundred, secured the fire engines of the town and armed with axes and other weapons, proceeded to a notorious place known as the 'Gold Dust House,' kept on the outskirts of the town by a hard character named George Hurtig. He had stood there for years, and the house and yard were filled with the refuse of his life. He had a large number of women, and a man yelling 'Fire!' and setting the fire engine in operation, attacked the building front with water. The inmates were chased out of the rear doors and the mob proceeded to destroy the windows, doors and furniture with their axes and other weapons. Hurtig's loss will be \$2,000. He fled with his family to the neighboring town of Lima and will prosecute the town for damages. The Delphos citizens say that Hurtig's place was a public nuisance.

VERA, THE NIHILIST.

Oscar Wilde's New Play—How the Aesthetic Playwright Fared at the Union Square—What the New York Critics Have to Say About It.

The New York Sun says:—Mr. Oscar Wilde made his first appearance as a dramatist last night before a big, good-natured, and, in large part, a respectable audience. The stoking rant that runs through five acts of 'Vera' was listened to patiently, and the few flashes of something like wit that illuminate it were liberally applauded. The course and common kind of cleverness that Mr. Wilde has in abundance, and which showed itself in the winding up of each of the dreary lengths of talk with a startling tableau, brought down the gallery. Certain passages, not apparently remarkable for anything, were also applauded and laughed at together by those who considered that exemplified Mr. Wilde's variety of innocuous. 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. 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 locks and in ordinary evening dress. He advanced to the footlights looking a little scared, and retired, 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 in copied after Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt's new Fifth Avenue residence.

'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 defect 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 Zar is made a lovesick swain, who talks sentiment.

The play was mounted and costumed most elegantly, and the applause of the audience was frequently 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 do the performance there were loud cries of 'Wilde,' 'Oscar,' and the poet with his short locks appeared in the arms of the Zar's palace and bowed himself backward from the footlights 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 heretofore 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. Although the people in the parquet were well behaved and unobtrusive, the folk in the gallery were there for a purpose. They apparently had an idea they must applaud vehemently all the time, and especially to about '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 SAID.

It was perhaps too much to ask that any audience should be 'real good' from half after seven or eight until a quarter to twelve. At all events nothing but the regard in which Miss Prescott and some of her support are held by the public saved the play from merciless gazing, and the last act especially, which developed an immense fund of laughter and provocation. In one scene Mr. Morrison, the new crowned czar, is visited at midnight by Vera, the Nihilist, who has sworn to kill him. He sleeps, his magnificent crown on a table whence any one could steal it. She enters. He wakes. Instead of stabling an embracing scene is presented, which works up gradually but with earnestness to a tableau with kisses. The opportunity was too good to be lost. The boys said 'Ah! the sober-minded said 'Oh?' and presently the whole house burst into a roar.

THE HERO OF FORT MEX.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF A BRITISH ADMIRAL—LORD CHARLES BEREFOORD GROSSLY INSULTS THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR AT A DINNER PARTY—THE WINE-DRINKING 'ROBBERMAN' COMPELLED TO LEAVE THE HOUSE BY THE BRITISH OFFICERS PRESENT.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A great social and diplomatic scandal has just transpired. M. Waddington, the French Minister to London, was given a special entertainment and dinner at the house of a noble lady at her summer retreat at Cowes, on the Isle of Wight. The occasion was graced by the presence of the Prince of Wales. The French Minister was accompanied by Admiral Keppel. Everything went well and merrily until after the ladies retired from the table and the cigars and light wines were brought in for the gentlemen. The conversation

IRLAND'S CAUSE IN AUSTRALIA.

NOTABLE LETTER FROM A NOBLE BISHOP.

The following letter was addressed to Mr. Redmond by his Lordship the Bishop of Goulburn:—Dear Mr. Redmond.—In your mission of necessity you have met stern opponents, and most likely you feel a little surprised at it. If I am any way, feel surprised. About three years ago I was at Westport in Ireland. I observed and learned it to be usual with the country people about to walk barefooted until near the town, carrying their shoes, which they then put on for use when in the town. The reason was because one pair should serve them for several years. Their dress showed poverty and their dwellings were sure to show it more. These poor people were the tenants of a nobleman who has a grand mansion near Westport, who, I heard, receives in rents £20,000 a year, resides in London, and rarely visits his property about Westport. Of the £20,000, perhaps about £1,000 is spent in Ireland, the rest goes to London. I was twenty-seven years ago a curate

AN IRISH SQUIRE'S DAUGHTER.

CROSSES THE OCEAN WITH HER FATHER'S COACHMAN—HIS INHERITANCE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—For the past three years the Smith divorce case in various passages has occupied the attention of the Newark Court of Chancery, and yesterday it came up again before Vice-Chancellor 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 Dublin. The elopement enraged the family that two of the brothers pursued the elopers to Dublin, armed with blunderbusses, to blow out Smith's brains. This tragedy was averted by the secrecy of the bride and groom, who remained hiding for three days in a cellar, and finally, under the cover of darkness, stole on board a sailing vessel, passage having been secured by a friend of Smith's, at Mrs. Smith's expense. They landed in New York, and soon after came to Newark, where Smith opened a saloon, and his wife kept boarders. After a time the green-eyed monster took possession of the husband, and he charged his wife with unfaithfulness to her marital vow, and various vices 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.

Starting disclosures of Smith's infamy were revealed yesterday. Another conspiracy was established, in which figured Henry 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 quarreled after the arrangements were completed and Smith refused 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-opened in that court to admit the testimony in favor of the woman so cruelly wronged. The Vice-Chancellor said in effect that sufficient evidence had been given to establish the fact that Ziruth in his dealings with Lammerson was the agent of Smith.

OBITUARY.

St. Joseph's Parish, Huntington, has lost one of its most worthy and esteemed members in the death of Thomas Murphy, which took place on the 16th inst. Mr. Murphy was well known by hemorrhage of the lungs and died after three days' illness. He was consoling in his death, and he left behind him the spiritual comforts of the holy Catholic Church. 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 eulogistic terms; and the funeral cortege of over one hundred weepers, 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 the reward offered 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 a truly affectionate father. He died in the prime of life, at the age of 49 years, and another sad illustration of the universal fact that—

Leaves have their time to fall
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath.
As stars to set—but all
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death!

IRLAND'S CAUSE IN AUSTRALIA.

NOTABLE LETTER FROM A NOBLE BISHOP.

The parish is very hilly. Two noblemen were the proprietors of a large portion of it—one Irish, and one English. Both proprietors were managed much after the same manner. A lease was given for twenty-one years, and at the close the rent was raised according 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 to attend 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 proffered to 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 failed 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 counted 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. Parnell'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.

THIS IS A LITTLE SURPRISING.

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 Parliament 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 chastity. You are working affectively 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,
J. E. EDMOND, Esq.
Note—Cheque for £10 is enclosed for your mission.

A North Carolinian has asked permission from the Post Office Department to send four-pound cans of whisky by mail. He says they will be easy to handle, and there will be no breakage, and that it will break up a lot of blockading through the country, and throw freight money into the postal office.

IRON LOVERS, STEEL DRAWERS, BRASS TARE BEAM. JONES OF BIRMINGHAM. BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND. 2 800V

Health is Wealth!

DR. J. C. WEST'S NERVOUS AND BRAIN TREATMENT. A guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Epilepsy, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity and Idiotism, Memory Loss, Premature Old Age, Paralysis, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spasmodic torments caused by over-exertion of the brain, Fits, Epilepsy or over-indulgence in any of the above. Each box contains one month's treatment. One Dollar per box or six boxes for five Dollars; sent by mail post paid on receipt of price. With each order receive our free home remedy. Guarantees issued only by—
B. E. McGALE, Chemist,
303 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.
BEWARE OF cheap imitations.

SAFE. CURE. FOR THE KIDNEYS, LIVER & URINARY ORGANS. THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER. There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by restoring the cause—whatever it may be. The great authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by diseased kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where WARNER'S SAFE CURE has achieved its greatest reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all kidney, liver and urinary troubles; for the distressing disorders of women; for Biliousness, physical trouble generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of impostors, imitations and concoctions sold as the best and safe. For Diabetes ask for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. For sale by all dealers.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Toronto, Ont., Rochester N.Y., London, Eng.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

Ontario Pulmonary Institute, No. 125 Church Street, Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, Toronto, Ont. M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M.D., M.C.P.R.O. Proprietor.

Ontario Pulmonary Institute.

Permanently established for the cure of all the various diseases of the Head, Throat and Chest. Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Catarrhal Ophthalmia, (Sore Eyes), and Catarrhal Deafness. Also, Diseases of the Heart, under the PERSONAL direction of Dr. Williams, the PROPRIETOR. The only institute of the kind in the Dominion of Canada.

All diseases of the respiratory organs treated by the most improved Medicines. Inhalation, combined, when required, with proper constitutional remedies for the nervous system, stomach, liver and bowels, etc. In CATARRH—Inhalations dissolve the hardened concretions that form in the nasal passages scatter inflammation, heal all ulcerated surfaces and cure every case of catarrhal affection, no matter how long standing or from what cause it may arise. In THROAT DISEASES—Inhalations remove granulations, disengage tonsils, soothe inflammation, heal ulcerated sore throat, restore the voice when lost or impaired, and arrest all acute cases of diphtheria, quincy, etc., with amazing rapidity. In BRONCHITIS—Inhalations perform wonders by restoring the mucous membrane to a healthy state, loosen the mucus, soothe the cough and effecting entire cures in the most obstinate cases, whether in the acute or chronic form. In ASTHMA—Inhalations immediately arrest the paroxysms and effect entire cures in every case by removing all unnatural obstruction and by relaxing and restoring the mucous membrane of the air cells to their normal condition. The cures are usually permanent.

In CONSUMPTION—Inhalations loosen the phlegm, ease the chest, soothe the irritation of the blood, assist assimilation, remove consolidation of the lungs, empty and heal cavities with wonderful promptness, arrest hemorrhages, stop all waste of the system, soothe pain, overcome all shortness of breath and, in fact, cure all the earlier and very many of the later stages of consumption after all hope of other means is past.

By the system of Medicated Inhalations Head, Throat and Lung Affections have become as curable as any class of diseases that afflict humanity. The very best of references given from all parts of Canada from those already cured. If possible to call personally at the Institute write for "List of Questions" and "Medical Treatise."

Address: ONTARIO PULMONARY INSTITUTE, 125 Church street, Toronto, Ont. P. S.—We employ no travelling doctors. Mention Montreal Post and True Witness.

N. H. DOWNS' ELIXIR. VEGETABLE BALSAM. ELIXIR. Has stood the test for FIFTY-THREE YEARS, and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases, young or old. SOLD EVERYWHERE. Price 25c. and \$1.00 per Bottle.

DEVICICE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 138. Dame Marie Rose Bayard, Plaintiff, vs. her husband, Heliodore Leriche dit Lassonde, Defendant. The Parish of Visitation de sainte Recollet, District of Quebec, in and for the County of St. Charles de Lotbiniere, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

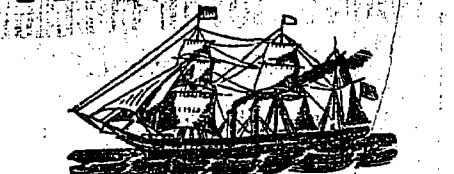
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 164. Dame Georgiana Chamberland has instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband, J. C. de LORMIER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

TEACHERS WANTED—TWO. Female Teachers wanted, holding elementary diplomas, and good references. For further particulars apply to the REV. FRANK MOUNTAIN, F.S., St. Colabaud, Co. 24 Mountains, F.S. No woman in America should fail to accept of this offer.

WOMAN AT WORK! The best Magazine in the world for women, published at \$1 a year, will be sent on trial till Jan. 1, 1884, for only 10c. Stamp for copy. Terms: Agents, Woman at Work, Brattleboro, Vt.

KINGSTON WOMEN'S Medical College! Will be opened October 2nd, with staff of nine professors affiliated with Queen's University. For particulars apply to the REV. FRANK MOUNTAIN, F.S., Chairman of Board; or to the REV. FRANK MOUNTAIN, Registrar, Kingston, Ontario, Canada. Write for prospectus.

Allan Line.



Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Mails.

1883 - Summer Arrangements - 1883

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engine, Clow-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water tight compartments and are equipped with all the speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practice and experiment can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

Table with columns: Tonnage, Commanders, and ship names like Sardinian, Circassian, Polynesian, etc.

The Shortest Sea Route between America and Europe, being only five days between land to land.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY AND QUEBEC MAIL SERVICE.

Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive and land mails and passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, and are intended to be despatched.

Table with columns: FROM QUEBEC, ship names, and dates.

Table with columns: RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC, Cabin, Intermediate, and Steerage.

THE STEAMERS OF THE GLASGOW AND QUEBEC SERVICE

Table with columns: ship names and dates.

THE STEAMERS OF THE Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service

Table with columns: ship names and dates.

THE STEAMERS OF THE Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, Galway, Queenstown and Boston Service

Table with columns: ship names and dates.

Persons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at lowest rates.

An experienced surgeon carried on each vessel.

Berths not secured until paid for.

For freight, passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Canal Street, New York.

H. A. ALLAN, 87 State Street, Boston, and 25 Common Street, Montreal.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine Banks Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels.

It is an infallible remedy. It is especially rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as a preventive of all the most dangerous diseases.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

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

It is an infallible remedy. It is especially rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as a preventive of all the most dangerous diseases.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold by Professor Holloway's Establishment, 53 Old Street, London, E.C.

N. B. - Advice given at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4 P.M.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD, And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months.

DIPHTHERIA CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and External Use).

MAKE HENS LAY

KERRY, WATSON & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS, MONTREAL.



FARMERS NEEDING ANY FARM IMPLEMENT!

COSSITT'S, 81 McGill Street, Montreal.

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

30 DAYS TRIAL DR. DYES' VOLTAIC BELT



BEFORE - AND - AFTER Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial.

DESTRUCTOR OF HAIR!

ALEX. ROSS' DEPILEDATOR Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury.

IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR

A NEW DISCOVERY. For several years we have furnished the Dairyman of America with an excellent article.

WILL NOT TURN RANCID. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made.

WELLS, RICHMOND & CO., Rochester, N.Y.

HILL'S MANUAL! IN THE WORLD'S GREAT BOOK

OF SOCIAL AND BUSINESS FORMS, HAS OF SOCIAL and BUSINESS FORMS, HAS OF SOCIAL and BUSINESS FORMS.

310,000 COPIES in the U. S. and Canada.

THE 37th EDITION - just out of press; contains in addition to the vast amount of information, useful to everybody in every country.

BAIRD & DILLON, Publishers, 219 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

MOSHANE BELL FOUNDRY

Manufacture those celebrated CHIMNEYS and BELLS for Churches, etc.

THE NUTMEG CARD CO., CLINTON, CONN.

send 50 nice Chromo Cards with name of 10 cents.



WOMAN CAN SYMPATHIZE WITH WOMAN.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAKNESSES, including Leucorrhoea, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PROLAPSUS UTERI, &c.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS in the World.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will cleanse every vein of the system.

CONSUMPTION!

THE MONARCH POTATO DIGGER has been in use for the last 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 ONLY VEGETABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

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

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

None genuine without the trade mark package.

HOW O'DONNELL SHOT HIM.

The True Story of the Death of Infanter Captain O'Donnell 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 that O'Donnell, when he discovered at Cape Town that Carey was on board the "Kinfauns Castle" exclaimed, "I had known that he was on board I would have swung for him."

HOW TO TELL GENUINE FLORIDA WATER.

The true Florida water always comes with a little pamphlet wrapped round each bottle, and in the paper of the pamphlet are the words, "Lanman & Kemp New York," water marked or stamped in plain transparent letters.

DYING AT THE AGE OF 164.

A CLEVELAND MAN WHO WAS WITH THE IRISH INSURGENTS IN 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 Bryon, Mayo county, Ireland, in 1719, and was probably one of the oldest persons in Ohio.

FRANCE AND CANADA.

EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY TO CARDINAL GUIBERT FROM CANADIAN BISHOPS.

The Paris correspondent of the Liverpool Times writes:—The Bishop of Trois Rivières has written to the Archbishop of Paris to express his agreement with the letter of the Archbishop and Bishops of Canada expressing their sympathy to Cardinal Guibert in the midst of persecution in those latter days.

A POTATO DIGGER.

The Monarch Potato Digger has been in use for the last 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.

A MYSTERIOUS SKULL.

St. Catharines, Aug. 22.—While Mr. Wardell was engaged in unloading corn from the hold of the burned steamer "Glenfinlas" this morning he came across a human skull.

NEBVOUS PROSTRATION, vital weakness, debility from overwork or indigestion is radically and promptly cured by that great nerve and brain food known as Mack's Magnetic Medicine.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Indigestion from Overwork.

Dr. DANIEL T. NELSON, Chicago, says it is a pleasant and valuable remedy in indigestion, particularly in overworked men.

HEALED BY FAITH.

A CRIPPLED 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 limbs.

THE ST. CROIXIA SOCIETY.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 22.—The official reception by the Mayor of the choir and other invited guests of the American St. Croixia Society took place yesterday morning.

ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.

On the appearance of the first symptoms—general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night sweats and cough, prompt measures of relief should be taken.

LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, D. C., Feb. 19th, 1882.

KIDNEY DISEASE.

Pain, Irritation, Retention, Incontinence, Deposits, Gravel, &c., cured by "Buchupalpa," \$1.

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.

FLIES AND BUGS.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, lophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Bats," 15c.

DECLINE OF MAN.

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

EPPE'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of our selected COCOA Mr. Eppe's has provided our breakfast tables with a deliciously flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

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

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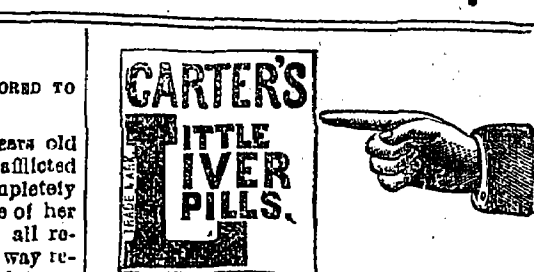
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CURE SICK HEADACHE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles that attend a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c.

ACHE

Is the base 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 Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action cause all who use them, in trials at 25 cents; five for \$1 sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Stadistics compiled by the Catholics 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 your most eminent physician Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curling all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly "Some form of Hops!"

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians: "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 ailments peculiar to Women?"

And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu."

Ask the same physicians: "What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, material fever, ague, etc.," and they will tell you: "Mandrake or Dandelion!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable

And compounded into Hop Bitters such a

Even Mr. Gladstone 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. G. Downes' Vegetable Balaemic Elixir, by express. I have a bad cold, as has almost everyone else here, but cannot find the Elixir, which I use frequently at home, and consider 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, JOHNSON & LORR, Burlington, Vt. Downes' Elixir 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.

Pain, Irritation, Retention, Incontinence, Deposits, Gravel, &c., cured by "Buchupalpa," \$1.

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

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 Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale everywhere. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal.

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 education in the schools of that city.

Eppe's COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of our selected COCOA Mr. Eppe's has provided our breakfast tables with a deliciously flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal ailment by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—Eppe's Service Cocoa. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (1 lb and 1 lb) by grocers, labeled JAMES EPPE & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England. Also makers of Eppe's CHOCOLATE BARS.

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CONFERRING OF THE PALLIUM.

(Continued from first page.)

It is ensured by the living presence of the Holy Ghost ever since that day of Pentecost when He came down from heaven on the apostles with His manifold gifts.

THE SAME MINISTRY FOR THE SALVATION OF MEN,

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.

and through the great commemorative Eucharistic sacrifice of His body and blood, the Mass, which He first celebrated at the Lord's Supper the night before.

ONE OF THE REGULAR LINKS IN THAT PASTORAL CHAIN,

He communicated full authority to not in His name as is clear from the following text: "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."

cents per hundred pounds, and on malle ninety percent. ad valorem, or ten cents per hundred pounds.

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL. THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET opened a little better and continued fairly steady up to one o'clock.

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The movement of staple goods has not increased to any extent during the week, but the fine barney weather has inspired hope and confidence where, and the fall trade promises well.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

Dealings in horse flesh continue very moderate, not because of lack of demand, but solely owing to the great scarcity of desirable animals on sale.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

Prices of shipping cattle were firm at 54c to 64c, offerings being light. Freight rates are firm at 44.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

For pig iron the market has been very dull. We quote—Eglington \$18 25; Dalmenington \$18 50; Summerston \$18 50; Galtair and Calder \$20 25 to 20 50; Langston \$21 25; and Ontario \$21 75.

ANOTHER CONVERT.

A PROMINENT AMERICAN RITUALIST EMBRACES THE ROMAN CATHOLIC FAITH. PARIS, Aug. 23.—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 Mathew, under the direction of Cardinal Archbishop Guibart.

THE "CANADA GAZETTE."

OTTAWA, Aug. 24.—The "Canada Gazette" contains the following appointments:—Peter J. Locheur of Montreuil; Lennox Passage, N.B., and George Alexander Jamieson of Ship Harbor, N.B., to be preventive officers in Her Majesty's Customs; Charles McCabe, a commissioner of police for the Province of Ontario and Manitoba and District of Keewatin, to be a commissioner under the Act of 1869, as amended by the Act of 1870, for the following localities: Algoma Mills to Callander Station, and from Sudbury Junction to River Flat; George Fry, landing water at Victoria, B.O., to be surveyor; Robert Gillies to be harbor master at East Bay, N.S.

misses' do, 70c to 90c; children's do, 60c to 80c. LEATHERS.—Sole leather meets with slow sale for all kinds except plump selections of B. A. sole, which are scarce and wanted at our outside rate.

AGENTS WANTED!

Teaching Truth. Bibles, Prayer Books. Glories of Mary. Life of Christ. Faith of Our Fathers. Life of the Blessed Virgin. Lives of the Saints (Illustrated). Life of O'Connell. History of Ireland. Glories of Ireland. Household Book of Irish Eloquence. The Irish National Library. Moore's Poetical Works. Speeches from the Dock. New Ireland. Ireland of To-Day. Father Burke's Sermons and Lectures. Mirror of True Womanhood and True Men as we Need Them. Treasure of Pious Souls.

NOTES ON LIVE STOCK.

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 most exposed parts, and should be carefully watched for any disorder which may come.

BIRTHS.

NORRIS—On the 27th inst., the wife of Charles Noble of son.

MARRIED.

JACKSON—LAW—In this city, August 28rd, 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.

DIED.

QUIGLEY—In this city, on Wednesday, 28th inst., Martin Quigley, a member of the Young Men's L. & B. Association, aged 29 years and 7 months.

W. F. SMITH.

SMITH—On the 25th inst., at 103 St. Hubert street, Helena Mary, infant daughter of Charles F. Smith.

W. J. MARTIN.

MARTIN—On Sunday, 26th August, Joseph Martin, aged 63 years 11 months and 17 days.

reeling. The roots should not heat at any time while stored, and the frost should be cut out when the dew is on. After curing for a few days, the grain is ready to be threshed.

THE MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE

MONTREAL, P. Q. An International Collegiate and Business Institution, directed by Prof. T. RUSSELL. Commercial and Classical Courses. Diplomas with Honorary Titles and Degrees conferred upon successful graduates.

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