Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XXXV.-NO. 4.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1884.

PRICE --- FIVE CENTS.

BISHOP O'FARRELL

the Growth and Condition of Catholicity in the United States.

The Right Rev. Bishop O'Farrell, of Tren-ton, N.J., was present on the 17th ult., at the distribution of prizes to the students of Sea-Seaforth, near Liverpool-a blendid institution which is conducted by the splendid institution which is confidence by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Mary—and be-ing requested by the Very Rev. Dean Kelly buildress the assembly after the Rishop of Liverpool, Right Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, he defrerel an exceedingly apposite speech.

GREAT CATHOLIC INSTITUTION IN LIVERPOOL, After a few happy preliminary remarks, he sid: I wish to offer to His Lordship the the pessession of so glorious an establishment sthis. You sometimes hear boasts of what embled. I do not know one that would equalit in all the beauty of its parts, and I material part of the institution may be continued in its present glory, but especially that the inner building, if I may so speak, may be developed in a still greater proportion.

CATHOLICITY IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

To me, coming from America, where our great battle is for Catholic education, it is a source of joy to assist at any distribution like this, and to see that the Catholics in oth countries-in the Old World and in the New -are animated with a great desire to developeducation in the best possible manner. And though separated by the waters of the mean, we are all united in that one thought of making Catholic education the great work of our ministry. In America, perhaps, even more than here in England, the battle is a evere one for us, for in England you have till the old Christian traditions which the cople of England have kept in spite of their paration from the Church. You have all emoral restraints, all the domestic relations, haps, better preserved than in our country. With the boundless liberty that we enjoy, whout the traditions of Catholic teaching, in battle is a harder one. We have to fight est infidelity more openly than you have, at I trust that the battle will be a sucesful one, as I trust it will be a successful

RE EFFORT NEEDED NOW THAN EVER BEFORE. And we will take courage in the New rid from all the victories that you will gain in the Old. Every struggle that you nake encourages us to do the same, as I trust all the victories that we shall gain in the New World will give more courage and strength o the Catholics in the old countries. We are mited together in the Old and New World a this great question, feeling that without Catholic education the future would be a back and dreary one. Without a home-mining first, and then without a Catholic raining in the schools, the Catholic Church would lose many of her children. The curant of infidelity is sweeping so strongly over ill the nations to-day that Catholics are nd to make greater efforts than ever they ound to make greater efforts than ever they did before to resist that torrent which is reeping so many away.

DEMER DIFFICULTIES OF CATHOLICITY IN AMERICA.

I am sure it will give you pleasure to know that I should be able to state that we are gaining ground every day in America. Our schools are full, our churches are growing, and we are better able to keep pace with the airements of the immense population that we have. There were days long gone by when the Catholic Church lost many of her children in the United States. She lost them because she had no one to take care of them. There were few priests, few Bishops, very few chools, and so the Catholics thrown suddenly from the Old World upon the great plains of America were, many of them—not the old ace, but their children—gradually absorbed in the stream of irreligion that was flowing serywhere. They had no churches to go to, as schools to attend, and the priests were far way from them.

HOLDING HER OWN HERE NOW. Is it any wonder that we lost years ago?

at don't believe the statement, my friends, hat we are losing to-day. We are holding ar own, thank God, and we shall hold it still are in the future. The Catholic Church is losing in that country where freedom is omuch proclaimed, and she proves there, as he has proved every where, that the freer a ntry is the more glorious is her career. It under despotisms that she has to fear; then she has the free will of the people to people to the to, the Catholic Church has nothing to head. And I say openly that we are gaining trywhere. Of course, there are losses everyro-in the best-regulated country there h losses—but they were never so few as they Me to-day in America.

SOME OF FROUDE'S CALUMNIES.

I will give you an example from one who considered an enemy; and fas est hoste doceri-it is right to learn from an me is well known in England, and who beand pretty notorious in America—Mr. James attacny Froude—wrote an article a short ago in the North American Review on The Catholic Peril, in the United States." asserted that in the old times, because, re were no schools, and there were few ches, the Catholic Church lost a great mber; that the children of the emigrants mber; that the children of the emigrants are being. Americanized and made are of the nation, hand, that there was no danger from the Church that time. "Now," said he of the word where the children is the children of the said he of the

he exaggerated our present advantage in or-der to frighten the American people. "And der to frighten the American people. then," said he, "now as the Church is so strong in the United States, the American people will lose their liberties, for the Catholic Church will come out in her true colors as being the enemy of all liberty." There is the argument-that because we had our schools we could not possibly lose our children; and he made the assertion that we were not losing, but gaining !

THE GERMS OF A GREAT INSTITUTION.

It will be a pleasure to you-for we are the same race-the Church unites us both, and the waters of the Atlantic are no separation between us to day -to know, that as you are raising the Cross upon the ruins of the Church in the old country, we are carrying it over Bishop, my congratulations on this day. I and that it has been raised high everywhere to agree the present on this by those who speak the constitutions. the plains of America, where it was unknown, by those who speak the English language. That Church will, indeed, be a great Church, the possession of so glorious an establishment the possession of so glorious an establishment the possession of so glorious an establishment that Church will, indeed, be a great Church. The subject is one very dear to me reare doing in America, but I should be glad and finding myself among thee united to me to be able to say that we had anything to in so great a measure, in race, and language, one send with the institution in which we are and religion, I felt certain it would give you is sembled. I do not know one that would joy to know that our Church is growing great wish that not only the physical part—the say that you have the germs of a great insti-material part of the institution may be conand prosperous. And here to you I would

It is for you to make it so. Remember that the walls will not make a great building. You may have marble walls and beautiful halls, but it is the children that make a great institution; and I am sure the children here give promise that they will become great scholars—that they will grow in wisdom as they will grow in grace—and thus prove to the world around us that the Catholic Church is the true mother of education as she is the true guardian of children. To the Bishop I again offer my congratulations, and I shall ask my own people to pray that I may sec some day in that little Diocese of Trenton an institution like this. I look forward with hope to seeing there—and it would be a great joy to me to behold before I die—something even on a small scale that will remind me of the great institution wherein I had the honor of being present at Seaforth.

GROWTH OF CATHOLICITY IN THE OLD WORLD. Bishop O'Farrell was present at the laying of the first stone of St. James's Church, Marshlane, near Liverpool, on Sunday, July 20th, and following the Bishop of Liverpool delivered an address which was very cordially received. He remarked that he could not day, for the wonderful growth which was characteristic of that parish, and which was so well described by the Bishop of Liverpool, seemed to him a picture of the growth of American towns and congregations. He had no idea that in the Old World he should find such growth and so much prosperity in the Catholic Church. Of course, in America, where everything had to be built up, and where the growth was so extreme, so continuous, it was natural that parishes very small fifteen and twenty years ago should be large to-day. But that in a city like Liverpool there should have been such a growth of Catholicity as has been described, was certainly marvelous to him.

THE GLORIES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. It gave him great pleasure, and he re-joiced to be able to proclaim—as he would proclaim when he returned home-how the Church was growing here in strength and in numbers and in intelligence everywhere. He nced not say that on such an occasion as that they felt they were providing for the general welfare of the country, and were contributing, at least, their full share to the general growt of morality and religion. They knew all that the Catholic Church could do for the growth of the country. They knew what she could do for the intellectual development of the minds of her children; and still more what she could do for the moral growth of the population. But those outside the Church did not yet realize it; and it was by ceremonies such as that they were brought face to face with the great truth that the Catholic Church was the great teacher of mankind; that in the past ages she had been the mistress and the teacher of all the generations of men; that she was the glory of England in past days, and that she would, perhaps, before many generations went by, be the glory of England in the future. To her the world was indebted in past ages for all that constituted the true greatness of a nation-for the moral honesty, the integrity, the patriotic devotedness of the

children of the land. IMPORTANCE OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

It was by the teachings of the Catholic Church they were promoted. From the place in which they were now assembled would go forth the highest lessons of morality and re ligion. In the schools all that could help to make their children good, faithful citizenshonest and true men, pure and good women
—would be taught. The school was the portico of the Church, and it was from the school, he might say, that the young were brought into the Church. The school was the great source of light and strength for the young, and if they would not think it importinent of a stranger to offer the suggestion he would advise them to make every sacrifice in order to put their children at school, and to loave them there as long as they could. That was their great battle ground every where. In America, in Europe, in Australia the battle of education was being fought The children were being torn away from the Church by infidelity and heresy.

LOSSES TO THE CHURCH IN AMERICA THROUGH

WANT OF SCHOOLS.
They could not take the old people, who were too firm, but they tried to take away. the children. They had in past years sucwe schools everywhere ipriests are multiply deeded in many parts of America, and thence mind, and drove off. Thompson jumped in all the Bishops are able to superintend every the growth of the Church there was not as his buggy and gave these, begging her to fulthe distance was an exciting the growth of the cought to have been. It lost many, fit her promise. The mace was an exciting live of the young thirty years ago. The Catholics falling is a superintend every the growth of the cought to have been. It lost many, fit her promise. The mace was an exciting the young thirty years ago. The Catholics one in full view of the congregation and the grated. He exaggerated our losses at his buggy and gave these, begging her to full the growth of the young thirty years ago. The Catholics one in full view of the congregation and the grated. He exaggerated our losses at his buggy and gave these, begging her to full the growth of the young thirty years ago. The Catholics one in full view of the congregation and the grated. He exaggerated our losses at his buggy and gave these, begging her to full the growth of the young thirty years ago. The Catholics one in full view of the congregation and the grated. He exaggerated our losses at his buggy and gave these, begging her to full the growth of the young thirty years ago. The Catholics one in full view of the congregation and the grated. He exaggerated our losses at his buggy and gave these, begging her to full the growth of the young thirty years ago. The Catholics one in full view of the congregation and the grateful years ago. The Catholics of the young thirty years ago. The Catholics of the years are the years and years are the years are the years are the years and years are the years are years.

could not injure States in the early days, and | and they had to grow up, therefore, in an atmosphere of religious indifference; they had to go to schools where either no religion or a contrary religion to theirs was taught, and what could the children do? Many of the old people, of course, were to be blumed for the supineness and carelessness; yet in reality the circumstances were so strongly against them that perhaps God would excuse them. But there was the young generation going away. It was the slaughter of the innocents in the worst sense; it was the slaughter of immortal souls; it was the slaughter and destruction of those who, if they had grown up with a full knowledge of their religion, would, with all their American independence, have raised the banner of Catholicity so high that it would be waving over every part of that great land to day.

> SACRIFICES OF CATHOLICS IN LEHALF OF EDUCA-TION.

Now, however, the Catholics of America were trying to do, and were pretty able to do, what Catholics were doing here in a better way—to get all their children into the schools and have them trained in all the secular knowledge that would fit them for their position in life, and at the same time to have them trained in that moral of love for their Faith that would sustain them in all the future battles of life. They were proving in England, as American Catholies were trying to prove, that the Catholic Church, in-stead of being opposed to learning, made more sacrifices for it than any other body in the world. Nowhere else had the poorest been called upon to build schools when the whole power of the State was against them; nowhere else were people paying taxes as Catholies were in America—for the public schools first, and then for their own schools. What but the love, the deep love of knowledge and of true education, would enable their people to bear this double burden as they were bearing it, and would bear it, until their fellow-countrymen in America opened their eyes to the injustice of taxing people for conscience' sake, for it came to that at the end. In conclusion, His Lordship remarked on the advantages which the Church enjoyed in laboring in free countries, and said he felt, though an American, that nowhere was the Catholic Church freer than under the flag of England.

FRUITS OF THE HOLY FATHER'S ENCYCLICAL.

(From the San Francisco Monitor.) We are glad to learn from our European and American contemporaries that the Eucyclical of the Sovereign Pontiff against the Masonic sect is everywhere bearing good fruit. In some parts of France, Great help feeling he was almost in America that Britain, Ireland, and Germany, considerable Masonry and become, reconciled to the Church. To such glad tidings the Monitor is happy to add the fact that even in China the effect of the Encyclical has resulted in restoring to the Christian ranks many who were led away by the false light of the Masonic mirage. The following letter shows that the subject of Masonry has attracted attention even in the East, and there, as elsewhere, we see from the favorable result that the discussion of this theme invariably tends to prove the truth of the maxim that 'truth is mighty and will prevail," and also that the Papacy still retains the power to wield a wonderful influence for the regenera tion of mankind throughout the whole Christian world:

Shanghai, China, June 23, 1884. "Editor of the Monitor: Dear Sir, The recent Encyclical of the Pope on the subject of Masonry and its kindred and affiliating organizations, has created a most favorable impression among foreigners of all nationalities at these ports. Efforts put forth few days ago in the local press in defence or justification of such organizations were promptly met by such convincing and over-whelming rejoinders that they dropped flat to the ground without a leg to stand upon, helplessly floundering in the mire at the foundation of such institutions-out of which many have, and no doubt many more will be brought to plunge into the living waters of God's truth in His Church, never to return to the ranks of the orders that would envelope His light in darkness and colinse the benignant influence of His Church on the spiritual and temporal affairs of men.

Among the number, I was very happy to earn from his own lips this morning when crossing Garden Bridge over the Soochow Creek, is Dr. Sloan, well-known in California in former years, a Grand High Priest of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of this district! He has renounced the order, and is no longer a Free Mason! The very name of his exalted position in the order, taken in connection with the principles and practices of the craft, fully justifying and confirming the awful truth of the Pope's witness against its religious aspect, that it is 'nothing more nor less than to retain a certain absurd view of the Divine Nature while denying its truth.' I inclose my card, and have the honor to be, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

A CHASE FOR A BRIDE.

SHE CHANGES HER MIND AT THE CHURCH DOOR AND RIDES OFF WITH AN OLD LOVER.

EATON, Ind., Aug. 28.—The congregation gathered at a school house near here on Sunlay expected to witness the marriage of Miss Annie Poore and Joseph Thompson. The attendance was accordingly large. At the appointed hour Miss Poore appeared in a buggy driven by a young man recognized by many as a former lover. Soon afterward Thompson arrived in a buggy with the minister, and slighted. Miss Poore remained in her bug-gy. When asked to slight she coolly told her expectant lover that she had changed her mind, and drove off. Thompson jumped in

EVENTS IN EUROPE.

The French Congress at Versailles-A Notorious Blasphemer-Vacant Episcopal Sees -The Belgian Liberal's enmity towards the Church.

Paris, Aug. 18.—The correspondent of the Liverpool Cathotic Times writes: People who from curiosity or duty were obliged to assist at the so-called Congress of

Versailles will not soon forget their impressions. It is not certain that France has reached her lowest stage of parliamentary life. There may yet be a revival of the Commune, and the secret secieties of the Continent may signs of repentance. The programme of this be anxious to make further advances towards revolution. But as a spectacle the Congress was discouraging enough. It was clear from the first that the revision of M. Jules Ferry was nothing but a diversion against the Extreme Left. The first days of disturbance proved. The reporter of the Revision Committee was publicly insulted. M. Clovis Hugues and M. Lagnerre have had it all their committees. all their own way, and M. Andrieux has been the master of the situation. Happily, Conservatives and Catholics have been dignified in their attitude. M. Chesnelong, the eloquent Senator of the Right, avoided all exagger tion. When twitted by his political adversaries as a "grand seigneur," who had learnt nothing and forgotten nothing, he rushed to the tribune and indignantly deposit the second tion. nied the accusation. "Although a Royalist and a Catholic," he exclaimed, "I am one of the people, and I owe my fortune to hard work. I do not make use of the working-classes to make my own political fortune. What I promise then, I hope and resolve to fulfil." Even the Extreme Left could not help listening to this sincere politician with respect. One of the other chief incidents of the Congress was the speech of Monseigneur Freppel The eloquent Bishop of Angers reminded the Assembly of the strange caprices of France. What Congress does so flippantly to-day it may undo in a few years. If a Republic becomes powerless to benefit the nation it may yet be replaced by a Constitutional Monarch. To the ques-tion of who was the real heir to the throne, the Bishop bravely replied that the Comte de Paris was the lawful successor of the Comte de Chambord. Hereupon a storm arose. M. Floquet threatened the Orleans Princes with banishment, and it is not impossible that the threat may be carried out. But the name of the Comte de Paris has been mentioned, and the record will go down to posterity. The effect of the Congress will be trilling and its decision will have no moral weight. It is remarkable that any attempt to radically change the French Constitution has always been followed by still greater changes. The plebisette of Napoleon III. was the foreplebiscite of Napoleon III. was the forerunner of disaster and overthrow. A constitution the chief element of which is the abolition of public prayers, will not be the harbinger of good things. France is still Catholic. The best speeches at the Congress were made by Catholic orators, and the Papal Nuncio occupied the place of honor in the Ambassador's Gallery. Monsignor di Rende sat out the debates of each day, regardless of the stilling heat. During the most tumultuous scenes his handsome and impassive face gave no sign of what was going on within. Amongst the other ambassadors there were mingled looks of pity and contempt. Every now and then the disturbance was so great that M. Le Roy-

might yet make what in France is called an

evolution.

er, the President, put on his hat and left his

chair, whilst some of the spectators looked

round to see whether a general with his troops

were about to enter the large hall to clear away

the political rabble and bring the Congress to

its senses. A summary proceeding of this kind

might have cost the general in question

his head. But in France all is possible; and

when the evil effects of the Congress begin to

be felt, a military saviour may yet come to

the front. The present majority is weak and

venal. But if it could be convinced that the

era of rewards and decorations was over it

Madame Leo Taxii. Madame Jogaud, better known as Madame Léo Taxil, and the wife of the most blaschemous writer living, has been declared a bank The visitor to Paris who sees in every street offensive and obscene attacks upon re ligion, in the shape of prints and pamphlets, might imagine that the trade was a thriving We have now a consoling proof that Parisian Catholics never buy this literary garbage, and that the sale to the bitter enemies of the Church is not enough to vich a profit. Jogrand, alias Léo Taxil, was the friend of Garibaldi. He has parodied the Holy Scriptures, and written pages of blasphemous ribaldry against our Blessed Lord. The adorable Sacrament of the Altar, the Blessed Virgin, and the Saints. His calumnies may be estimated by his senseless production en-titled "The Amours of Pius IX," for which he was prosecuted by the Mastai Ferretti family, and condemned in costs. He has been expelled from the Literary Association, and is now eking out a subsistence by writing obscene and diasphemous feuilletons for inti del French newspapers. His failure is a ter-rible lesson to those who vainly imagine that the road to fortune lies through apostacy and disloyalty. Leo Taxil has long ago reached the stage of infamy, and this will speedily be followed by that of obscurity and oblivion.

French Rishopries.

No less than four French Episcopal Sees are vacant; and the nominations to them cannot fail to be interesting at a moment when the French Church is passing through a crisis of persecution and governmental bad faith. The colonial see of Guadaloupe has brought out all the firmness of the Holy See. No less than nine Government candidates have been refused and the Nuncio has been requested to explain that the Holy Father will never appoint a Bishop who does not unite in himself. all the necessary qualities.

Radicalism in Relgium As might have been forstold, the modera-tion of M. Malou, the chief of the new Bel-gian Cabinet, has not been effectual in disgran Capinet, has now been encount in discorder of marriage arming the enmity of the spurious Liberals in regard to the sacrament of marriage.

whose programme is the de-Christianizing of Belgium. Monsignor Agnozzi, who is now at Santa-Fé de Bogota, is the Prelate who will probably have the difficult task of representing the Holy Father in Brussels. The struggle will be a long and bitter one. Although thoroughly Catholic, the lowns of Belgium contain secret lodges all pledged to destroy the influence of religion. Even in Bruges the number of "Solidaires" is about two hundred, and amongst these are several members of the Municipality. The "Solidaires" take an oath to die without the consolations of religion, and ask their brethren to surround their deathbeds if they show any sect is, of course, the severance of all diplomatic relations with the Vicar of Christ and the foreible secularization of schools. But in Belgium Catholics are less half-hearted than their brothers in neighboring countries, and it is pleasing to note that the Catholic de monstrations have been far more successful than those of the Liberals. It is probable that the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Holy See will be followed by the raising of Archbishop Goossens, of Malines, to the purple.

WITCHCRAFT IN BLOIS.

HOW A FRENCH FORTUNE TELLER ACTED

AS A GUARDIAN ANGEL. The ancient city of Blois has lately been visited by a sorceress, whose experiences have suddenly been brought to a standstill by her arrest. In June last Mmc. Duval, an old lady carrying on a farming business in the neighborhood, went to Blois market, and while there was accosted by the fortune teller, whose assurances forecasting approaching troubles led her into the witch's con-fidence. Since ne code malis was the watchword of both friend and client, the bourgeoise took her newly found acquaintance home and the latter at once set to work. The sage, remarking that money brings money, instructed her to deposit all the money and bank notes she had in a chest of drawers. The old woman, who was very thrifty, acted accordingly, and to increase no doubt the outlay of capi tal, she tore up those tiles of her bedroom under which were concealed a sum of money, and futhermore borrowed several thousand francs, besides eight thousand francs from her notary. Everything now was in favor of the sorceress, whose final instruction was on no account to touch cr even set eyes on the golden harvest, as the who would pass the night near it as a guardian angel. The next day circumstances obliged the august visitor to leave for a few days at most. During that period, however, the charms of deception were not to be latent, as a powder of whitish color was left for the old lady to hurn on a well heated stove, and the inhaling of the vapor would doubt less complete the enterprise. Mmc. Daval, strange to say, believed everything and obeyed all to the letter. No sooner was the powder of whitish bue brought into use than an explosion occurred, and the house took fire. Assistance was soon on the spot and the flames got under, but Mme. Duval was found to be much injured, though her recovery is anticipated. Needless to add that the spiritualist had both taken charge of the cash and intended concluding the campaign by asphyxiating her victim so as to east aside

CACERES ENTERS LIMA.

STORM OF BULLETS, IN WHICH 150 PER-SONS WERE KILLED.

CHORILLOS, Peru, Aug. 30, via Galveston. -In Lima yesterday there was a storm of bullets for over six hours. Caceres entered the city with a rabble, who yelled and fired in the greatest disorder. The night before, all the Government troops were withdrawn into the cuartel and the palace, and the entry of Caceres, although not unexpected, was somewhat of a surprise. His men captured the cuartel and the Churches of Mercel and San Augustin, from which they kept up a fusilade. They also attacked the Guadalupe station. About 150 persons were killed in Mercaderes and Bodegones streets, and near the Palace square, where the fire was hottest. Finally. the Government troops made a sortie Carceres was accomand drove out the mob. panied by about ninety horsemen. They appeared to have been travelling all night, and were not in condition to fight with troops well fed and fresh from their beds. Three hundred prisoners were taken. Carceres escaped. The German proprietor of a eigar store was killed while looking from a balcony. All the telegraph wires were cut for miles outside of the city, and no trains ran.

Nothing occurred at Chorillos. The cable staff are all right. Heavy guns were heard for some hours, but no news as to the locality of the firing has been received up to 9 a.m. All is quiet this morning in Lima. Dead men and horses are being removed, and pools of blood cleared up. The fight in the San Augustin Church proceeded with closed doors. Caceres is said to have 1,300 disciplined troops, who were to have attacked Callao. These may return. Last night there were no guards in the streets; all were in the cuartel and palace.

THE DIVORCE ENCYCLICAL.

Rome, Aug. 29.—The encyclical letter of the Pope, directed against the action of the French Government in adopting the new divorce law, is ready for promulgation. The Pope reminds the French that he has already frequently admonished the people against laws He instructs the bishops in the various did ceses as to the course they should pursue in order to maintain the principles of the Church

MR. SEXTON ON BLAINE

THE PARNELLITE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT INDORSES THE HURLBERT LETTERS.

New York, Aug 30 .-- Messrs. Thomas Sex-New Yerk, Aug 30.—Atessis. Riomas Sexton, of Dublin, and William Redmond, of Wicklow, who are well known as Parnellite menders of the British Parliament, were found yesterday at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, where both gentlemen seemed to be entimined their stay of You'ver and You'ver waterjoying their stay at New York's nearest watering place. The day was superb, and the two Irish Parliamentarians took the full benefit of it under the broad piazza of the hotel in company with two young friends from this city. They were loud in their praise of things Amori-

can generally, and expressed regret that their stay on these shores would be so short.

"You know," observed Mr. Sexton, "that we must leave for Ireland by next Saturday. We are sorry for this, and I especially; but perhaps soon again it may be in my power to revisit this grand country, where so many hundreds of thousands of Irishmen have found homes and a new country. We are to speak at an Irish meeting on Friday night, and the next evening will see us on shipboard. We cannot prolong our stay because we must be at home before the opening of Parliament, in the begin ning of October, and, I assure you, we shall have little enough time at our disposal to arrange the plans which our party have in view."

"You have no political suspects in prison nov

in Ireland, I suppose?"
"They have all been released long ago. The quieting down of the country, under the belief that Parliament was going to do something of importance for it, as well as the action of the Parnellites at Westminster, caused the suspects to be released."

"Did not American intervention in favor of

those who were citizens of this country have much to do with releasing several of them?"

Both Parliamentarians smiled incredulously, and Mr. Sexton said: "I am afraid the American government or its representatives forgot, in a measure, that Irish-Americans sofourning in their native land during the year 1881 had any rights which 'a British peeler was bound to respect. No doubt, the intentions of the government were all very well; but the regrettable thing in those cases was that the good intention which the government may have inwardly entertained assumed small force in expression until too late in the day.'

THE CULPABILITY OF BLAINE.

"Mr. Sexton, have you read Mr. Hurlbert's letters that are being published in the Herald?"
"I read the first and the third, but missed the second. I enjoyed the reading of them for they are ably written. They are argumentative and logical throughout. Starting as they must have started, from sound premises, I do not see that there is an escape from the consequences of their conclusions. Then, too, Mr. Hurlbert gives a number of extracts from Mr. Blaine's own letters, which speak for themselves."

"Do you think that Mr. Blaine neglected to enforce the rights of Irish-Americans who were

imprisoned under Mr. Forster's Coercion act in

1881?"
"Whatever may be my opinion on this particular point it would hardly be seemly for me to give it expression now. I am, as you know, quite a stranger to America and its politics, and for me to say that any particular member of the government three years ago was more culpable than another in this matter would hardly answer just at the present junc-ture. I have no hesitation in saying that according to my reading of international law the rights of Irish-Americans were neglected in those days. For instance, you have the cases of the men Boynton and Welsh, it was admitted that these persons were citizens of the United States, and yet the American govern-ment—Mr. Blaine was Secretary of State at the time-allowed them to be thrown into prison and to languish there for a long while, without deman-ling, as it should have done, their immediate trial or release. It might be said—as in point of fact Lord Granville did say—that the citizens of the United States could not expect to be placed in a better position in Iroland than were those of Her Britannic Majesty at the time. This position is quite a fallacious one. The British Parliament might pass a dozen coercive laws to operate against their own subjects, but not against those of a friendly foreign Power. In accordance with the comity of nations and the well recognized provisions of international law England was bound either to try or release those American prisoners, and as she did not do it voluntarily I think that the government of this country was altered to the recognition of the country was altered to the countr together wrong in no making a prompt and energetic demand for their release or trial. I feel certain that under similar circumstances England would have had her subjects out of jail or known the reason why. I felt sorry then, and do now, that a thing like this could happen; for, knowing as I do the vast power of this great land it seems absurd that its Secretary of State, or anybody else, should permit its citizenship to be brought into contempt abroad.

"MINISTER LOWELL'S WEAKNESS." "Your argument, Mr. Sexton, points at

Blaine."
"If I am right in saying that the cases of American citizens imprisoned in Ireland were not promptly attended to by their own government, Mr. Blaine must come in for his share of the blame, whatever this may be. I think, however, that Mr. Lowell has incurred his part of the responsibility. He is an estimable literary gentleman, of refined tastes, and as such deserves everybody's respect and con-sideration; but as a diplomat I do not think him any match for Earl Granville. This noble-man has been in the diplomatic service for about forty years. During that period he has been to almost every court in Europe, and is able to cope with the most diplomatic of their statesmen. He possesses the blandest smile and the most winning manner imaginable, and it is not too much to suppose that he overmathed Mr. Lowell because, indeed, he was his master. But why it was that the American Minister, in a despatch to his own government could commit so unprecedented an act as to say of men who had not been tried, 'they are not less guilty than the others,' is a thing which not less guilty than the others, is a thing which I can never understand. It is extraordinary to me how the Secretary of State could tolerate such language from the American representative in London. Certainly it was not until after the accession of Mr. Frelinghuysen to office in the State Department that Trish-Americans who found themselves obliged to stay for awhile in Tracked diving these troublons those felt and Ireland during those troublous times felt any benefit from their American citizenship."

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Canadian Government replying to a memorial of the ranch bolders of the Western States asking for free dom to import cattle through Canada to England, refuse to grant the request, as there will

be a risk of introducing a disease.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer.

Seldom does a popular remedy win such a strong hold upon the public confidence as has HALL'S HAIR RENEWER. The cases in which it has accomplished a complete restoration of color to the hair, and vigorous health to the scalp, are innumerable.

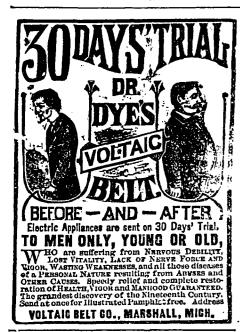
Old people like it for its wonderful power to restore to their whitening locks their original color and beauty. Middle-aged people like it because it prevents them from getting bald, keeps dandruff away, and makes the hair grow thick and strong. Young ladies like it as a dressing because it gives the hair a beautiful glossy lustre, and enables them to dress it in whatever form they wish. Thus it is the favorite of all, and it has become so simply because it disappoints no one.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

Has become one of the most important popular toilet articles for gentlemen's use. When the beard is gray or naturally of an undesirable shade, BUCKINGHAM'S DVE is the

PREPARED BY

R. P. Hall & Co., Nashue, N. M. Sold by all Druggiete.



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—Superior Court. No. 203. Dame Eugenie Perreault, of the City of Montreal, wife of Pierre aux liens Marien, of the same place, trader, duly authorized à estér en justice against her said husband, Detendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 23rd August, 1884. T. & C. C. DELORIMIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.



KIDNEY-WORT

THE SURE CURE KIDNEY DISEASES. LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES.

PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I ever used." Dr. P. C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt. "Kidney-Wort is always reliable." Dr. R. N. Clark, So. Hero, Vt. "Kidney-Wort has cured my wife after two years suffering." Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun Hill, Ga.

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES t has cured where all else had failed. It is mile out efficient, OERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but

harmloss in all cases.

(3) It cleanses the Blood and Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

PRICE, \$1.00 LIQUID OR DEY, SOLD BY DRUGGESTS. Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Burlington Vt.

K DNEY-WORLD and the state of the section of the second section of the section

 $\mathbf{W}^{\mathtt{I}}$

are no blanks.

\$5

YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE

Imperial Austrian Vienna City Bond. these bonds are shares in a loan, the interest which is paid out in premiums four times yearly. Every bond is entitled to

FOUR DRAWINGS ANNUALLY. until each and every bond is redeemed with arger or smaller premium. Every bond must draw one of the following premiums, as there

4 Bonds @ 200,000 florins. - 800,000 fl. 1 Bond @ 50,000 1 Bond @ 30,000 2 Bonds @ 20,000 " — 50,000 " " — 30,000 " 2 Bonds @ 10,000 -20,0002 Bonds @ 5,000 20 Bonds @ 1,000 **— 10,000 "** -- 20,000 12 Bonds @ 12 Bonds @ - 4,800 " - 3,600 " - 6,000 " 300 " 24 Bonds @ 140 " 130 " 2560 Bonds @ 2360 Bonds @ -358.400

- 306,800 " Together 5,000 bonds amounting to 1,649,600 florins. The next Redemption takes place on the

FIRST OF OCTOBER.

And every Bond bought of us on or before the 1st of October is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Outinclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing. Balance payable in monthly in-talments. For orders, circulars, or any other nformation, address

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.. 60 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York City.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874. The above Government Bonds are not t be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, as lately decided by the Court of Appeals, and do ot conflict with any of the laws of the United

N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw is in the True Witness,

3-tf

WHERE THE SUMMER EVER REIGNS

Through the fields of scented clover, With a lingering sad refrain, Comes the wind from haunts elysian With its southing sighing strain— Where the shades of eye are densest, And the uplands looketh dim There the meadow-bird is thrilling To the day her vesper hymn;

THE STATE OF THE CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF

Paths of gold, and floods of crimson Gleameth from a land afar, Where the misty dim horizon Winds its fateful mystic bar; Winds its fateful mysuc par;
Through the paths of fading splendor,
With a blush that never wanes,
Comes the nymph of youth's fair dreamland
Where the summer ever reigns;

Snowy arms with May-flowers aden, Swaying bells of wintry white Violets from recesses—gathered Where their beauty shunned the light— Modest field-flowers, royal dahlias— Chastened lilies crown the lot; While 'neath beds of half-blown roses. Peeps the blue forget-me-not.

Beauteous flowers in dreamland gathered; Blooming once in vanished spring; Memories of the sunlit places, That our fancies hoped to win—

When the tide of life is ebbing, May it drift to sunny plains, And a grave in some bright valley Where the summer ever reigns. GRACE O'BOYLE, Ottawa.

THE LATEST DYNAMITE HOAX. It was known that a certain smart U. S. young man had studied chemistry for six months; had ordered a sectioned hand-bag and sailed for England. It was subsequently ascertained that he had made several visits to a clock and watch maker before leaving. The cable was used to cause his arrest on arrival and a trio of metaphysicians were summoned to open the bag, which, in view of probabilities, were regarded as patriotic heroism of the highest order. The official verdict reported 23 samples of Johnston's Fluid Beef, 10,000 circulars, 4 shirt collars, and a box of tooth-picks.—

The Salvation Army is petering out in England. Its stale war cry has perceptibly dwindled, and its receipts have fallen off immensely.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered Liver. Only one pill a doze.

Clements R. Markham, a London author ity on arctic questions, commends Greely's work as valuable and says the research must

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more or less subject to derangement 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.

ARRIVAL OF ABBE HOGAN.

THE DISTINGUISHED PRIEST EXPLAINS THE OBJECT OF HIS VISIT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Among the passengers who arrived from Liverpool yesterday was the well-known Abbe Hogan of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, at Paris. The Abbe's profound attainments as theologian and teacher of that famous institution are known throughout the Catholic world. He has come here at the request of the Superior General of the Order of St. Sulpice, Father Icard, to take charge of the seminary of that name recently completed in Boston.

in stating his sentiments to a reporter rela tive to America, the Abbe remarked that he looked upon the United States as the Ireland of the future-that bigger Ireland to which so many of his countrymen resorted. "I am, "an enthusiastic Irishman, and I thank God for it. I shall immediately enter upon my work. I have been teaching and preparing young men for the priesthood for many years, so when I reach Boston I shall enter the new seminary to commence the old

The Abbe will remain a few days at the rectory of St. Patrick's Church, Brooklyn, before leaving for Boston.

An order-in-council has been passedamend ng the order of 13th March, 1879, respectng lobster fishing by extending the time for ten days in the Province of Quebec and Prince Edward Island, the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, N. B., and that part of Westmoreland lying on the north strait, and the counties of Inverness, Antigonishe, l'ictou, and those portions of Colchester and Cumberland, N. S., lying on the Strait of Northumberland.

EPPS'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 preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins, (4th and 1th) by grocers, labelled, "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homocopathic Chemists, London, Englan

Fast Potato Digging THE MONARCH POTATO DIGGER Saves its cost yearly, FIVE TIMES OVER, to every farmer. Guar-anteed to Dig Six Hundred Bushels a Day! SENT ON Agents Wanted

Write postal card for FREE elegantly illustrated Catalogue, in Six Brilliant Colors, that cost us \$2000 to publish. Manaych Manufacturing Co., Chicago, ILL.

St, Marys Carriage Man'f g Co'y (INCORPORATED.)
Capital. \$48,000. A Division o Surplus Stock will take place of

OCTOBER 22nd, 1884. SUBSCRIBE NOW SHARES FOR SALE \$2 EACH

This is the best investment in the Country. Send fo osnoctus and full particulars to JAR. THOMPSON. H. A L. WHITE,

President. Marys, Ont TAGENTS WANTED BIG COMMISSION.

BY CHARLES READE.

or of "It's Never Too Late to Mend," Griffith Gaunt." "Hard Cash," "Put Yourself in His Gaunt." "Hara Place," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XX .- CONTINUED. And with that he showed Bartley's order

and signature. Hope bit his lips, merely said: " He will rue it."

Burnley sidled away; but Hope cried to one or two men who were about: "Keep a sharp lookout on him, my men; your lives are not safe whilst he's in the

mine.' Burnley leaned insolently against a truck, and gave the men nothing to observe; the next minute in bustled the honest miner at whose instance Hope had come down the mine, and begged him to come and visit the shoring at once.

Hope asked if there were any other men there; the miner replied in the negative. "Very well, then," said Hope; "I'll just take one look at the water here, and I'll be at

the shoring in five minutes." Unfortunately this unwary statement let Burnley know exactly what to do; he had already concealed in the wood-work a canister of dynamite and a fuse to it to last about five minutes. He now wriggled away under cover of Hope's dialogue and lighted the fuse, then he came flying back to get safe out of the mine, and leave Hope in his death-trap.

But in the meantime Grace Hope came down in the cage, and caught sight of her father, and came screaming to him: "Father! father!"

"You here, my child !" "There's a plot to murder you! A man called Burnley is to cause an explosion at the old works just as you visit them."
"An explosion," crid Hope, "and fire-

damp about! One explosion will cause fifty. Ring the bell! Here, men! danger!" Then there was a rush of men. "Ben Burnley is firing the mine!"

There was a yell of fury; but a distant explosion turned it to one of dismay. Hope caught his daughter up in his arms and put her into a cavity.

"Fly, men, to the other part of the mine! he cried. There was a louder explosion. In ran Burnley, terrified at his own work, and flying

to escape. Hope sprang out upon him. 'No, you don't; living or dead, you are the last to leave this mine!" Burnley struggled furiously, but Hope

dashed him down at his feet. Just as a far more awful explosion than all took place, one side of that amphitheatre fell in, and the very earth heaved. part of the shaft fell in upon the cage, and upon many poor miners who were hoping to escape by it; but those escaped for the pres-ent who had obeyed Hope's order and fled to another part of the mine, and when the stifling vapors drifted away there stood Hope, pale as death, but strong as iron, with the assassin at his feet, and poor Grace crouching and quivering in her recess.

Their fate now awaited these three--a speedy death by choke-damp, or a slow death by starvation, or a rescue from the outside under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, since there was but one shaft completed, and that was now closed by a mountain of

CHAPTER XXI.—BURIED ALIVE.

The explosions so tremendously loud below were but muffled sounds at the pit's mouth; but, alas! these muffled sounds, and one flash of lurid flame that shot up into the air, told the tale of horror to every experienced pitman and his wife, and the cry of a whole village went up to heaven.
"The calamity spread like wild-fire. It

very soon found its way to Clifford Hall, and the deputy ran himself with the news to Mr. Bartley. Bartley received it at first with a stoney glare and trembled all over; then the deputy, lowering his voice, said:
"Sir, the worst of it is, there is foul play

in it. There is good authority to say that Ben Burnley fired the mine to destroy his betters, and he has done it; for Mr. Hope and Miss Hope—that is, Miss Bartley that was—are both there." He added, in a broken voice: "And if they are not buried or stifled it will be hard work to save them. The mine is a ruin.'

Bartley delivered a wild scream, and dashed out of the house at once; he did not even take his hat; but the deputy, more selfpossessed, took one out of the hall, and fol-

Bartley hurried to the mine, and found that several stout fellows had gone down with their pick-axes and other tools to clear the shaft, but it must be terribly slow work, so few men could work at a time in that narrow

Bartley telegraphed to Derby for a more powerful steam-engine and experienced engineers, and set another gang to open the new shaft to the bottom, and see if any sufferers could be saved that way. Whatever he did was wise, but his manner was frenzied. None of his people thought he had so much feeling, and more than one of the quaking women gave him a kind word. He made no reply; he did not even seem to hear. He wandered about the mine all night, wringing his hands, and at last he was taken home almost by force. Humanity overpowered prejudice, and Colonel Clifford came to the mine to see if he could be of any use to the sufferers. He got hold of the deputy, and learned from him what Bartley was doing. He said he thought that was the best course, as there would be division of labor: but, said he:

"I am an old campaigner, and I know that men cannot fight without food, and this work will be a fight. How will you house the new comers ?

"There are forty-seven men missing, and the new men can sleep in their cottages. "That's so," said the Colonel; "but there the wives and the children. I shall send sleeping tents and eating tents, and provisions enough to feed a battalion. Forty-

seven lives!" said he pityingly.
"Ay, sir," said the deputy, "and such lives, some of them; for Mr. Hope and Miss Mary Bartley—leastways that is not her name now: she's Mr. Hope's daughter." "Why, what has she to do with it?"

"I am sorry to say, sir, but she is down in the mine !" "God forbid," said the Colonel,

noble girl dead, or in mortal danger!" "She is, sir, and"-lowering his voice-' by foul play."
Then, seeing the Colonel greatly shocked

and moved, he said: "And I ought not to keep it from you, You are our nearest magistrate. The young lady told me at the pit mouth she is Mr. Hope's daughter."
"And so she is."

"And she said there was a plot to destroy her father in the mine by exploding the old workings he was going to visit. One Ben Burnley was to do it—a blackguard that has a spite against Mr. Hope for discharging him.

But there was money behind him, and a villain that she described to us—black eyebrows, a miners, but not to any one that I love, and face like a corpse, and dressed in a suit of that you have learned to respect," that you have learned to respect, "that you have learned to respect," that you have learned to respect, solemnly, have been mistaken, or she might have warn. "the mine was fired by foul play."

LOVE AND MONEY ed Mr. Hope in time; but now it is to be seen that there was no mistake and she had not time to warn him. The deed is done; and a darker deed was never done, even in the dark

Colonel Clifford groaned.

After a while he said : "Seize that Ben Burnley at once, or he will soon leave this place behind him." "No, he won't," said the deputy.

in the mine: that is one comfort; and if he comes out alive his life won't be worth much, with law on one side of the blackguard, and

Judge Lynch on the other." The first thing," said the Colonel, "is to save these precious lives. God help us and

them:' He then went to the railway, and wired certain leading tradesmen in Derby for provisions, salt and fresh, on a large scale, and for new tents. He had some old ones stored away in his own house. He also secured abundance of knives, forks, plates, buckets, pitchers, and jugs, and, in short, he opened a commissariat. He inquired for his son Walter, and why he was late. He could learn nothing to Walter had mounted a hunter, and left word with Baker that he should not be home till eight o'clock.

"John," said the Colonel, solemnly, am in great trouble; and Walter is in worse. I fear. Let nobody speak to him about this accident at the mine till he has seen me.'

Walter Clifford rode to the Lake Hotel to inquire after the bracelet. The landlady told him she had sent her husband over with it that day.

"Confound it!" said Walter, "why, he won't know whom to take it to."
"Oh, it's all right, sir," said she, "My Sam won't give it to the wrong person, you may be surë."

"How do I know that?" said Walter; and pray whom did you tell him to give it to?"
"Why, to the lady as was here with you." "And how the deuce is he to find her? He does not know her name. It's a great pity you could not keep it till I came.'

Well, sir, you was so long a-coming."
"That's true," said Walter; "let us make the best of it. I shall feed my horse, and get

home as quickly as I can " However, he knew he would be late, and thought he had better go straight home. He sent a telegram to Mary Bartley: "Landlord gone to you with bracelet," and this he signed with the name of the landlady, but no uldress. He was afraid to say more, though he would have liked to put his wife upon her guard; but he trusted to her natural shrewd-He mounted his horse and went straight home, but he was late for dinner, and that vexed him a little, for it was a matter Colonel Clifford was particular about. He dashed up to his bedroom and began to dress all in a hurry.

John Baker came to him wearing a very extraordinary look, and after some hesitation

"I would not change my clothes if I were you, Mr. Walter.

"Oh," said Walter, "I'm too late, you know; in for a penny, in for a pound."
"But, sir," said old John, "the Colonel
wants to speak to you in the drawing-room." Now, Walter was excited with the events of the day, irritated by the affront his father had put upon him and Mary, strung by hard riding, etc.; he burst out, "Well, I shall not go to him; I have had enough of this—badgered and bullied, and my sweetheart affronted-and now I suppose I am to be lectured again. You say I am not well, and bring my

dinner up here."
"No, Mr. Walter," said the oid man gravely; "I must not do that. Sir, don't you think as you are to be scolded, or the angel you love affronted; all that is over forever. There has been many a strange thing happen-ed since you rode out of our stable last; but I wish you would go to the Colonel and let him tell you all; however, I suppose I may tell you as much as this, that your sweet heart is not Mary Bartley at all; she is Mr.

Hope's daughter.
"What!' cried Walter, in utter amaze-"There is no doubt about it, sir," said the

old man; and I believe it is all out about you and her: but it would not matter, for the Colonel he takes it quite different from what you might think. He swears by her now. I don't know really how that came about, sir, for I was not there; but when I was dressing the Colonel he said to me, 'John, she's the grandest girl in England, and an honor to her sex, and there's not a drop of Bartley's blood in her.''

"No," said John Baker, gravely.
"No!" said Walter; what then;

"It's trouble." "Trouble?" said Walter, puzzled.

"Ay, my poor young master," said Baker, tenderly; sore trouble, such trouble as a father's heart won't let me or any other man break to you whilst he lives to do it. I know my master. Ever since that fellow Bartley came here we have seen the worst of him; now we shall see the best of him. Go to him, dear Master Walter. Don't waste time in talking to old John Baker. Go to your father and your friend,"

Walter Clifford cast a look of wonder and alarm on the old man, and went down at once to the drawing-room. His father was standing by the fire. He came forward to him with both hands, and said: "My son!"

"Father," said Walter, in a whisper, 'what is it?" 'Have you heard nothing?"

"Nothing but good news, father--that you approved my choice,"

"Ah, John told you that." "Yes, si.r."
"And did he tell you anything else?"

"No, sir; only that some great misfortune s upon me, and that I have my father's sym-

"You have," said the Colonel; and would to God I had known the truth before! She is not Bartley's daughter at all: she is Hope's daughter. Her virtue shines in her face ; she is noble, she is self-denying, she is just, she is brave; and no doubt she can account for her being at the Lake Hotel in company with some man or other. Whatever that lady says will be the truth. That's not the trouble, Walter; all that has become small by comparison. But shall we ever see her sweet face again, or hear her voice?"
"Father," said Walter, trembling, "you

terrify me. This sudden change in your voice that I never heard falter before; some great calamity must have happened. Tell me the worst at once." "Walter," said the old man, stand firm

do not despair, for there is hope." "Thank God for that, father; now tell me

all."
"Walter, there has been an explosion in the mine-a fearful explosion; the shaft has fallen in; there is no getting access to the mine, and all the poor souls there are in mor tal peril. Those who are best acquainted with the mine do not think that many of them are destroyed by the ruin; but they tell me these explosions let loose poisonous gases, and so now those poor souls are all exposed to three deadly perils; choke-damp,

and the state of the state of the state of

"Is it possible?"
"It is believed that some rival owner, o else some personal cremy of William Hope bribed a villain to fire some part of the mine

The state of the s

that Hope was inspecting."
"Great Heavens!" said Walter; can such villainy exist! Poor, poor Mr. Hope; who would think he had an enemy in the world?"
"Alas!" said the Colonel, "that is not all. His daughter, it seems, overheard the villain bribing the ruffian to commit this foul and terrible act, and she flew to the mine directly. She dispatched some miners to catch

that hellish villain, and she went down the mine to save her father." "Ah !" said Walter, trembling all over. "She has never been seen since."

The Colonel's head sank for a moment on nis br**east.** Walter grouned and turned pale.

"She came too late to save him; she came in time to share his fate." Walter sank into a chair and a deadly palor overspread his face, his forehead and even

The Colonel rushed to the door and called for help, and in a moment John Baker and Mrs. Milton and Julia Clifford were round poor Walter's chair with brandy and ether and salts, and every stimulent.

He did not faint away; strong men very seldom do at any mere mental shock. The color came slowly back to his cheeks

and his pale lips, and his eyes began to fill with horror. The weeping women, and even the stout Colonel, viewed with anxiety his return to the full consciousness of his calami-

"Be brave," cried Colonel Clifford; be a soldier's son; don't despair; fight; nothing has been neglected. Even Bartley is playing the man; he has got another engine coming up, and another body of workmen to open the new shaft as well as the old one.' "God bless him!" said Walter.

"And I have an experienced engineer on the road, and the things civilians always for-get—tents and provisions of all sorts. We will set an army to work sooner than your sweet-heart, poor girl, shall lose her life by

any fault of ours."
"My sweetheart!" cried Walter, starting suddenly from his chair. "There, don't cling to me, woman. No man shall head that army but me. My sweetheart! God help me-SHE'S MY WIFE."

CHAPTER XXII.

REMORSE. In a work of this kind not only the external incidents should be noticed, but also what may be called the mental events. We have seen a calamity produce a great revulsion in the feelings of Colonel Clifford; but as for Robert Bartley, his very character was shaken to the foundation by his crime and its terrible consequences. He was now like a man who had glided down a soft sunny slope, and was suddenly arrested at the brink of a fathomless precipice. Bartley was cunning, selfish, avaricious, unscrupulous in reality, so long as he could appear respectable: but he was not violent, nor physically reckless, still less cruel. A deed of blood shocked him as much as it would shock an honest mun. Yet for him, was open, and darting into a little now through following his natural bent too grove of shrubs that was close by, groveled far, and yielding to the influence of a remorseless villain, he found his own hands stained with blood-the blood of a man who, after all, had been his best friend, and had led him to fortune; and the blood of an innocent girl who had not only been his pecuniary benefactress for a time, but had warmed and lighted his house with her beauty and affec-I tion.

Busy men, whose views are all external, are even more apt than others to miss the knowledge of their own minds. This man, to whom everything was business, had taken for granted he did not actually love Grace Hope. Why, she was another man's child. But now he had lost her forever, he found he had mistaken his own feelings. He looked round his gloomy horizon and realized too late that he did love her; it was not a great and penetrating love like William H he was incapable of such a sentiment; but what affection he had to bestow, he had given to this sweet creature. His house was dark without her; he was desolate and alone, and, horrible to think of, the instrument of her assassination. This thought drove him to frenzy, and his frenzy took two forms, furious excitement, and gloomy despair; this was now his life by night and day, for sleep deserted him. At the mine his measures were all wise but his manner very wild; the very miners whispered amongst themselves that he was going mad. At home, on the contrary, he was gloomy with sullen despair. He was in this latter condition the evening after the explosion, when a visitor was announced. Thinking it was some one from the mine, he said, faintly, "Admit him," and then his despondent head dropped on his breast; in-deed, he was in a sort of lethargy, worn out with his labors, his remorse, and his sleepless-

In that condition his ear was suddenly jarred by a hard, metalic voice whose tone was somehow opposed to all the voices with which goodness and humanity have ever spoken.

"Well, governor, here's a slice of luck."

Bartley shivered. "Is that the devil speaking to me?" he muttered, without looking up.
"No," said Monekton, jauntily; only one

of his servants, and your best friend. "My friend?" said Bartley, turning his chair and looking at him with a sort of dull

wonder. "Ay," said Monckton, "your friend; the man that found you brains and resolution, and took you out of the hole, and put Hope and his daughter in it instead; no, not his daughter, she did that for us, she was so

clever. "Yes," said Bartley, wildly, "it was you who made me an assassin. But for you, I should only have been a knave; now I am a murderer-thanks to you.'

"Come, governor," said Monckton, "no use looking at one side of the picture. You You tried other things first. You made him liberal offers, you know; but he would have war to the knife, and he has got it. He is buried at the bottom of that shaft." "God ferbid!"

"And you are all right." "I am in hell," shricked Bartley.

"Well, come out of it," said Monckton, and let's talk sense. I—I read the news at Derby, just as I was starting for London. I have been as near the mine as I thought safe. They seem to be very busy clearing out both shafts—two steam engines, constant relays of workmen. Who has got the job in hand?" "I have," said Bartley.

"Well, that's clever of you to throw dust in their eyes, and put our little game off your own shoulders. You want to save appearances? You know you cannot save William Hope. "I can save him and I will save him. God

will have mercy on a penitent assassin, as He once had upon a penitent thief." Monckton stared at him and smiled.

"Who has been talking to you—the par-"My own conscience. I abhor myself as

much as I do you, you black villain."
"Ah!" said Monckton, with a wicked "that's how a man patters before he glance. splits upon his pals, to save his own skin.

Now, look here, old man, before you split on me, ask yourself who had the greatest in led by such a number of various matters as we

terest in this job. You silenced a dangerous enemy, but what have I gained? You ought to square with me first, as you promised. If you split on me before that, you will put yourself in the hole and leave me out of it." yourself in one hote and fool?" said Bartley, "these trifles do not trouble me now. If Hope and my dear Mary are found dead in that mine, I'll tell how they came by their death, and I'll die by my own hand."

Monckton said nothing, but looked at him keenly, and began at last to feel uneasy. "A shaft is but a narrow thing,' Bartley rejoined; "why should they be buried alive? Let's get to them before they are starved to death. We may save them yet.'
"Why, you fool, they'll denounce us!"

"What do I care? I would save them both to-night if I was to stand in the dock to-"And swing on the gallows next week, or

end your days in a prison." "I'd take my chance," said Bartley, desperately. "I'll undo my crime if I can. No

punishment can equal the agony I am in now, thanks to you, you villain. Then turning on him suddenly, and showing him the white of his eyes like a maniac or a dangerous mastiff, he hissed out, "You

think nothing of the lives of better men; perhaps you don't value your own?"
"Oh, I beg your pardon," said Monekton, "That's a very different thing."

"Oh, you do value y ur own foul life!" "At any amount of money," said Monek.

ton. "Then why do you risk it?" "Excuse me, governor, that's a thing I make a point of not doing. I risk my instruments, not my head, Ben Burnley to wit." "You are risking it now," said Bartley,

still more strangely at him. "How so, pray?" said Monckton, getting a little uneasy, for this was not the Bartley he had known till then.

Bartley took the poker in his hand and proceeded to poke the fire; but somehow he did not look at the fire. He looked askant at Monekton, and he showed the white of his eyes more and more. Monckton kept his eye upon him, and put his hand upon the handle of the door

"I'll tell you," said Bartley—"by coming here to tempt, provoke and insult the wretch whose soul you destroyed by forcing me to assassinate the best man and the sweetest girl in England, when there were vipers and villains about whom it's a good action to sweep off God's earth. Villain, I'll teach you to come like a fool and madden a madman! I was only a rogue, and you have made me a man of blood. All the worse for you. I hame murdered them; I'll execute you? " and with these words he bounded on him like a

Monckton tore the doors open and dashed out, but a furious blow rell before he was quite clear of the doorway. With such force was it delivered that the blunt metal cut into the edge of the door like a sword; the jamb was smashed; and even Monekton, who received but one-fourth of the blow, fell upon his hands and knees into the hall, and was stunned for a moment, but fearing worse, staggered out of the hall door, which, luckily there in silence, bleeding like a pig, and waiting for his chance to escape entirely; but the quaking reptile ran no further risk.

Bartley never followed him beyond his own room; he had been goaded into a maniacal impulse, and he returned to his gloomy sullen-Walter's declaration, made so suddenly before four persons, startled them greatly for a mo-

ment-but only for a moment. Julia was the first to speak. "We might have known it," she said. 'Mary Bartley is a young lady incapable of misconduct, she is prudence, virtue, delicacy, and purity in person; the man she was with at that place was sure to be her husband, and who should that be but Walter, whom she

Then the servants looked anxiously at their actor to con how he took this cture Well, the Colonel stood firm as if he lation. was at the head of a column in the field. He was not the man to retreat from any position.

"All we have to do is to save her; then my house and arms are open to my son's

"God bless you, father!" eried Walter, in a broken voice; " and God bless you dear cousin! Yes, it's no time for words.' he was gone in a moment.

"Now, Milton," said the Colonel, "he

won't sleep here till the work is done, and he won't sleep at all if we don't get a bed for him near the mine. You order the break out. and go to the Dun Cow and do what you can for him.' "That I will, sir; I'll take his own sheets and bedding with me. I won't trust that woman-she talks too much: and, if you please, sir, I'll stay there a day or two my-

self, for maybe I shall coax him to eat a mor-

sel of my cooking, and to lie down a bit, when he would not listen to a stranger.' "You're a faithful creature," said the Colonel, rather aggressively, not choosing to break down; "so are you, John; and it is at these moments we find out our friends in the house; and confound you, I forbid you both to snivel," said he still louder. Then, more gravely, "How do we know? Many a gravely, "How do we know? Many a stormy day ends well; this calamity may bring happiness and peace to a divided

Colonel Clifford prophesied right. Walter took the lead of a working gang and worked night and day, resting two hours only in the twenty-four, and even then with great reluctance. Outside, the scene was one of bustle and animation. Little white tents, for the strange workmen to sleep in dotted the green, and two snowy refreshment tents were pitched outside the Dun Cow. That establishment had large brick ovens and boilers, and the landlady, and the women she had got to help her, kept the table always groaning under solid fare that never once ragged, being under the charge of that old campaigner, Colonel Clifford. The landlady tried to look sad at the occasion which called forth her energy and talents; but she was a woman of business, and her complacency oozed through her. Ah, it was not so at the pit mouth; the poor wives whose husbands were entombed below, alive or dead, hovered and fluttered about the two shafts with their aprons to their eyes, and eager with their questions. Deadly were their fears, their hopes fainter and fainter, as day after day went by, and both gangs, working in so narrow a space, made little progress, compared with their own desires, and the prayers of those who trembled for the result. It was a race and a struggle of two gallant parties, and a short description of it will be given; but as no new incidents happened for six days, we shall preserve the chonological order of events, and now relate a daring project which

was received in that interval.

Monekton and Bartley were now enemies. Sin had united, crime and remorse had disunited, them. Monckton registered a vow of future vengeance upon his late associate, but in the meantime, taking a survey of the present circumstances, he fell back upon a dark project he had conceived years ago on the very day when he was arrested for theft in

Bartley's office Perhaps our readers, their memory disturb-्रिक्त क्षित्रकारी स्टब्स्ट्राच्या होते. १९ १८ १९८ स्टब्स्ट्राच्या स्टब्स्ट्राच्या स्टब्स्ट्राच्या स्टब्स्ट्राच्या स्टब्स्ट्राच्या स्टब्स्ट्राच्या स्टब्स

my i

you for

real L

clerk

3

have since presented to them, may have forgotten that project, but what is about to folow will tend to revive their recollection. Monckton then wired to Mrs. Braham's lawyer, demanding an immediate interview with

that lady; he specified the hour. The lawyer went to her directly, the matter heing delicate. He found her in great distress, and before he could open his communication she told him her trouble. She said that her husband, she feared, was going out of his mind; he groaned all night and never slept, and in the day time never spoke. There had been just then some surprising

falls and rises in foreign securities, and the shrewd lawyer divined at once that the shrewa lawyer arviner at once that the stock-broker had been doing business on his own account, and got pinched; so he said: "My dear madam, I suspect it is business on the Exchange; he will get over that, but there is something that is immediately press-

ing," and he then gave her Monckton's mess-Now her nerves were already excited, and this made matters worse. She cried and trembled, and became bysterical, and vowed she would never go near Leonard Monekton again; he had never loved her, had never been a friend to her as Jonathan Braham

had. "No," said she, "if he wants money, take and sell my jewels; but I will stay with my husband in his trouble."

"He is not your husband," said the law yer, quietly; "and this man is your hushand, and things have come to my knowledge lately which it would be very imprudent at present to disclose either to him or you; but we are old friends. You cannot doubt that I have your interest at heart."
"No, I don't doubt that," said Lucy, hast-

ily, and held out her hand to him.
"Well, then," said he, "be persuaded and meet the man."

meet the man. "No, I will not do that," said she. "I am not a good woman, I know; but it is not for want of the wish. I will not play double

any more." And from that nothing he could say could

move her. The lawyer returned to his place, and when Monckton called next day he told him he was sorry to say Mr. Braham was ill and in trouble, and the lady could not meet him. She would make any reasonable sacrifice for

his convenience except that,
"And I," said Monekton, "insist upon that, and nothing else."

The lawyer endeavored to soften him, and hinted that he would advance money himself sooner than his client should be tormented. But Monekton was inflexible. He said :-

"It is about a matter that she cannot communicate to you, nor can I. However, I am obliged to you for your information. She won't leave her stockbroker, ch? Well, then I know where to find her."

And he took up his hat to go.
"No, pray don't do that," said Mr. Middleton, earnestly "Let me try her again. Shehas had time to sleep over it.

"Tryher," said Monckton, sternly, "and if

you are her friend, take her husband's side in this one thing : it's the last time I shall trou-"I am her friend," said the lawyer. "And

if you must know, I rather wish her to meet you and get it over. Will you come here again at five o'clock?"

'All right," said Monekton. Monckton was struck with lawyer Middleton's manner, and went away puzzling over

"What's his little game, I wonder?" said

to himself. The lawyer went post-haste to his client's house. He found her in tears. She handed

him an open letter. Braham was utterly ruined, and besides that had done something or other he did not care to name; he was off to America, leaving her what money she could find in the house and the furniture, which he advised her to short, the man was wild with fear, and at present thought but little of anybody but himself.

Then the lawyer set himself to comfort her as well as he could, and renewed his request that she would give Monckton a meeting. "Yes," she said, wearily; "it's no use trying to resist him; he can come here." The lawyer demurred to that.

"No," said he; "keep your own counsel, don't let him know you are deserted and ruined; make a favor of coming, but come; and, a word in your ear-he can do more for you than Braham can, or will ever do for you again. So don't you thwart him if you can

She was quick enough to see there was something weighty behind, and she consented. He took her back with him; only she was such a long time removing the traces of tears, and choosing the bonnet she thought she should look best in, that she kept him twenty minutes late, and rather cross. It is a way women have of souring that honey-

comb, a man.
When the trio met at the office, the husband was pale, the wife dull and sullen.
"It's the last time I shall trouble you, Lucy," said Monckton.

"As you please, Leonard."
"And I want you to make my fortune."

"You have only to tell me how."

(Quite incredulously.)

"You must accompany me to Derbyshire, or else meet me at Derby, whichever you please. Oh, don't be alarmed. I don't ask you to travel with me as man and wife." "It doesn't much matter, I suppose," said

Lucy, doggedly.
"Well, you are accommodating; I'll be

"No doubt you will," said Lucy; then turning her glorious eyes full upon him, "What's the Crime?"

"The crime!" said Monekton, looking all about to find it. "What crime?" "The crime I'm wanted for; all your schemes are criminal, you know."
"Well, you're complimentary. It's not a

crime this time: it's only a confession." "Ah! What am I to confess—bigamy?" "The idea! No. You are to confess—in a distant part of England, what you can deny in London next day—that on a certain day you married a gentleman called Walter Clif-ford."

"I'll say that on the eleventh day of June, 1868, I married a gentleman who was called Walter Clifford."

This was Lucy's reply, and given very dog-

gedly.
"Bravo! and will you stand to it if the real Walter Clifford says it is a lie?"
Lucy reflected. "No, I will not."
"Well, we shall have time to talk

about that; when can you start?" "Give me three days." "All right."

"You won't keep me there long after I have

done this wicked thing?"
"No, no. I will send you home with fly-

ing colors, and you shall have your share of the plunder."
"I'd rather go into service again and work

Since you have such a contempt for money, perhaps you'll stand fifty pounds?"

"I live no money with me, but I'll ask
Mr. Middleton to advance me some."

She opened the door, and asked one of the clerks if she could see the principal for a moment. He came to her directly. She then said to him:

"He wants fifty pounds; could you let me have it for him? "Oh," said the lawyer, cheerfully, "I shall be happy to lend Mr. Monckton fifty or a hundred pounds upon his own note of

hand." They both stared at him a little; but a blank note of hand was immediately produced, drawn and signed at six months' date for fifty-two pounds and ten shillings, and the lawyer gave Monckton his check for fifty pounds. Husband and wife then parted for a time. Monckton telegraphed to his lodgings to say that his sister would come down with him for country air, and would require good accommodation, but would pay liberal-

In most mining accidents the shafts are clear, and the debris that has to be picked through to get to the entombed miners is attacked with this advantage, that a great number of men have room to use their arms and pickaxes, and the stuff has not to be sent up to the surface. But in this horrible accident both gangs of workers were confined to a small area and small cages, and the stuff had to be sent up to the surface.

Bartley, who seemed to live only to rescue the sufferers by his own fault, provided miles of rope, and had small cages knocked together, so that the debris was continually coming up from both the shafts, and one great source of delay was averted. But the other fatal cause of delay remained, and so daylight came and went, and the stars appeared and disappeared with incredible rapidity to poor Walter and the other gallant workers before they got within thirty feet of the pit; those who worked in the old shafts, having looser stuff to deal with, gained an advance of about this being reported to Walter, he went down the other shaft to inspire the men by words and example. He had not been down two would permit it to sap the springs of life. hours when one of the miners cried, "Hold hard, they are working up to us," and work was instantly suspended for a moment. Then, sure enough, the sounds of pickaxes working below were just audible.

There was a roar of exultation from the reseuing party, and a man was sent up with his feet in a bucket, and clinging to a rope, to spread the joyful tidings; but the work was not intermitted for more than a moment, and in a few hours it became necessary to send the care down and suspend the work to avoid another accident. The thin remaining crust gave way, the way was clear, lamps were sent down, and the saving party were soon in the mine, with a sight before them never to be forgotten.

The few men who stood erect with picks in their hands were men of rare endurance; and even they began to fall, exhausted with fatigue and hunger. Five times their number lay dotted about the mine, prostrated by privation, and some others, alas! were dead. None of the poor fellows were in a condition to give a rational answer, though Walter implored them to say where Hope was and his daughter. These poor, pale wretches, the shadows of their former selves, were sent up in the cages with all expedition, and received by Bartley, who seemed to forget nothing, for he had refreshment tents ready at the pit mouth.

Meantime, Walter and others, whose hearts were with him, ran wildly through the works, and groped on their knees with their lamps to find Hope and his daughter, but they were not to be found, and nine miners besides them were missing, including Ben Burnley. Then Walter came wildly up to the surface. wringing his hands with agony, and crying:
"They are lost! they are lost!"

"No," cried Bartley; "they must not be lost; they shall not be lost. One man has come to himself. I gave him port-wine and the report not improbable. brandy."

Then he dragged the young man into the tent. There was stout Jim Davies propped | the weariness of soul that many complain of up and held, but with a great tumbler of would often disappear were the blood made

Bartley, "tell him where Hope is, and Mary -that I- Oh, God! oh, God!"

"Master," said Jim, faintly, "I was in the hall with Mr. Hope and the lady when the first explosion came. Most of us ran past the old shaft and got clear. A few was caught by the falling shaft, for I looked back and saw it. But I never saw Master Hope among them. If he was, he is buried under the shaft; but I do not really think that he was that taken up with his girl, and that darned villain that fired the mine, as he's like to be in the hall, either alive or dead."

(To be Continued.)

A SAD NEGLECT. Neglecting a constipated condition of the powels is sure to bring ill-health and great suffering. Burdock Blood Bitters regulate the bowels in a natural manner, purifying the blood and promote a healthy action of the stomach, liver, kidneys and Bowels.

It is said that only one small herd of buffaloes remain in Texas.

A CURE FOR CHOLERA MORBUS.

A positive cure for this dangerous complaint, and for all acute or chronic forms of Bowel Complaint incident to Summer and Fall, is found in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry; to be procured from any

The growing tobacco crop is said to be the largest ever planted in the United States.

AN EX-ALDERMAN TRIED IT. Ex-Alderman Taylor, of Toronto, tried Hagyard's Yellow Oil for Rheumatism. It cured him after all other remedies had

A Mr. Webb, of England, has reduced the bicycle record for 100 miles to 6 h. 43 min.

RESPECT AGE.

Age should always command respect; in the case of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry it certainly does, for 25 years that has been the standard remedy with the people, for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrheea, Colic and all Bowel Complaints.

A negro, whose age was stated at 113 years. voted at the recent election in Abbeville Ala.

A STRONG ENDORSEMENT.

The Clergy, the Medical Faculty, the Press and the People all endorse Burdock Blood Bitters as the best system renovating blood purifying tonic known. Its work bears out their best recommend.

Maryland papers predict an oyster season characterized by better quality and lower

A RARE PLANT.

The Wild Strawberry Plant possesses rare virtue as a cleansing, cooling, astringent, anteseptic, and healing medicine, and when combined with other valuable vegetable extracts, as in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, it is an unfailing remedy in all Bowell complaints,

any pain.

WOLSELEYS MISSION.

REBEL ATTACK ON KHARTOUM REPULSED. LONDON, Aug. 27.-The London newspapers approve of the despatch of General Wolseley to Egypt. The official announcement says the preparations which have been in progress some weeks for the expedition up the Nile resemble in a great degree those adopted in 1870 for the Red River expedition, which gave Wolseley an experience no other officer possesses.

CAIRO, Aug. 27 .- The rebels attempted to capture Khartoum on the 12th and continued the attack until the 14th, when Gordon cleverly outflanked them. Many rebels were killed. General Wolseley's appointment is due to a statement of General Stephenson that the present plan for a campaign via the Nile is impracticable. Wolseley starts on Sunday.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—General Wolseley expects to reach Dongola with the Gordon relief expedition, on November 7th. He is confident he will be able to accomplish the programme without difficulty.

Holloway's Pills,-Though good health is preferable to high honor, how regardless people often are of the former -how covetous of the latter! Many suffer their strength to drain away ere maturity is reached, through ignorance of the facility afforded by these incomparable Pills of checking the first untoward symptoms of derangement, and reinstating order without interfering in the least with their pleasure or pursuits. To the young especially is it important to maintain the highest digestive efficiency, without which the growth is stunted, the muscles become seven feet upon the other working party, and lax, the frame feeble, and the mind slothful. The removal of indigestion by these Pills is so easy that none save the most thoughtless

A SINGER'S BONDS. New York, Aug. 26.—Clara Louise Kellogg, the singer, recently obtained in the Supreme Court judgment by default against George R. Blanchard, vice-president of the Eric road, for \$7,000 damages with interest from May, 1883, which price she said she had paid for twenty bonds of \$500 cach of the London Mining Company at the carnest solicitation of Blanchard, who was president of the company. Blanchard, on July 28, moved to have default opened and be allowed to defend, as he said he had a good defence, namely, that the guaranty he had given that Miss Kellogg should not lose anything by the investment did not render him liable until she had sued the company. Her counsel opposed the motion on the ground that both the company and Mr. Blanchard were insolvent and judgment was her only security. Judge Van Brunt to-day decided to open default and allow Blanchard to defend. judgment was her only security. Judge

HOANING THE LONDON PRESS. London, Aug. 28 .- Fleet street was startled this afternoon by a rumor that Queen Victoria had suddenly died. All the machinery of the London press was promptly put in mo-tion to ascertain the facts. Marlborough House, Buckingham Palace, the Home Office, and the residence of Sir William Gull were

besieged by reporters sent to gather every obtainable scrap of information, and telegrams were sent flying in every direction. A few inquiries, however, showed that the rumor was only a hoax. Still, the Queen's health is precarious, and her long-continued fits of melancholia are regarded by the medical profession as indicating a condition of her system which may at any time become sud-denly worse. These considerations rendered

The gloomy fears, the desponding views, sell at once before others claimed it. In short, the man was wild with fear, and at "Now, my man," said, or rather screamed vessels of the brain. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies and vitalizes the blood; and thus conduces to health of body and sanity of mind. @

Combination salads are the latest. They are made of a "little of everything," and nobody wants to be helped a second time.

Dr. W. Armstrong, Toronto, writes: "I have been using Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for Chronic Bronchitis with the best results. I believe it is the best Emulsion in the market. Having tested the different kinds, I unhesitatingly give it the preference when prescribing for my consumptive patients, or for Throat and Lung affec-

The theory that animals don't mind being killed is questioned in London, where an abattoir society is about to set up a painless

death chamber.

A GREAT HORSEMAN. Mr. J. H. Goldsmith, owner of the Walnut Grove stock farm, N. Y., says of the wonderful curative qualities of St. Jacobs Oil, that having long used it for rheumatism and on his breeding farm for ailments of horses and cattle he cheerfully accords this great paincure his preference, as the best he ever used, in an experience of twenty years.

A FINISHED EDUCATION.

Mrs. De Jones-Your son is in Canada, I believe.

Mrs. Von Brown—Yes, the dear boy preferred the climate. He has more time to study,

Mrs. De Jones-He is very finely educated, I understand. Strange he ever went into a bank. Did he ever go through college?

Mrs. Von Brown—He went through the bank.—New York Graphic.

Livery stable keepers should always keep Arnica & Oil Liniment in the stable, nothing like it for horses.

Arnica and Oil Liniment is equally good for nan and beast. 25 and 50 cents per bot-

Thousands walk the earth to-day who would be sleeping in its bosom but for the timely use of Downs' Elixir.

For a mild cathartic and efficient tonic, use Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. Every bottle warranted.

LIEUT. GREELY CONGRATULATED. PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 26.—Lieut. Greely has received a letter of congratulation from De-Lesseps, president of the Geographical Society of Paris. He says that while the society is filled with regret at the thought that his work has cost so much suffering and so many lives, it realizes that not only the observations made at FortConger, but also the explorations of different members of the party, have to a marked degree enlarged the field of polar geography, and that science will profit largely from such courageous efforts, even though dearly purchased.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

TONIC FOR OVERWORKED MEN. Dr. J. C. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa., says: Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It reduced it as a general tonic, and in moved ten corns from one pair of feet without particular in the debility and dyspensis of any pain.

"Thave used it as a general tonic, and in commend a liberal use of the saline baths at Reichenhall, to which resort Herr Makart overworked men, with satisfactory results."

THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

and the state of t

TEXT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL DECISION-THE BOUNDARY AS DEFINED.

TORONTO, Aug. 26.—The text of the decision of the Privy Council in the Outario boundary dispute is published. After reciting the special case submitted for adjudication, the judges of the judicial committee recommend:

"That legislation by the Dominion of Canada as well as by the Province of Ontario was necessary to give binding effect as against the Dominion and the Province to the award of the 3rd of August, 1878, and that as no such legislation has taken place, the award is not binding.
"2. That nevertheless, their lordships find

so much of the boundary lines laid down by that award as relate to the territory now in dispute between the Province of Ontario and the Province of Manitoba to be substantially correct and in accordance with the conclusions which their lordships have drawn from the evidence laid before them.

"That upon the evidence their lordships find the true boundary between the western part of the Province of Ontario and the southeastern part of the Province of Manitoba to be so much of a line drawn to the Lake of come a luxury. Manufacturers of harvesting the Woods, through the waters eastward of machinery have, therefore, benefited, not only that and west of Long Lake which divide the farmer, by enabling him to reap more British North America from the territory of acres of grain than he otherwise could, but the United States, and thence through the all other classes through the cheapening of Lake of the Woods to the most northwestern | grain (and consequently of bread) as a result point of that lake as runs northward from the of the vast quantity produced. United States boundary and from the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods a line drawn due north until it strikes the middle line of the course of the river dicharging the waters of the lake called Lae Seul or energy and ability the harvesting of grain by ing the waters of the lake called Lac Scul or the Lonely Lake, whether above or below its | means of his wonderful machines has become and their lordships find the true boundary of Ontario and to the south of Manitoba, his duties that he scarcely took time for proproceeding castward from the point at which per rest or recreation. While in the very the below-mentioned line strikes the middle line of the course of the river last aforesaid to a peculiar sensation about the head which be along the middle line of the course of the did not leave him and which he attribut same river (whether called by the name of ed to the strain of business. He also the English River or as to the part below the noticed that his appetite was fielde and his confluence by the name of the River Winni-sleep broken, but he did not anticipate the thence along the middle line of Lac Scul or like nearly every man who is prosecuting a the Lonely Lake to the head of that lake, and thence by a straight line to the nearest point of the middle line of the waters of Lake St. Joseph, and thence along that middle line until it reaches the foot or outlet of that lake, and thence along the middle line of the river by which the waters of Lake St. Joseph discharge themselves, until it reaches a line due north from a line drawn due north from the confluence of the Rivers Mississippi and Ohio which forms the boundary eastward of the

Province of Manitoba. "3. That without expressing an opinion as to the sufficiency or otherwise of concurrent more helpless position than that in which Mr. legislation of the provinces of Ontario and Dewey then was. And yet to day he is a Manitoba, and of the Dominion of Canada (if such legislation should take place), their lordships think it desirable and most expedient that an imperial act of parliament should be passed to make this decision binding and

effectual. Her Majesty having taken the said report into consideration, was pleased by and with her Privy Council to approve thereof and to order as it is hereby ordered that the same be punctually observed, obeyed and carried into execution. Whereof the Governor-General of the Dominion, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of of Manitoba, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselve saccordingly.

THE ROAD TO THE ALTAR. London Truth says that the following story appears in a recent number of the German serial, "Deutsche Roman-Bibliothek," under the title of "The Road to the Altar."

A younger son of the Duke of Argyll having become engaged to lady —, as in duty bound, asked his father's consent. The duke, however, answered: "Since my eldest son, the Marouis of Lorne, married the daughter of the queen, our sovereign, he has become the head of our house. You must obtain his consent. If you get that, you may rest assured mine will not be refused." the Marquis his brother accordingly betook short distance from Shrewsbury there re-himself; but from him he received the fol-sides a farmer named Leblanca, a Frenchlowing answer :-- "As I am son-in-law to the queen, duty and respect require that the matter should be referred to her for her decision.

will at once lay the matter before her." and informs her of his brother's wishes. The concluded to go home, as no dinner had arrived. He shouldered his gun and monarch, however, replied :--"Since heaven deprived me of my noble, ever lamented husband, I have made it an inflexible rule to take no step in the affairs of my house without life watched it for a moment and fired, first referring the matter to my brother-in-missing his mark. While reloading he could law, the Duke of Cobourg, I will write to

The queen did as she promised, but from the duke she received the following answer, instead of the consent she expected: "Your majesty, my beloved sister, is well aware that during the last four years important political changes have taken place in Germany, in consequence of which the centre of gravity has been shifted from Coburg to Berlin. I therefore consider it my duty to submit the matter to the Emperor William, for him to decide. cannot take the responsibility on myself.' To Berlin, accordingly, goes the duke, begs an audience of the emperor and acquaints him with the object of his visit.

After considering the matter within himself a short time, the emperor said: "What I have fought for and attained for my country is well known to the whole world. People, however, have no idea how my heart is tortured by discord and disagreements in the circle of my family and among my ministers. However, I must honorably confess that the Prince Bismarck is the wisest and most clearsighted of my advisers. I give you the commission to refer the matter to him and let him decide."

The duke then directs his steps to the Wilhelmstrasse, and sends in his card to the mighty minister. Being immediately admitted, he reads the queen's letter, faithfully reports the words to the emperor, and begs for a favorable decision. The chancellor's answer was given without hesitation: "Why should the matter require any decision of mine? What have we to do with the Duke of Argyll or with his son? If the young fellow wishes to marry, let bim do so, and be hanged to him."

HANS MAKART'S DELUSION. LONDON, Aug. 28.—Very melancholy reports are received of the condition of Huns Makart, the great Austrian painter who recently became deranged. He is impressed with the delusion that his head is a color box, and that if he could extract the pigments from their case he would achieve the greatest work of art that the world has ever seen. The physicians, however, do not consider his mulady hopeless. They insist upon a cessasion of his artistic labors, and counsel a few months of absolute idleness. They also re-

, _ B , ,

A Garage

A NATIONAL FAMINE.

Will it Ever Occur?-The Wonderful Experience of One who has Solved the Bread Problem.

(American Rura! Home.)

A national famine would cause the greatest disaster, and there are many who believe it will eventually occur. Still the diversities of climate, the richness of soil and the character of the country seem to proclaim the impossibility of such a calamity. But without such aids as machinery furnishes the grass and grain of the country could not be secured With all the machinery at their disposal and the employment of every man that can be hired for such work, our farmers in the great graingrowing sections of the country almost always fail to secure their entire crop in the best possible order, simply because sufficient help cannot be secured. Take away the harvesting machinery and the farm labor of the country could scarcely care for more than a twentieth of the present average yearly crop. As a con-sequence fewer acres would be planted, the lesser yield would enhance the price of grain, and bread would reach a figure beyond the means of the laboring classes-in fact, be-

There is no man in America who has contribated more to this result that Mr. C. D. Dewey, president of the Johnson Harvester confluence with the stream flowing from the almost an exact science, and in the accomplake of the Woods towards Lake Winnipeg, plishment of this purpose Mr. Dewey has been an indefatigable worker. Indeed for an exbetween the same two provinces to the north | tended period he was so closely confined to midst of those great labors he observed peg) up to Lac Scul or the Lonely Lake, and | terrible troubles which were before him and great work his interest in the undertaking overcame all thoughts of self. But the physical difficulties which were slight at first, kept increasing. The little pains grew to agonics; the minor symptoms to serious calamities until at last he broke down completely and was confined to his bed for more than two months. At that time his condition was deplorable. His mind was in a nearly comatosc state and his body perfectly helpless. During the entire period he did not move a pillow's length, so great was his exhaustion.

It would indeed be difficult to imagine picture of health and attends to his duties constantly. When asked how this had been accomplished he made answer as so many thousands of others have: "By means of Warner's Safe Cure. This great remedy, I am happy to state, has restored me to nearly the health and vigor I formerly had. It is not surprising, therefore, that I consider it a most valuable medicine and that I cordially

recommend it." The sharp competition of the present day forces men of business far beyond their strength before they are aware. The claims of society and the family undermine the vitality of women unknown even to themselves or their friends. The end of all such taxations is sickness, pain and death. Fortunate is the one who finds the means of escape from this tearble ending before it is too late. More fortunate is the one who avoids its final stages by overcoming the first symptoms while they are yet in their be

ginnings and by such means as have been shown to be efficient and pure.

A GHASTLY DISCOVERY. A HORRIFIED FATHER DISTURBS A BEAR

EATING HIS DAUGHTER.

OTTAWA, Aug. 27 .- A terrible story comes from Shrewsbury, Province of Quebec, which will long be remembered in that village. A Canadian. On leaving home a few mornings ago to work in the woods he told his wife to send their daughter, who was 12 years old, with his dinner at noon. After wait-To the queen goes the marquis immediately ing until 3 o'clock in the afternoon he started, but before he had gone far he noticed an immense bear apparently eating something. bear, which rolled over to reveal the body of father's dinner.

> LORD LORNE'S BROTHER SNUBBED. LONDON, Aug. 27 .- As a result of the disclosures in the Campbell divorce suit the Liberal Committee of Dunoon, Argyllshire, has notified Lord Colin Campbell, youngest son of the Duke of Argyll, from whom Lady Campbell obtained a divorce, that it will not support him for re-election to Parliament at the next election. Lord Colin has represented Argyllshire in the House of Commons since 1878, and is enraged at what he calls the ingratitude of the people. Many of the facts of the case which were heard in private are gradually becoming known, and they are of so damaging a nature that it is doubtful in the present temper of the electors if Lord Colin could again be returned.

> > STARVED TO DEATH.

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 28.—One of the most horrible deaths that ever occurred in a civilized community was that of Frank Waltzman, which happened in this city yesterday morning. He has seven children and a wife, and was once a prominent citizen of Xenia, Ohio. He tried his hand at any kind of business where he could find an opportunity, and finally was compelled to shovel gravel to get a crust for his children. He worked at this all last week, and on Saturday night was brought home in a wagon, unable to walk. This morning he was dead. An investiga-tion of the affair established the fact that the man had starved to death. The family had been without food for nearly two weeks. His wife tells a horrible story of his death, saying that while he lay dying his children surrounded his couch and sobbed piteously for bread.

A BISHOP MURDERED.

SOFIA, August 28.—The Bulgarian Bishop Had-Je Theophile has been murdered near Monastir. It is alleged the orime was instigated by Bishop Anthyos, the Greek Metro. year before harvest could be seen 17;000 acres A Transfer of the state of the

SCOTCH NEWS.

A large shoal of bottlenose whales was seen in the Bay of Elie.

Sir William Harcourt, the Home Secretary, and Lady Harcourt are to spend a portion of the recess at Balmacarra, on the west coast of Inverness-shire.

Mr. George Anderson, advocate and banker, Aberdeen, died after a very brief illness on Saturday morning at his residence, Royal Bank Buildings, Union street.

NORTH BERWICK WATER SUPPLY.-The ceremony of formally turning on the new water supply of North Berwick was performed on Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Brodie, wife of the Provost of the burgh. The late Mrs. Margaret Macleod, who died

at Bounyrigg on the 17th ult., has left the sum of £1,450 to be invested, and the interest applied to the purpose of supporting an industrial school for the children of destitute parents in Musselburgh. MAJOR REGINALD CRAUFURD, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who served in

the staff of Lieut. General the Hon. commanding the troops in South Africa, as aide-de-camp, vice Major F. Story. HEALTH OF DIEBRURGH. -The mortality last week was 66, and the death-rate 14 per 1.000. Diseases of the chest accounted for at least 30 deaths, and zymotic causes for 6, of which I was due to measles and I to diphthe-

ria. II cases of the former disease being inti-

the Zulo War of 1879, has been appointed on

muted, but none of the latter. Of 108 births, 9 were illegitimate. THE MARCHIONESS OF BUTE,-The Marchioness of Bute has arrived at Balmory House, Bute, for a stay of a week. Her Lady ship was met at Nemyss Bay by Mr. J. W. Stuart, factor, and, after landing at Craigmore Pier, drove off to Balmory, a carriage

being in waiting. The Marchioness was unaccompanied, except by lady attendants. SINGULAR ACCIDENT AT MOTHERWELL --Late on Saturday night, as a bread van belonging to Mr. Lightbody, Wishaw, was passing over Clyde Bridge, between Hamilton and Motherwell, a basket into which three boys had packed themselves fell over the side with its contents, narrowly escaping going over the bridge. As it was, two of the lads have been

rather severely injured. MAN KHILED AT MAYBOLE, ... On Monday afternoon James Colburn, blacksmith, 27 years of age, was killed at the head of Coral Glen While under the influence of drink be seized by the head a horse yoked to a cart which was passing. The horse reared and threw Colburn, and he was struck on the back of the head with such force by one of

the wheels that he died on the spot. ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY. One of the numerous chambered mounds in Orkney is at present being opened up. The mound is one of those situated in the neighbourhood of Kirkwall, and, so far as the work has proceeded, a passage of solid masonry, leading into a central rectangular chamber, has been uncovered. In the chamber four human skeletons were found, but no prehistoric

relies of importance. ABATEMENT OF FARM RENTS, -- An abatement of rent has been granted to the tenant farmerson the Linderties and Baldovic estates, Forfarshire, of which estate Sir Thos. Munro is proprietor. The abatement amounts to from 10 to 15 per cent, and has been given conditional on the sums allowed being applied towards maintaining the fertility of the farms. This is the fourth consecutive year on which

lake abatements have been given. THE HERRING FISHING .- At Peterhead on Tuesday 200 boats had an average of 20 crans of excellent herrings, caught twelve miles off, the highest being 80 crans. At Frascrburgh 40 hoats averaged 8 crans, highest 80. At Macduff the fishing was light, most of the boats having kept the harbor owing to the threatening weather. The average over 60 boats was 2 crans. At Montrose the highest

catch was 80 crans, and the average 40, STRANGE ADVENTURE AT LINLITHGOW, -On Sunday afternoon, about five o'clock, a young girl, a servant with Mr. Lovell, at Avon Paper Works, Linlithgow Bridge, disappear-On search being made no trace of her could be found for a considerable time. She was ultimately discovered, shortly before midnight, clinging to the turbine which in connection with the works, which a few minutes later would have been set in motion. To get there the girl had to walk up a tunnel from the tail race about 50 yards in length, and in which the water is always about 4 feet in depth. On being questioned she could give no satisfactory account of herself for the time she had been absent, nor any reason for her strange adventure, by which she had nar-

rowly escaped from a shocking death. An accident which has been followed by fatal consequences occurred on Tuesday to Mr. John Hamilton, J.P., agent for the British Linen Company's Bank at Lesmahagow. see that it was a human being the bear was While driving to his residence at Cumber-devouring. He then rushed up to within head, after passing New Trows, the rony easy gazshot, discharging his rifle into the stambled and fell. Mr. Hamilton was thrown from the machine, and sustained his little daughter, distigured and almost be such severe injuries about the head youd recognition. The flesh had been torn that death resulted about two o'clock off her legs and face, while she still held in this morning. Mrs. Hamilton and three her little hand the tin can containing her young ladies were also on the machine, but with the exception of Mrs. Hamilton, who sustained some slight bruises, they fortunately escaped without injury. The deceased gentleman, who was a member of the School Board, took an active interest in the affairs of the parish, and, being of a kindly and obliging disposition, was most deservedly popular. He has left a widow and large family to mourn his loss, and his death has cast a gloom over the village.

A good deal of dissatisfaction is expressed,

writes a London correspondent, at the extent

of the State honors given to Scotch Provosts as compared with English Mayors. Sir George Harrison, who is the latest municipal recipient of the Royal favour, is, no doubt, an estimable citizen of Edinburgh; but it would be difficult to name the special grounds on which he has been knighted, unless t be that the Chief Magistrate of the Scottish capital has a vested right in this kind of dignity. His predecessor was knighted, and the Lord Provost before him was made a barouct. A similarly lavish distribution of honors has taken place in Glasgow. Three Lord Provosts of that city in succession achieved the dignity of Knight Bachelor, and a fourth, who retired from office only about a year ago, is said to have declined a distinction which is becoming so common. Are the mayors of the large provincial towns south of the Tweed less publicspirited and meritorious than their Scottish brethren, that they so soldom obtain that Royal approval of their services to the coun-

A wonderful farm is that known as Baldwin's Santa Anita Ranch in Los Angeles County, California. It comprises 1,200 acres in grapes, 16,000 orange and lemon trees, 2,000 pomegranates, 3,000 English walnut trees, 2,000 almond trees, 2,500 peach trees, 4.000 pear trees, 2,000 apricot trees, 1,000 fig trees, and subsistence is furnished for 25,000 head of sheep, 2,000 cows and pigs and soveral hundred horses and mules, and this of golden grain.

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

The Post Printing & Publishing Co. AT THEIR OFFICES:

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

ubscription, per annum \$1.50 f paid strictly in advance \$1.00

TO ADVERTISERS.

TO ADVEITISERS.

A limited number of advertisements of approved inaracter will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" for 15c per line (agate), first insertion, 10c per line cach subsequent insertion. Special Notices 20c per line. Special rates for contracts on application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 50c per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 50c cach insertion.

The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the very best advertising medium to Canada.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers in the country should always give the ame of their Post Office. Those who remove should ive the name of the old as well as the new Post Office. Remittances can be safely made by Registered Letter or Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label attached to paper. Subscribers will see by date on the address label when their subscription expires.

Servel across sent free on publication.

Sample copies sent free on application.
Parties wishing to become subscribers can do so through any responsible news agent, when there is none of our local agents in their locality. Address all

The Post Printing & Publishing Co. MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 3, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER. 4.—Office of the Blessed Sacrament. Bp. De Neckere, New Orleans, died, 1833. FRIDAY, 5.—St. Lawrence Justinian, Bishop

and Confessor. SATURDAY, 6 .- Office of the Immaculate Conception. Cons. Abp. Heiss, Milwaukec,

1868. SUNDAY, 7. - Fourteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Epist. Gal. v. 16 24; Gosp. Matt. vi. 24-33. Abp. Henni, Milwaukee, died,

Monday, S.—Nativity of the B. V. M. St. Adrian, Martyr. Bp. Rappe, Cleveland, died, 1877.
Tuesday, 9.—Of the Octave of the Nativity.

St. Gorgonius, Martyr. WEDNESDAY 10.—St. Nicholas of Tolentino, Confessor.

MT NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-LAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE. OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF

MR. VAN HORNE, General Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who has returned from an extended tour through the North-West, says that Manitoba and the territories will not have less than seven million bushels of grain to export. These are large figures and, if not exaggerated, speak well for the agricultural development of the North-West. Mr. Van Horne says that plenty reigns everywhere and that in every district good crops have been raised and saved.

MR. GLADSTONE has started on his political campaign through Scotland. It promises to be a repetition of his famous Mid-Lothian triumphs, which gave him control of the Government and of the country four years ago. In the Government would do their duty, but, in their masters the people." the consideration of a national crisis, the e depended upon the action of the coun try. This means that if the Lords exhibit any more pig-headedness and reject the Franchise Bill at the reassembling of Parliament next month, an appeal will be made at once to the people to put the peers in their

THE enmity between France and England leading French organ, is out with an article denouncing in the severest terms the course in Ireland but one in 23. The objectionable which Great Britain is pursuing in Egypt. It | theory that only possessors of lands characterizes the mission of Lord Northbrook or goods of prescribed value are and General Wolseley to Egypt as a challenge to Europe, and a public assumption that Eng. | before the advancing tide of English democland has exclusive power in the land of racy. This wholesale disfranchisement is, the Pharaohs. It also wants to know if England | however, only one of the weak points in the has considered her trength before taking so grave a step. The English Government has tion of members among the boroughs and evidently lost the friendship and sympathy counties that one-fifth of the voters or oneof France which it seemed to possess but a few Luths ago.

John Dillon's contemplated return to Ireland will cause his countrymen deep gratification. No one played a more distinguished nd patriotic part in the Land League agitation than honest John Dillon. The strain, however, was too much for him, and his shattered health forced him to retire for a while from the ranks of the National party and from active politics. He has been sojourning for the past eighteen months in Colorado, and his health is now said to have so improved as to permit him to enter upon the stage of public life once more, and to renew with increased vigor and energy his able advocacy of his country's rights.

DIRECTORS and managers of Banks in France, who bring their institutions to ruin, are not so tenderly dealt with as imbecile directors or dishonest officials are on this side of the Atlantic. Two years ago the Banque de Lyons et Loire failed, its managers and directors were arrested and placed on trial. The trial was concluded on Tuesday last and Mr. Savary, president of the bank, and who an ex-deputy of the French Chambers and ex-Under Secretary of State, was sentenced to five years in jail, to pay a fine of 20,000 francs and to suffer ten years suspension of civil and political rights. The other officers were similarly treated according to the prominence and responsibility of their position in the bank.

THE Board of Trade returns of emigration show that during the month 4,141 persons emigrated from Ireland to the United States, as against 4,893 for the corresponding month of last year; 374 to Canada, as against 1,137 in July, 1883; 906 to Australia, as against

against 7,167 in July last year. The total number of emigrants of British origin is 21,-739 so that Ireland still contributes onefourth of the living efflux for those kingdoms. There is a marked decrease in emigration to Australia, and an increase from England to the government poor house. Upward of 6,000 the United States. The total number of emigrants who have left Ireland, in the seven lords since Easter, and, assuming that things months ending July, is 51,459, as against 81,-153 for the corresponding seven months last | year, there will have been about 25,000 evicin which the unfortunate people who are expatriated by English philanthropic companies are treated, has had a very salutary effect in | ceding that in which the Land Act was passchecking this disastrous outflow from Ireland.

THE Dublin Freeman is exercising very necessary caution in the management of the fund which it is collecting for William O'Brien, M.P., editor of United Ireland. The object is to prevent any of the money from getting into the hands of Bolton, the infamous Crown Solicitor, in the shape of damages. O'Brien will not, if he can help it, pay any portion of the sum awarded by the Orange juries of Belfast. He has said he would sooner be declared a bankrupt than give the enemics of his country the gratification of getting any money of his. O'Brien's personal outlay in working up the Cornwall and Bolton cases is said to be not less than thirty thousand dollars. Bolton was preparing to dip his hands into the Nationalist pocket and swoop down on the testimonial tund, but the Dublin Freeman has checkmated him by intimating that the contributions sent in must be placed absolutely at the disposal of the proprietor, Mr. Dwyer Gray, M.P., to be disbursed according to his judgment. In the mean time the towns and cities throughout Ireland are getting up demonstrations in honor of Mr. O'Brien, and are conferring their civic freedom upon him in acknowledgment of his eminent services in exposing the Castle abominations and hunting down the

Some public writers in the press have lately been making common use of the term people of Canada. Of course such expressions don't hurt anybody, nor will they encourage our Caughnawaga Indians to go panied Sir Charles Lyell in his exploratory any sooner to Egypt, but the Ottawa Free Press thinks the practice degrading and one to be checked. Our Ottawa confrere says :--"No Canadian journalist who has any respect for the Democratic principles which prevail in the government of this country will ever has ever since been identified with that instiuse the expression. By the usages of tradition the term may be correct, but in these the Geological Society in 1854 and of the days of parliamentary government when the Royal Society in 1862. In 1881 he sovereign or Queen is simply the executive was created a Companion of the head whose name carries into effect the will Order of St. Michael and St. George, of the people, we are not, in fact, the Queen's subjects, but simply citizens of the British Empire, of whose sovereignty the Queen is the chief representative. The word 'subject' is a degrading one, which revives memories of all the tyranny exercised by kings and queens in the past, and the treatment of the people as serfs, which ill consorts with the spirit of these times, when the his address at the first stopping place, he said queens and kings are the mere servants of stones, the oldest form of life yet

REFORM in the c ectoral franchise of Great

Britain is much needed. In England, Scot-

land and Ireland there are 8,500,000 males of voting age, and vet only 2,500,000 of them can vote at Parliamentary elections. Six millions are without the franchise. This disfranchisement is caused by property qualifications. The operation of these qualification laws is such that in Enggrowing. The Republique Francaise, the land there is an average of one voter to about ten inhabitants; in Scotland one to 111, and worthy of the franchise, will have to retire parliamentary system. Such is the distribuseventeenth of the population elect one-half of the House. Six millions of the people of Great Britain residing in the cighty-five counties send 136 members of Purliament, while the same number in 217 boroughs send 290 memmembers. Another 6,000,000, living in small cities and towns, send only thirty-six members. An instance of the inequality of distribution is found in the fact that Warwick, with 12,000 inhabitants, has two members of Commons, while the great city of Birmingham, with 400,000 population, has only three members. Four members from what is known as the "Black Country" represent 60,000 people, while four other members represent about 600,000. The great cities of Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, and Glasgow, each with about a half million population, have but three members. while 120 boroughs, each with a population of less than 20,000, return 144 members. One of these borough districts has but 2.426 inhabitants, and another but 7,000. It is clear from the foregoing figures that the Euglish people have more than sufficient grounds upon which to work their agitation for an increase of parliamentary liberties and rights. The Lords are exceedingly unwise in

opposing the popular demands.

THOSE "DEATH SENTENCES." A Parliamentary Return is published in the London, Eng., Echo, which gives the number of evictions by humane and generous landlords from Irish farms during the three months ended July 1st, and which is emphatic proof of the inadequacy and non-success of the much lauded Irish Land Act that was to have definitely settled the Irish land question and give the tenants unlimited pro-1,131; and 37 to all other places, as against three months covered by the return,

and a specific control of the specific control of the

15. The total for the month is 5,458, as no fewer than 1,358 families, comprising 6,320 persons, were evicted from their holdings. Of these only a small proportion were re-admitted as caretakers; the remainder were left to starve by the roadside or take shelter in that most hated of abodes, persons have been turned adrift by the landgo on as they are going until the end of the refer to the Return of Evictions during 1880 -that is, during the year immediately preed-we shall find that the total number of evictions for that year was only 10,657, and for the three months corresponding to the period covered by the present Return only 687, numbering 3,508 persons. These figures are full of deep significance. arbitrary and cursed power of Irish landlords has not yet been destroyed, and that, in the forcible language of Mr. Gladstone, they can with impunity pass "death sentences" upon their fellow-men. And still there are wellmeaning people who ask: Why keep up agitation on this subject, now that the Land Act is law? It is true the Land Act is law, but the law is a failure, a mockery and a

HONORING A CANADIAN SCIENTIST.

The Governor-General, in his address at

the general meeting of the Science Association last evening, made the announcement that the honor of knighthood had been conferred by Her Majesty on Principal Dawson of this city. His eminent abilities are worthy of the distinction, and the services he has rendered to science have fully earned it for him. Sir William Dawson is one of the many distinguished men Nova Scotia has produced. He was born in Pictou, in October, 1820. After some years spent in the best seminaries of his own Province, he went to Edinburgh to complete his scholastic training in the great University of that city. On his return 'Her Majesty's subjects" in speaking of the home he devoted himself with enthusiasm to the study of the geology of the Maritime Provinces. When 22 years old he accomsurvey of Nova Scotia. He became Superintendent of Education for his native Province when only 30 years old, and five years later he was called to the high position of Principa of McGill College, Montreal. His name tution. Sir William was elected a fellow of and in the same year was accorded the Lyell Medal by the Geological Society for distinguished services to geology. In 1882, when the Royal Society of Canada was founded, he was unanimously elected to be its first president. That which must entitle Dr. Dawson to rank among the great scientists of all ages is his discovery of the Eozoon Canadense of the Laurentian limeknown. This discovery, when published, was regarded with intense interest by the whole world of science. The geole survey of the Dominion published Div Dawson's "Devonian and Carboniferous Flora of Eastern North America," a work which is a monument of patient labor and scientific knowledge. It is, by common consent, held to be the most important work on the subject of which it treats, which has ever been issued. In 1872, in a work entitled "The Story of the Earth and Man," Dr. Dawson combated the Darwinian theory in a manner which won for him world-wide

NEUTRAL IN THE ANTI-LORDS CRUSADE.

In connection with the agitation against the House of Lords, a point of some import ance was discussed and settled in Irish political circles. All over England and Scotland monster meetings are daily taking place to denounce the Lords for throwing out the Franchise Bill; but in Ireland no such movement has been inaugurated. Mr. Parnell and his party came to the conclusion that the Irish people should take no part in those demonstrations, and even that the Irish in Great Britain should not help the Liberals and Radicals in their anti-Lords crusade. The reason assigned for this policy of neutrality is that the quarrel between British Liberals and the House of Lords is a matter in which Ireland need give herself no trouble. The Lords have not been a bit more hostile to Ireland than the Liberals. The latter were the initiators of all the coercive legislation of the past four years and are responsible for the cruel and despotic administration which filled the jails with suspects, sent innocent men to the gallows, and riddled the bodies of women and children with buckshot. It was the Liberals who imprisoned Parnell, Davitt, Sexton and Healy and the other leaders of the Irish people. It was the Liberals who suppressed the right of public meeting and trampled on the liber men who have endeavored to screen

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN QUEBEC

AND ONTARIO. The report of the Hon. Gédéon Ouimet. Su perintendent of Education, for the year 1882-3 showing to what extent public education has progressed and is fostered in the Province of Quebec. This Province is largely supposed to be plunged in darkness and to be more or less an enemy of the schoolhouse-How erroneous such an idea or supyear. The disclosures respecting the manner tions during the twelve months. Now, if we position really is, may be seen by a comparison with the educational movement in enlightened Ontario, and by the figures furnished by the Hon. Mr. Ouimet. The report shows that during the year mentioned the number of school houses in the Province of Quebec was 4,864, a significant and notable increase of 424 over the number in existence the number of families evicted was in 1881-82. The schools under control are set down at 5,017, an increase of 560 over the previous year. In 1881-82, the number of pu-They tell more than anything else that the pils attending the schools was 236,699. In 1882-83, this number was increased by 6,024, making in all 242,-723, while the average attendance 5,429. These results are produced by a Province which numbers only 1,359,027 of a pop-

How do they stand in comparison with the flourishing province of Ontario. With a a very much larger percentage than in Quebec, but figures don't always unveil the truth. on the roll is fifty-five per cent. more than upwards of 75 per cent., while in Ontario the of 471,552. According to these figures Que- was what they could not relish. They appre-

Again, as to the number of teachers: Que service. In other respects the exhibit of ing place in Ontario and equal progress is not | reds! being made. Eight years ago, in 1876, Ontario had 5,042 schools, in 1882 she had only 5.203. What, however, is most unsatisfactory and we might say discouraging, is the fact that the total number of pupils on the roll in 1876 was given as 490,537, while will explain the reduction in the number of teachers, in 1882 she employed only 5,857, or tagonized by the clergy.

The following statistics may also be of use to those who take an interest in our educa tional development: In 1882 the number of primary schools in the Province was 4,404, of model schools 333, of academies 246, of colleges 31, of special schools 18, of normal schools 3, and of universities 4. The lay male teachers were 499, male teachers in religious orders, 602, lay female teachers 4,448, female teachers in religious orders, 1324; total, 6871. The municipalities containing schools num bered 1071, and the number of schoolhouses was 4864. The Superintendent and School Inspectors distributed 20,884 books to the various schools.

The general contributions paid by the rate-payers in 1882-83 were, annual and special assessments, \$639,566; assessments for construction of buildings, \$60,745; monthly contributions, \$1,181,034 annual expenses of institutions of superior education, \$928,394; total \$2,809,739. The general contributions paid by the Quebec Government were, superior education, \$78,410; common schools, \$155,000; schools in poor municipalities, \$6,000; normal schools, \$46,-000; schools for deaf mutes, \$13,000; books for prizes, \$9,500; superannuated teachers, \$8,000; school inspection, \$28,745; Council of Public Instruction, \$1,500; revenue from marriage licenses paid to Protestant schools, \$6,522; total \$352,677.

THE FRENCH AND CHINESE. War between France and China has begun in earnest, and the French admiral, in his official report of the results of the opening conflict, says that a good beginning has been made. In four hours nine Chinese men-ofwar and twelve junks were sunk, and the Krupp battery commanding the Foo Chow arsenal was completely silenced, with a loss ty of the Press. They also are the of only six killed and twenty-seven wounded to the French fleet. Of course, nothing can the Sodomite officials of Dublin Castle. In be easier than for France to harass the Chifact British rule under Gladstone's regime nese seaboard and destroy defenceless towns, has been more tyrannical and more hated but the whole resistance will by no means than under any Tory ministry during the remain there. It is scarcely probable that present century. How could Irishmen fol. the other European powers will tolerate any low the leadership of such men and help to serious interference with their trade or interswell their political demonstrations? The Irish ests in China, or consent to see French by a large majority, but it is evident that in people do well not to assist enemies in fighting influence made dominant at Pekin. out party contests in England. With or England has a good deal at stake, as her comwithout a franchise extension the national mercial relations with China are worth over It is absurd to say that only 108 infants die party will secure the great bulk of the Irish a hundred millions annually; Russia is equal- from "teething" in Ontario, while 2,359 are representation at the next elections. In the | ly interested. A blow struck at the Chinese meantime they can afford to play the role of which would injure either of these two countection against rapacious landlords and an spectator and watch with what vigor the op. tries would certainly act as a boomerang. doubted, then Ontario will be regarded as a

up in a manner that will not commend itself The Globe repudiates the figures and exclaims to Her Majesty's Government; while the Russians, on the other hand, have their eye on contains some very valuable statistics, as French will, accordingly, have to be very careful how they conduct their campaign, so as not to force other European nations into the field as allies of the Chinese. As for justification of the French in declaring war, there seems to be very little. It has been entered into without adequate or just cause. The Chinese have violated no treatynor committed any wrong. They are attacked be- death-rate from cholera infantum, diarrhea, cause they refuse to indemnify the French for an act which the latter brought upon themselves at Tonquin, and for which the Chinese Government could not properly be held responsible.

NO FIGHTING INDIANS FOR EGYPT.

THE Imperial Government wants some six hundred hardy Canadians to join in the Khartoum Expedition for the relief of General Gordon. Lumbermen and voyageurs are the class of men in demand. It is to be supposed that there can be found in the various parts for the latter year was 185,892, an increase of of Canada six hundred foolish enough to go. The old Iroquois Indians at Caughnawaga have been asked to respond to the appeal. They were at first represented as growing highly enthusiastic over the offer and eager to seize the opportunity of paying a visit to population of, in round numbers, six hundred Africa. Their enthusiasm now appears to thousand more than Quebec, Ontario had in have already degenerated into cool calcula-1882-83 only 5,203 schools, or 186 more. The tions and selfish considerations. A council total number of children supposed to be in of the Caughnawaga chiefs was called to attendance was 471,552. This is, at first sight, select and receive the names of fifty of the most experienced river men in the tribe who would be willing to join Lord Wolseley in The number of children in Ontario who are Egypt. It was expected there would be a tremendous rush on the part of the Indians the number who actually receive any benefit to be counted among the limited fifty. But from attendance at school. Thus the average the "reds" had got down to second thoughts attendance with us is 185,892, or considerably within the twenty-four hours; they liked the idea of going to Egypt well average attendance is only 45 per cent., or enough, but the thought of having to fight only 202,069 children out of a total on paper and defend their scalps against the Africans bcc is away ahead of Ontario, and this lead is clated the novelty of the trip, but they turned obtained against heavy odds, as our winter away from the glory of being killed. The season is more severe and less conducive to Indians accordingly came to the conclusion school attendance than the winter in Onta- that they would go, if the Imperial Government would guarantee them against loss of he had been told that he was not experience life and protect them from all bodily danger bec employs no less than 6,871 male and during their sojourn in Egypt. They, morefemale, while Ontario has only 5,857 at her over, will refuse to remain longer than six months on account of the warm weather down relative progress is quite unfavorable to in that direction. These Indians are evi-Ontario. In the matter of teachers, schools dently a set of practical men. Life at Caugh and pupils, Quebec has not retrograded but nawaga is of more value to them than death has steadily advanced. The contrary is take and glory on the Nile. Wise men, these

SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS IN QUEBEC.

In his inaugural address before the Canada Medical Association, the President, Dr. Sullivan, of Kingston, dealt in an exhaustive in 1882 it is put down at 471,512, a falling off | manner with the vital statistics of the counin six years of 19,025. This, we suppose, try. He found good cause for alarm in the difference which exists between the death teachers. In 1876 Ontario employed 6,185 rates of Ontario and Quebec. In the former Province he pointed out that, according to 328 less than six years ago. We hope, in the census of 1881, there were 22,727 deaths future, to hear less of that stupid talk of during the space of twelve months, while in some people and papers, who have the habit | Quebec there were 25,930 deaths, although of pointing to Quebec as one of the rare spots the population was some 600,000 less on the earth where public education makes than in Ontario. This result astonno progress, and where they say it is even and ished the learned doctor, especially as there was no reason given for the same. In looking for causes, however, he found that this excessive death-rate in the Province of Quebec was due to the great mortality among children, the deaths from 1 to 11 years being more than sufficient to explain the discrepancy. The number of deaths of children from 1 to 11 years in the Province of Quebec is set down at the enormous figure 16,142, or over 60 per cent. of the total death rate in Ontario the number is set down at 10,471 or a little over 40 per cent. of the total. Dr. Sullivan, commenting on these figures, remarks that "were it not an official document, carefully prepared, I would not believe it; it is a matter which concerns all the Provinces, but the fair fame of the Province of Quebec is particularly impeached. It is also eminently proper that through this Society our statesmen may consider so important a matter, if only from an economic point of view, and prescribe a remedy."

The above is decidedly a bad showing for Quebec, but before pronouncing definitely on it, there is a question that should be primarily settled : - Is the census a document carefully prepared? Does it give nothing but exact and actual figures? Some people are of the opinion, and apparently with good reason, that the census of 1881 is not as accurate as it ought to be. Dr. Sullivan in his address produced the subjoined comparative statement of deaths from preventible diseases, taken from the census, and which, as the Toronto Globe remarks, is in some particulars manifestly incomplete on the face of it.

The result of these diseases as found by Dr

Sullivan in the co	nsus is as	follows :-	
Disease.	Ontario.	Quebec	Total.
Small-pox	. 46	714	760
Dipththeria	. 1,271	1,599	2,870
Teething	. 108	2,359	2,467
Diarrhœa	. 294	585	879
Cholera Infantun		344	525
Dis. of throat	. 56	406	462
Dis of brain	. 696	1,049	1.749
Scarlet fever	. 561	961	1,537
Fevers - Typhoic	1 594	1,081	1,615
Croup		574	1,130
Measles		341	716
Consumption		2,282	4,680
	7 190	10.005	

7,136 12,295 In nearly all these diseases Quebec leads some cases the majority is altogether out of proportion in a normal condition of things. slaughtered in Quebec. But if such is actually the case, which must be seriously enabled to notice a growing impro

"Why in Toronto alone there died last year of diarrhea 70 persons; of cholera infantum, several wealthy inland provinces. The 41, and of teething 16. And Toronto has an exceedingly low death rate. The figures given in the above table are perfectly absurd."

If the census figures were correct it would be exceedingly strange to find Toronto, a healthy city, with only the twenty-fifth part of the population of Ontario, credited with almost the fourth part of the total Provincial or any other disease. The only conclusion that can be arrived at is that the census is either inexact or incomplete, and that no argument can be based on its figures.

HOW TO TREAT IMMIGRANTS.

Every care should be taken to throw all ne. essary safeguards around the immigrant, and the Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who profess such a desire to cultivate and develop immigration, are in real earnest, they will try and organize a system such as prevails in New York. THE POST is no advocate of indiscriminate immigration, and it does not want to see all kinds and all classes of immigrants induced to come here to take the bread out of the mouths of our own people, to swell the ranks of our poor, er to cheapen the price of labor. What we want to see and what should be done, is to send the great bulk of all the immigrants in bond to the North-West, and those who are permitted to land and remain here should be examined as to the means they possess and their physical and moral fitness to earn a livelihood. We want none of the class as described by our esteemed contemporary the Daily Witness a few days ago, in a paragraph which reads as follows :--

"By the last mail steamer there came out a couple of young Englishmen, of the Cockney persuasion, who, so soon as they arrived went to the Provincial Immigration Agency on Craig street, saying that they were able and willing to do anything. A groom being wanted by a gentleman on Sherbrooke street, one of the young fellows was sent up. O going to work he at once demonstrated hi utter ignorance of anything pertaining t horse-flesh. In consequence he could not fill the place, and returning to the office said that enough. Now this young man is the type of many who come to this country from the Eng lish town centres. Many of them are not ex perienced enough to become common laborers, and yet it is expected that the people of Camda shall provide for them. But while many, though incompetent, are willing to work there are scores, nay hundreds, who neither like work nor those who are prepared to employ them. No sooner do they get here than they degenerate into tramps and thieves, whose depredations at the present time of the outskirts of Montreal are neither few no

It is evident, therefore, that when thes people come here more care should be take that they are not led into evil ways b hunger, idleness, bad companions, or imm grant runners. The government should or ganize an immigrant bureau in the North West, and a certain sum ample for its sup port should be annually given. All immi grants landed in Quebec, Montreal, or To ronto, who are likely to become burdens the charitable institutions of these cities should be forwarded at once to the North West, where the chances of obtaining em ployment are necessarily much great than in the older provinces. Asyluma and hospitals should be built in connection with the agency, and when an immigrant ar rives he should be properly housed and fe until he gets work. At Castle Garden New York, for instance, when an immigran lands his name is registered and question asked him regarding his age, family, et This is for the purpose of preventing franc Interpreters of many languages are employe and in the building there are telegraph an railroad ticket offices, and money changing bureaus; consequently, he does not require go out of the building. If he wishes to rema in New York and has no friends, he is hand ed over to a licensed boarding house keep who is responsible to the authorit of the Garden for his welfare. If he is p but able bodied, he has the privileges of employment agencies also in the building and the chances are that he soon gets son thing to do. In the meantime he is sent t to Ward's Island, where the immigrant co mission have a fine asylum, and between which and the Garden their of steamboat runs continually. The immigra comes down by it in the morning and sits in the employment agency, and if is not engaged is sent up at night. He h these privileges for fire years. In Dominion he gets a bed and a breakfast which he is told he ought to be exceeding thankful, and is then turned on the co world to be ill-treated and preyed on sharpers. It only costs ten cents a day support an immigrant, and if our Gover ment had one iola of the organizing skil the Americans, such an institution farms and vegetable gardens attached in North-West would not only pay but yield profit, and the immigrant would write to home very different letters from what he does as to his treatment.

A MONTREAL DIVINE ON IRISH AFFAIRS.

The Rev. John Potts, D.D., Methodist ister in this city, has just returned from a t to Europe. He has been sought out by a presentative of our esteemed contempora the Montreal Daily Witness, and has been vited to give utterance to his impressions opinions of events and things in general. the course of the interview lengthy allus was made to Irish affairs and men. M satisfactory information was given, but also good deal that is quite the opposite. For stance, we quite understand that he ment in every particular, but wh

THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF

he stretches the fact. That thing called "intense loyalty is but a by gone and a memory of the bitter past. Dr. Potts goes so far as to venture the statement that "in Ireland they have the best land laws that are in any country where the system of landlord and tenant prevails." This would be a difficult proposition to prove. But suppose they have the best land laws, the people derive no benefit from them on account of the iniquitous manner in which they are administered by the officers of the Crown or obeyed by the landlords. Where the laws in Ireland are not bad in themselves they are made so by the tyranny and corruption which attend their administration. After discoursing on the amelioration and improvement of things in general, the reporter put the following question and received the following answer:

"我是是此**的**自然的,这些是否是他们是有一个人

Sept. 3:1884

"You have given your general impression as to the condition of Ireland; but what do you think of the attitude of the Parnellites in and out of Parliament?"

"I regard them largely as adventurers, unwise leaders of the Irish people, as utterly disloyal to Great Britain, and in no sense the true friends of Ireland. Their constant aim is the dismemberment of the empire, which would materially injure the position of the Protestant minority in Ireland.

One would scarcely expect language of this description from such an enlightened and intelligent man as Dr. Potts, but it is only another illustration of how prejudice will warp the judgment and blind even the most the Purnellites largely as adventurers. This is a low estimate of a body of men who have on frequent occasions brought the proud and noble British House of Commons to terms; who have forced the "unchange able" British constitution to change; who bit of an island in the Atlantic. The Parnellites are adventurers who have come to stop and Dr. Ports should'nt forget it. He accuses them of being unwise leaders of the Irish people. Indeed! Ireland from the dissecting table, and given the nation new vigor, new life; for having taken the people from under the iron heel of landlordism; for having taught them to be self-reliant and to seek the rights of freemen; for having saved the tenant from the tax of unfair rent.

All this may be unwise in the eyes of Dr. Potts, but in the eyes of those who can appreciate the services of the Parnellites, there is much to commend their policy and their action. We deny the reverend gentleman's competency to stigmatize the Irish National party "as being in no sense the true friends offIreland." Dr. Potts should judge by results, and not by his passions; if he were guided by facts instead of by prejudice he would utter no such condemnation of the truest and most honest friends Ireland ever had. We dispute his contention that their constant aim is the dismemberment of the empire. As a D.D the Rev. Mr. Potts ought occasionally to a little more shrewd and not let the cat out ascendency of the Protestant minority coming to an end if Ireland were allowed to legislate for herself. Dr. Potts' view of the situation can be summed up as follows: If the posito be injured by success attending the National cause, then let the nation perish first. We can't agree with the reverend gentleman on any such conclusion, nor will the united people of Ireland.

MR. J. J. CURRAN, M.P., AT WINNI-PEG.

On the occasion of the presentation of the address to Hon. Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, at Winnipeg a few days ago, the Hon. Joseph Royal, M.P., chairman of the meeting, which was held at the dril shed, introduced the member for Montreal Centre, who was greeted with a hearty welcome. The Winnipeg papers give the following summary of his speech:—
After the guest of the evening had conclud-

ed his reply, the chairman introduced Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., of Montreal, who spoke briefly but eloquently, expressing his delight with all that he had seen since he left his home to visit this great province, and refer-ring to various thoughts that had been suggested by his trip, such as the trials and sacrifices of the early voyageurs and noble missionaries who had formerly explored the vast inland seas and encountered numerous obstacles in coming to this land. The gigantic undertakings of the present age in these regions were a testimony of our progress, but he questioned whether our projects were more daring or likely to influence mankind to a greater degree than those of the adventurons and duty-loving men he had referred to. (Cheers). In addressing the audience he felt that he was speaking to citizens of Montreal, Toronto and various other parts of the Dominion. He had not been able to take ten steps in the city of Winnipeg without having a hearty grip of the hand of some old friend from one of the older Provinces. From first to last he had not met one man but was delighted with this country, and not one but said he would not go back to his former home except for a visit. He alluded to the brilliant prospect in store for this country, and to the anxiety of the people in the East that we should continue to progress. Representative men were desirous of coming here and forming the acquaintance of the people and seeing what their wants are. In concluding he referred to the fact that his own sister had spent thirty-one years here, and said that he would be glad to give his support towards making this great land what it ought to be and was destined to be.

CATARRH. -A new treatment has been discovered whereby this hitherto incurable disease is eradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 39 tf

THE NATIONAL HEALTH.

《大学》(1985年)(1985年) 1985年 - 1985年 -

Disease in Ontario and Quebec—The Duty

The following is a portion of Dr. Sullivan's able address delivered before the Canada Medical Association at its recent sevententh annual convention in this city. Dr. Sullivan, who is President of the Association, said:--About a month ago I was presented with a book usually looked on with repugnance, a blue book; it was a portion of the census of 1881, the last one taken, and just published. I found some facts therein, possibly not new to you, but new and surprising to me. I found the population of the whole Dominion to be 4,324,876, scattered over an immense territory. Of this Ontario has 1,923,228, Quebec 1,359,027, the balance being divided among the other provinces. I found the death-rate varied a great deal without any reasons given; from 11.81 per 1,000 in Ontario, the healthicst: to British Columbia with 20.35; Quebec following closely with 19.07 per 1,000 persons. On looking at the I was astonished to find Ontario with totals, nearly 600,000 more population, had some 3.000 deaths less per annum than Quebec, the figures being-Quebec, 25,930; Ontario, 22,-727; population considered, the difference is simply enormous. QUEBEC'S EXCESSIVE DEATH RATE.

In looking for causes I found that this excessive death rate in the Province of Quebec was due to the great mortality among child-ren, the deaths from 1 to 11 years being more than sufficient to explain this discrepancy; that it is truly a "Slaughtering of Innocents" the figures will explain. For the first year Quebec, 8,350 deaths, 1,000 more boys than intelligent. The Rev. gentleman considers girls; Ontario, 5,418 deaths, 760 more boys than girls : Quebec, 5,016 deaths, 300 more boys from first to fourth year; Ontario, 3,080, with 200 more boys during same year. Next table from 4 years to 11 years, we have 2,776 deaths in Quebec, and 22 more boys, while Ontario for same time has 1,973, with 43 more boys, making a grand total of 16,142 deaths in the Province of Quebec from I to 11 years. 26,613, with 2,263 boys. The difference in favour of Ontario, without reference to population, is the large one of 5.671. Were it not an official document, carefully prepared, I would not believe it; it is a matter which concerns all the provinces, but the fair fame of the Province of Quebec is particularly imand unwise for what? For having taken peached. It is also eminently proper that through this Society our statesmen may consider so important a matter, if only from an economic point of view, and prescribe a remedy.

SIR JAMES PAGET.

in an address before the International Health Exhibition last June, on "The relation between National Health and Work," containing a vast amount of carefully calculated statistics, in cloquent, graphic language, describes the loss to Britain, and says with reference to preventible diseases: "No one who lives among the sick can doubt that a large proportion of the sickness and loss of work might have been prevented or can doubt that in every succeeding generation a larger pro-portion still may be avoided if only all will strive that it may be so. Smallpox might be rendered nearly harmless by vaccination; Typhus, Typhoid, Scarlet Fevers, and Measles might be coufined within very narrow limits; so probably might Whooping cough and Diphtheria. The greater part of accidents are due to carelessness. Diseases due to bad food, mere filth, or intemperance, so far as self-induced, might by virtue and self-control be excluded, and with these, scrofula, rickets, scurvy, and all the widespread defects the Rev. Mr. Potts ought occasionally to attributed to them could be greatly dimin-back up his assertions with a little proof. As ished." When I give you some of the disa Methodist minister he ought to have been eases you will see how peculiarly apposite his words are. I only took the diseases showing the most marked contrasts or differof the bag as he has done. The secret and motive of his antipathy towards the Irish tention on my part, they fall under the head of what Sir James Paget and everyone call "preventible." They make the case very strong against Quebec. I read Sir James Paget's lecture after I made out the annexed table. Bear in mind this only takes notice of deaths. Think of all the sickness they retion of the Protestent minority in Ireland is present, the loss of work caused and the enormous waste, the result of these dis-

eases:—			
Disease.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Total.
Small-pox	46	714	760
Diphtheria	1,271	1,599	2,870
Teething	. 108	2,359	2,467
Diarrhea		585	879
CholeraInfantum	181	344	525
Dis. of throat	. 56	406	462
Dis. of brain	696	1,049	1,749
Scarlet fever	. 561	961	1,537
Fevers-Typhoic	l 594	1,081	1,612
Croup		574	1,130
Measles	375	341	716
Consumption		2,282	4,680

7,136

With reference ta the uniformity of medical standard, I may say I hold with many that

THE DUTY OF THE STATE

to see that men well qualified to meet the serious responsibilities of the profession shall be found in every village and hamlet throughout the land. Our profession is too intimately mixed up with the people, not to require a law, and a stringent one, too, to regulate the right to practice, and while schools award degrees and honors to the zealous, faithful student, the state alone should say who shall or who shall not guard the interests of the sick, the safety of its subjects. The matter comes under the head of education and is therefore a state right. Then all you require is to imitate the example of Ontario, and place the profession in the position it is in there. Those who see how ardently the profession of the United States and the English sigh for such a law can only feebly realize its value and importance. Your power, gentlemen, will be immense if united. Surely in such an agitation the descendants of Pare, Bichat, Magendie, Bernard and Dupuytren will not fail to assist, when they remember the glories that cluster around the French school, that they are the representatives here of that land of science, art and culture, which for hundreds of years enlightened the world of medicine; they will not hesitate, more par, ticularly when they will have the regulation of such a system.

READ THIS

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satis 18 tf

MORTALITY RETURNS. MORTALITY RETURNS.

In the returns of the Catholic cemetery, which were handed into the health department at the City Hall yesterday, there were the following statistics. The total number of deaths was 124, of which 95 were in the city. Of the whole number 87 were of children under 5 years of age. Of the causes of death 18 were of cholera infantum; 27 of diarrhea; 3 of diphtheria, and 2 of typhoid fever. typhoid fever

A VISIT TO THIS EXCELLENT INSTITUTION -ITS BEAUTIFUL SITUATION-THE ROOMS, DORMITORIES, ETC.

Montreal boasts of a great many magnificent educational and religious institutions, and although the Convent of Mount St. Mary, corner of Guy and Dorchester streets, an educational establishment for young ladies under the direc tion of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, may not be so important as some of the others in point of size, it has nevertheless its adranks as one of the finest and most attractive establishments of the city. Being beautifully

At the regular meeting of Branch No. 26 held in their hall, Aug. 25th, 1884, the Prestablishments of the city. Being beautifully situated near the mountain, it

COMMANDS A DELIGHTFUL VIEW of the City of Montreal, the River St. Law rence and the celebrated Victoria Bridge Coupled with the excellent system of ventila the salubrious mountain air contributes greatly to the good health the pupils enjoy, givthat strength to the constitution makes the young ladies embrace study with alacrity, and even with pleasure. In regard to cleanliness, the building is unsurpassed by any other in the city, and as the interior has been thoroughly renovated and re-painted lately it presents an appearance which at once wins the good opinion of the visitor and connels him to express his unbounded admiration at the surroundings, and to congratulate the good and ever-zealous Sisters upon the good work which they have accomplished. The floors and walls of the institution shine like mirrors, and in fact, as a friend who accompanied our representative on his visit suggested, "One could almost see himself in them," And now the

HOLIDAYS ARE ALMOST OVER, and pupils are beginning to return from their vacation to commence the next scholastic year with fresh vigor, and an evident desire to facilitate the work of the good Nuns as far as lies in their power. During the year some three hundred pupils attend the classes at Mount St. Mary, and, as the boarding school reopens on the first of September, the beautiful Convent will soon be full of scholars again, and once more the precious charge of teaching and cultivating the minds of these bundreds of young ledies will be along in the bands of the Xins. able" British constitution to change, who have attracted the attention and admiration of the entire civilized world by their efforts to secure just and fair legislation for a little to tion hours; hence they acquire facility for conversing in both tongues. There are also supplementary classes for those who do not follow a regular course. The boarding class is divided into four departments, according to the capacity of the pupils, and each department has its English and French classes. There are three Nuns in charge of each department, besides six music

> The parlours, recreation rooms, sick rooms, infirmary, pupil's library with French and English departments, are certainly a credit to the institution, and in fact justice could hardly be done them in a short newspaper article. Every thing is in its place, bright and shining, and the surroundings are so decidedly pleasant that one would linger with pleasure for hours within

THE MUSEUM is perhaps one of the most attractive features of the Convent. It contains a complete collection of minerals and shells, with all the other collections usually seen in such places, besides a most beautiful and valuable solar system. The shells and minerals were classed by Rev. Father Rousseau, of the Seminary of St. Sulpice who for eighteen years filled the position of chaplain of the House. On either side of the large hall, which runs from front to back, we find the French and English graduating class rooms, with everything in the most perfect order, as well as a very large music and reception room. On the second floor we come to the second department or half boarding class, separated into English and French class rooms, with everything in the most perfect order.

Here also we find a large and airy recreation and study room, separated from which by folding doors, as on the first floor, is another room used by the pupils as a work-room, where they spend about an hour each day in plain and fancy work. Here we might say that some magnificent specimens of fancy work by the pupils, under the direction, of course, of the nuns, can be seen in this convent. We were struck with the beauty of a piece of work upon which a young lady, the daughter of a popular Montreal alderman, was engaged, and were informed that there were hundreds of such pieces, and many superior pieces, at each annual exhibition of fancy work.

The third department is arranged pretty much

the same as the first and second, each one with its large music and recreation rooms. On the third floor there are also two large dormitories, one for the children who have not made their First Communion and the other for those who are preparing to make their First Com-ON THE FOURTH AND LAST FLOOR

are two more large dormatories for the larger pupils, all of which are remarkably well ventilated. The system of heating the building is also so thorough that the local Lady Superior informed us that they never know what it is to feel cold in winter. The chapel of the institution, which is on the second floor, is a very pretty one, and contains a magnificent markle alter. on, which is on the second noor, is a very pret-ty one, and contains a magnificent marble altar, on either side of which is a large statue of the Guardian Angel. There is also a first-class or-gan and a choir of talented lady singers. The former entrance to the building from St. Antoine street, with terrace, walks and playground, is exceedingly handsome, and must contribute largely to the health and spirits of the pupils.
The English classes of the institution are en-

have such institutions in their midst. Here young ladies receive not only a practical education, but are also taught the various branches of housework, and last but by no means least they receive a Christian education. They are taught the faith expounded by the Apostles of St. Peter and fostered by God's Holy Church, and when their course of studies is completed they leave their convent home and the good Sisters who taught them and carry with them a knowledge of the truths of Catholicity so powerful as to enable them to battle successfully against the many snares and devices of the outer world. have such institutions in their midst. Here

DIAMOND DYES.

To prove the goodness of a pudding, eat it. To prove the goodness of Diamond Dyes, buy them. They are unsurpassed and unsur-passable for brilliancy, strength, and cheap-

OBITUARY.

The late Maria Doyle, who died at Ormstown on Monday the 25th ultime, at the ripe age of 84 years, was reliet of the late Mr. Matthew Furlong, and a native of New Ross, County Wesford, Ireland. Her funeral took place from her late residence, on Wednesday, 27th ult., to the parish church at Ormstown, where a Requiem Mass was sung, and from thence to the cometery at that place. The funeral was largely attended by all classes and creeds, which was a proof of the respect in which the deceased lady was held.

The following gentlemen acted as pall bearers, viz., Felix Finn, George Kilgour, Jas. P. Murphy, Jno. Dempsey, Jno. Smylloged Jas.

lie and Jas. Darragh.
The deceased lady was one of the oldest inhabitants of Ormstown, and in the demise of that lady Ormstown has lost one of her stanchest members of the Catholic Church, and which is evidenced by the fact that the Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Toronto, was afflicted with Tape Worm, 8 feet of which was removed by one bottle of Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.

Typhoid fever.

typhoid fever.

and which is evidenced by parish priest from the pulpit announced on parish pr

CONVENT OF MOUNT ST. MARY. loss the parish sustained in the death of hat lady, and praised her good qualities whilst among them.

The deceased lady was the mother of Mrs Patrick Reynolds, City and District Savings Bank, Montreal, and leaves a son and three CLASS ROOMS, MUSIC AND RECEPTION daughters and five grandchildren to mouru her loss. Resquiscat in vace

Cardinal Mareno died at Tolodo, Spain, yesterday of apoplexy.

C. M. B. A.

THE LATE PATRICK DINAHAN.

lowing preamble and resolutions were intro duced and unanimously adopted: --WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Provi-

dence to remove from our midst by the hand of Death our late lamented friend and fellowmember, Bro. Patrick Dinahan. In view of the loss we have sustained in his decease, and of the still greater loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him, he it Resolved.—That while we how in submis sion to the will of Almighty God, it is only a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that by his death our association has lost an efficient and worthy member, his family a kind Christian protector, and society

Resolved-That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best, and whose chastisements are meaut in mercy.

Resolved - That this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to the family of the deceased and published in the official organs of our order.

*Resolved -- That as a further tribute of re-

spect we attend the funeral in a body and drape our hall in mourning for the space of one month.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Rev. Father Bedard, of Fall River, Mass., had an insurance of \$50,000 on his life. Brother Aphartes, Superior of the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine at Quebec for the last 25 years, has been ordered to France.

Miss Coupal, of this city, and Miss Frechette. of Quebec, made their final vows in religion and issumed the black veil at the Ursuline Convent, Quebec, on Saturday morning.

The Rev. Father Hamon, P.S.S., formerly professor of theology at the Grand Seminary of Montreal, has been transferred to the Parish of Notre Dame, where he will assume the duties formerly fulfilled by the late. Father Levesque

The annual Retreat for the curates of this diocese began on Sunday night at the Grand Seminary. About seventy young clergymen are following the exercises. There are also present several pastors who were unavoidably absent from the last Retreat. His Lordship as usual presides.

The Rev. Father J. A. M. Paradis, a mis sionary in the North-West territory, has just returned from a trip to James' Bay, through Mattawa, Lake Temiscamingue and Lake Abi tibbe. He left here on the 15th June, and after a long canoe voyage, which was seldom interrupted by portages, had a swim in James Bay on the 5th of July, not finding the water so cold as at our seaside summer resorts.

On Saturday a number of nuns belonging to the Order known as "Les Filles de la Sagesse, were to take passage at Havre en route for Canada. The main object of this order is to take charge of orphans and minister to the sick in hospitals. Those of the Nuns now coming the mishtais. These of the Potals are country there will take charge of the female portion of the orphanage founded about a year age by the Rev. Father Rousselot, Curé of St. James' Church, in the township of Wentworth, under the name of Notre Dame de Montfort. Four of the Nuns of this Order have lately died victims of their zeal while attending cholera-stricken patients at Toulon.

The Redemptorist fathers who are to assume the pastoral charge of St. Ann's Church in this city, are expected to take possession in the middle of the present month. As this Montreal House will be attached to the Belgian Province, the members thereof will be recruited directly in Belgium. Two of the Fathers, at present at Ste. Anne de Beaupre, will be transferred to Montreal, one of whom, Father Catulle, will occupy the position of cure. The others are expected to land in Quebee on or about the 11th of September.

CHAPTER OF CANONS.

read. The solemn installation will take place in the Cathedral on the 11th of September, on which occasion there will be a brilliant religious demonstration, which will without doubt be attended by an immense congrega-tion. The official list of members of the new chapter, as published by the Journal des Trois Rivières, is as follows:

Titular Canons—Very Rev C O Caron, Prévost; Very Rev Luc Desilets, V G; Rev Father L Richard, Primicier: Rev Father L tier, Penitentier; Rev Father Isaac Gélinas, Superintendent of the Seminary of Nicolet; Rev Father Prince, Curé of St Maurice; Rev Father Pothier, Curé of Warwick; Rev Father Marchand, Curé of Drummondville; Rev Father Carufel, Curé of Ste Anne de la Pérade.

Honorary Canons-Rev Father Boucher, Curé of Rivière-du-Loup; Rev Father Mar-coux, Curé of Champlain; Rev Father Dostie, Cure of Gentilly.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.

The following are the names of the young ladies who made their vows in religion at the Indies who made their vows in religion at the Ville Marie Convent on Thursday last:—Final vows—Miss Cloutier, in religion Sister St. Paneratius: Miss O'Neil, Sister St. Paneratius: Miss Drouin, Sister St. Gildos; Miss Kennedy, Sister St. Marie Marguerite; Miss Paradis, Sister St. Laure; Miss Mercier, Sister St. Laure; Miss Bisson. Sister St. Laure; Miss Bisson. Sister St. Louis de Gonzaque; Miss Bisson. Sister St. Louis de Gonzaque; Miss Gosselin, Sister St. Louis de Gonzaque; Miss Rioux, Sister St. Louis de Gonzaque; Miss Gosselin, Sister St. Louis de Go Germain, in religion Sister Ste. Xaverine; Miss Danakilia, Boghos, Gallas and the surround with "Hop or "Hope" in their name.

Giroux. Sister St. Melchiade; Miss Descareaux, Sister St. Solonge; Miss Grégoire, Sister St. Timothy; Miss Latour, Sister St. Placide; Miss Donohue, Sister Ste. Marie Amable; Miss Dionne, Sister St. Colomban; Miss Dessault, Sister Ste. Marie Engenie; Miss Lasmer, Sister St. Trançais Vavier Dies Miss Lasmer, Sister St. Trançais Vavier Dies Disserted. St. François Xavier; Miss Decary, Sister Ste. Marie Benjamin; Miss Primeau, Sister St.

ORDINATIONS.

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal con-ferred Holy Orders upon the following gentle-men at the ordination service held in the Mont-real Grand Seminary Sunday morning:— Toxsure.-Mr. E. T. Hebert, Montreal.

MINOR ORDERS. -- Messrs. J. L. Beaudoin. P. Forest, Geo. Lafortune, J. E. Lafortune, D. Picotte, T. Racette, Montreal, SUB-DEACONSHIP.--Messrs, J. Lafortune and

J. Marchand, Montreal. PRIESTHOOD,-Mr. Charles, E. Cadot, Mont-

PASTORAL APPOINTMENTS.

His Lordship Mgr. Fabre has just made the following pastoral appointments:—Rev. D. A. Gravel, to be pastor of St. Benoit; Rev. J. B. Bourget, to be pastor of St. Janvier; Rev. J. Gagnon, to be pastor of St. Barbara; Rev. J. E. Dugas, to be pastor of Stc. Anne des Plaines, and Rev. G. Berard, to be pastor of St. Theodore, (Chertsey).

FETE AT CHAMBLY.

The unveiling of the tablet at the old fort, Chambly, took place at that place on Saturday and passed off with great celut. Among those present were Messrs, J. O. Dion, B. Benoit, M.P., Dr. Martel, M.P.P., Dr. Tomber, S. Pagnuelo, F. Lesage, M.P., R. J. Lesage, Hon. J. Laviolette, J. Ostigny, Mayor of Chambly, M. Paradis, Mayor of St. Johns, Chevaller Lagrange, Rev. Const. Department. rocque, Rev. Canon Duvernay, Rev. G. J. Lajeunesse, Chas. Allard, G. T. A. Robert, James Brown, R. A. Campbell, G. P. Hughes, of Middleton Hall, Northumberland, J. M. Mitchell, and Messrs. Ulric and Parent, govern

ment engineers at Chambly,

The tottering masonry of the old fort has been propped up and cemented until, at the present time, the walls are as firm as on the day they were built. On the stones forming the western entrance the names of the old commanders of the fort, and dates have been carved At the southwestern corner a marble tablet bearing the following inscription has been let into the wall : -

CHAMBEY, A. D. 1665. Courage et Loyante.

Sons le regne de Louis XIV. le Marquis de Vandreuil etant Gouverneur-General de la

nouvelle France. Ce fort fut erige en 1711, incendie en 1776.

Restaure par Sir Guy Carleton en 1777; aban donne en 1817. Il fut repare en 1882 et en 1883 sous le regne

de Victoria Reine de la Grande Bretange. Marquis de Lorne etant Genverneur-Gene Canada: Theodore Robitaille Lieutenant-Gouyerneur de Quobec.
Par ordre de Sir Hector Langevin, C.B.

C.M.G. Ministre des Alagania. da ; Thomas Fuller, architecte.

J. O. Dion. C.M.G. Ministre des Travaux Public du Cana

Directour.

This tablet was covered by a handsome banner bearing the arms of Chambly, and the following words:--

DeSalaberry. Darneau. 1756. 1813.

Chambly. Honneur Loyante.

A platform for the speakers had been erected at this point while the Chambly brass band was stationed near and played a number of appropriate airs under the leadership of Mr. Mc-Dougall. Salvoes were fired at intervals from some old cannon in the cemetery. Mr. Dion, secretary of the committee entrust-

ed with the work of repairing the fort, reviewed the work done and thanked those who had given l their aid. Dr. Martel thanked those present for respond

ing to the invitation of the committee, and Mr. Benoit, M.P., responded in behalf of Sir Hector Langevin.
The tablet was then uncovered, Mr. Dion

calling for three cheers for France, which were heartily given, after which short addresses were given by Mr. Hughes in English, and Mr. Pagnuelo in French, which concluded the proceed-

THE NEW CARDINALS.

SHORT SKETCHES OF THE PRINCES OF THE CHURCH.

ROME, Aug. 20.—The offices held and the positions tilled by the Prelates about to be raised to the College of Cardinals in the approaching Consistory were of a very Quebee on or about the 11th of September. Although mostly all are Belgians they are said to have a good knowledge of the English language, and will no doubt worthily fill their new positions.

His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe has made the following appointments:—Rev. Father Hardy, to be curé of St. Pie; Rev. Father Gaboury, curé of St. Matriel; Rev. Father Beaudry, curé of St. Marcel; Rev. Father Courtemanche, curé of St. Louis de light for the long and important services which they have rendered to the Church. Monsignor Carmine Merosi Gori was sub-Datario in the latter years of the Pontificate of Pins IX., and now, besides being Secretary of the Consistorial Congregation, he is Prelate of the Abbrevintori di Parco Maggiore. Mgr. Carlo Laurenzi, Assessor of the Holy Office, was born in Perufia in 1821, was Canon of the cathedral of high order and their promotion is a worthy Father Courtemanche, curé of St. Louis de gia in 1821, was Canon of the cathedral of Bonsecours; Rev. Father Leduc, curé of Dun-that city and Vicar-General of Leo XIII., Bonsecours; Rev. Father Ledue, curve of West Shefford; Rev. Father Desnoyers, curve of Knowlton; Rev. Father Guertin, curve of Sweetsburg; Bev. Father Hahle, vicar of St. Antoine; Rev. Father Marcille, vicar of Farntoine; Rev. Father Marcille, vicar of Farntoine; Rev. Father Raymond, curve of St.

The Rev. Father Raymond, curve of St.

The Rev. Father Raymond, curve of St.

The Rev. Father Raymond, curve of St.

Halv Office. Mgr. Laurenzi is Consultor of St.

Halv Office. Mgr. Laurenzi is Consultor of St.

Halv Office. tirely under the control of English teachers, and tirely under the control of English teachers, and the most convenient manner possible for the pupils. It is a pleasure to the people of Montreal to the ministry.

It is a pleasure to the people of Montreal to they such institutions in their midst. Here to the College of Refendari della Segnatura On Sunday last the mandement of His Lordship Mgr. Lafleche, establishing a Chapter of Canons for the diocese of Three Rivers was read. The solemn installation will take place gation of the Holy Office of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, and Assistant Consultor of the special Congregation for the Revision of Provincial Councils. Mgr. Isidoro Vergo has been for many years Seeretary of the Congregation of the Council and of those of the revision of Provincial Councils and of Ecclesiastical Immunities and for the Residence of Bishops. As Con-Father L Richard, Primicier: Rev Father L S Rheault, Archdeacon; Rev Father J B Corneau, Theologal; Rev Father F X Cloutier, Penitantier: Rev Father L Corneau, Theologal; Rev Father F X Cloutier, Penitantier: Rev Father L Corneau, Theologal; Rev Father L Corneau, Theologal; Rev Father F X Cloutier, Penitantier: Rev Father L Corneau, Theologal; R Corneau, Theolo the Holy Father will raise to the dignity of the Cardinalate. These are—Mgr. Zeffirino Gonzalezy Diaz Tunon, of the Order of Preachers, Archbishop of Seville in Spain, born at Vittoria, in the diocese of Oviedo, 28th January, 1831, elected to Malaga, 17th January, 1874, translated to Cordova, 5th January, 1874, translated to Cordova, 5th July, 1875, and promoted to Seville, 15th March, 1883; Mgr. Colestino Gangelbauer, of the Congregation of the Austrian Benedictines, Archbishop of Vienna, born at Thaustettin, diocese of Linz, 20th of August, 1817, promoted to Vienna 4th of August, 1881. Mgr. Pietro Geremia Michelangelo Celasia, of the Benedictine Congregation of Monte Cassino, born at Palermo, 13th January 1814

the Benedictine Congregation of Monte Cassino, born at Palermo, 13th January, 1814, preconized to Patti, 23rd of March, 1860, and promoted 28th October, 1881. Mgr. Gugliemo Massaia, of Order of Minor Capuchins, Archbishop titular of Stauropolis, born at Pioha, in the diocese of Asti, 8th of June, 1809, elected to the titular Church of Cassia, 4th May, 1846, and promoted 2nd of August.

, ing regions. On the morning of the 9th Mgr. Massaia was admitted to private audience by His Holiness. The venerable Archbishop was accompanied by His Eminence Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Propaganda, who, in obedience to the wish of the Holy Father, had gone to Frascati, where Mgr. Massaia was staying for some days, to bear to him the official announcment of the eminent duty to which he was destined by the Sovereign Pontiff. After the Pontifical audience, Mgr. Massuin went to present his homage to Cardinal Ludovico Jacobini, Pontifical Secretary of State.

TELEGRAPHIO SUMMARY.

FOREIGN AND DEMESTIC NEWS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne is dead.

Garcia Gutierres, the Spanish dramatic author, is dead.

Auguste Allon, the distinguished French lawver, is dead. Earl Northbrook's mission to Egypt is not

to extend beyond October. The Democratic State ticket in Arkansas

has been elected by a large majority. At Havana last week there were eighteen

deaths from yellow fever. A case of suicide of a patient is reported in the New Brunswick asylum.

A bill modifying the Scotch land laws is being prepared by the government. The Belgian Chamber of Deputies has

adopted the education bill by a vote of 80 against 49.

The consumption of alcohol in Switzerland is greater per head than in any other country in Europe. There is talk of another United States polar

expedition, to be under command of Chief Eugineer Melville. The ship Earl of Beaconsfield and barque

Kangaroo have been burned at sea: nine men of the latter are missing.

Work continued at Chatham all day on Sunday hastening the preparations for the Soudan expedition.

Typhus fever has broken out among the German troops engaged in the grand maneuvres in Westphalia. Mr. Harrington, M.P., declares that he

will submit the matter of the execution of Myles Joyce to parliament. The contractors for the new aqueduct at Quebec yesterday paid \$8,000 Customs

duty on water pipes imported for the work. Rumors of a Franco-German alliance are strengthened by the statement that German residents of China have been placed under French protection,

Mesers, Sexton and Redmond sailed from New York for Ireland on Saturday on the steamer Alaska. A large number of friends bade them farewell. L'Armee Française expects the retirement

of Campenon as minister of war and that General Lewel, who served under Bazaine in Mexico, will succeed him. Auxiety is felt in some portions of India

owing to the continued lack of rain. The crops are withering in some parts of the Punjanb, Mysore, the Decean, and Madras. The Pope has issued an encyclical enjoining upon the faithful that prayers should be

offeredagainst the cholera, and for the freedom of the Holy See, and the property of the Church. The German ship Marco Polo, Captain Klenkenberg, from New Bremen for New

York, struck a rock off Fair Island, Scotland, and immediately broke up. Part of the crew was saved almost dead from exhaustion. Lalor and O'Connor, Nationalist members of Parliament for Queen's County, have been presented with £256 each. O'Connor, in returning thanks, said:—"This will enable me to retain my seat in the House; I am con-

vinced that the regular payment of the Irish

members is a necessity if we are to continue the fight." The Toronto News is authority for the report that Mr. McIntyre, of the Canadian Pacific Railway syndicate, has concluded negotiations for the purchase of a controlling interest in the stock of the Globe newspaper, held by Mr. Nelson, of Edinburgh, 40 cents

on the dollar being paid. Deputy Sheriff Clarke, of Port Arthur, and a turnkey arrived at Toronto yesterday with a prisoner named Drake for the penitentiary. They left Port Arthur by the steamer Ontario, having two prisoners in charge, shackled to-gether. Shortly after the steamer left Port Arthur, and when about three miles from land, both prisoners, whose hands had been unshackled when placed on board, managed, while the turnkey turned for a few moments to converse with the captain, to unloose the shackles on their feet, they bolted out of the cabin and leaped into the water. The steamer stopped and a boat was launched, when Drake was picked up, but the other prisoner

A Great Problem.

-Take all the Kidney and Liver

-Take all the Blood parifiers.

was drowned.

-Take all the Rheumatic remedies. -Take all the Dyspepsia and indigestion

-Take all the Ayne, Fever, and bilious -- Take all the Brain and Nerve force

-Take all the Great health restorers. -In short, take all the best qualities of all these, and the —best —Qualities of all the best medicines in the

world, and you will find that —Hop
—Billers have the best curative qualities and powers of all —concentrated
—In them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or —combined
—Fail. A thorough trial will give positive

proof of this. Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism. Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave. J. W. Morey, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor. I compared to the suffering term of the suffering term of the suffering term.

menced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Ritters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it."-A WORK-

left the Mother Country, will gain in

the opportunity which will be afford-

ed you of studying the life of a people

younger than your own but engaged in the solution of many problems similar

to those which engage our attention at

race amidst the surroundings of another

hemisphere. On every side you will find ob-

jects of interest. Our political system, the

the different provinces for the education of our youth, our railways pushed across this

Continent with an enterprise which has never

been surpassed by the oldest and largest com-

munities. (Loud applause.) Our forests, our

geology, our mineral resources, our agricul-ture in all its different phases ranging

from the quiet homesteads and skilful cultiva-

tion of the older provinces to the newly re-

claimed prairies of the North-West which we

expected to yield at this season a surplus of

from six to nine million bushels-the history

and characteristics of our native races and the

manner in which we have dealt with them,

all these will afford you opportunities of study

which few other portions of the globe could

present in such variety, (Applause.) Of the

facilities which will be afforded to you and of

the pains which have been taken to render your explorations easy and agreeable, I need

not speak. Some of you are aware that a distinguished member of an assembly to

which you and I, Lord Rayleigh, have both

the honor to belong, has lately been cautioning the English public against the

dangers of legislation by picnic. (Loud ap-

plause.) I have heard that in some quar-

ters misgivings have been expressed lest we

too should be exposed to similar danger, and lest the attractions which the British

Association is offered here should conflict

with its more strictly scientific objects.

These are probably rumores senum severi-

orum, and I will only say of them, if there

is any ground for such apprehensions, you

must remember that hospitality is an instinct

with our people, and that it is their desire

that you should see and learn a great deal,

and that you should see and learn it in the

pleasantest manner possible. [Applause.] I have only one word more to say. I wish to express the pleasure with which I see in this

room representatives not only of English and

Continental and Canadian science, but also

many distinguished representatives of that

great people which, at a time when the re-

lations of the Mother Country and her colo-

nies were less wisely regulated than at present,

ceased to be subjects of the British Crown,

but did not cease to become our kinsmen.

Many of you will pass from these meetings to

the great re-union to be held a few days

hence at Philadelphia, where you will be

again reminded that there are ties which bind

together not only the constituent parts of the British Empire, but the whole of the British

race-ties of mutual sympathy and good will

which such intercourse will strengthen, and

cade will draw more closely and firmly together. (Applause.) I have now only

to apologize for having intervened in your

proceedings. I feel that what I have said

Canadian; others will, however, have ample opportunities for supplementing both by word

and deed the shortcomings of which I may

have been guilty. It was my duty-and

would have come better from the lips of a

which, I believe, each succeeding

working of federation, the arrangement of

home, and observing the conduct of your own

The General Committee of the British Association met last Wednesday about one o'clock at the Wesleyan College, McGill College Grounds. Sir William Thompson, of Glasgow, the eminent electrician, occupied the chair. The Secretary, Prof. Bonney, read the minutes of the last meeting, and the General Secretary, Captain Douglas, read the report for the year 1883 and 1884.

The present meeting, he said, of the British Association, the fifty fourth in number, is likely to be long memorable in its annals, as the first held beyond the limits of the United Kingdom. It marks a new point of departure, and one probably never contemplated by the founders of the Association, although not forbidden by the laws which they drew up. The experiment was doubtless a hazardous one, but it seems likely to be justified by success : and it may be hoped that the vigour and vitality gained by new experience may ultimately compensate for the absence from this meeting of not a few familiar faces among the older members; there will, however, be as large a gathering of members of more than one year's standing as is usual at a succeesful meeting in Great Britain, and the efforts which have been made by our hosts to facilitate the coming of members and render theirstay in Canada both pleacant and instructive, call for the warmest acknowledgment The inducements offered to undertake the journey were indeed so great that the Council felt that it would be necessary to place some restriction upon the election of new members, which for many years past, though not unchecked in theory, has been almost a matter of course in practice. Obviously these offers of the Canadian hosts of the British Association were made to its members, not to those on whom they might operate as an inducement to be enrolled among its members. The Council, therefore, before the close of the South; ort meeting published the following resolution: -"That after the termination of the present month (September, 1883,) until further notice, new members be only elected by special resolution of the Council." Application for admission under these terms were very numerous, and were carefully sitted by the Council, Still, although the Council as time progressed and the number augmented, increesed the stringency of their requirements, it became evident that the newly elected members would soon assume an unduly large propor-tion to those of older standing, so that on May 6th, after electing 130 members under this rule, it was resolved to make no more elections until the commencement of the Montreal meeting, when it would be safe to revert to the usual practice.

WELCOME.

Dr. Sterry Hunt, as President os the Royal Society of Canada, read the following address of welcome:

To the President and Council of the British Association for the Advancement Science:-

The Royal Society of Canada greets with cordial welcome the members of your Association on the occasion of its first visit to the American continent, and rejoice to find among those who have accepted the invitation of the citizens of Montreal so many names renowned as leaders of scientific research.

The Royal Society of Canada, which is already a body recently organized and in the third year of its existance embodies not only stu-dents of Natural History and Natural Philosophy who unite up together one-half of its eighty members but others devoted to the history and the literature of the two great European races who are to-day engaged in the task of building up in North America a new nation under the shelter of the British Flag.

the fact that material progre can only be made in connection with advancement in literature and in science, we hail your visit as an event we hail destined to give a new impulse to the labors of our own students, believing at the same time that the great problems of material nature not less than the social and political aspects of this vast realm will afford you subjects for study, and trusting that when your short visit is over, you will return to your native land with kindly memories of Canada and a confidence that its growth in all that makes a people good and great is se-

> T. STERRY HUNT, President, Joun GEO. BOURINOT, Hon. Sec.

Montreal, Aug. 27, 1884. Dr. Hunt also read a communication from Chambly requesting the presence of the Association at the placing of a tablet on the old fort built in 1711. He stated that Chambly had many historical reminiscences, being long a military post, being the birthplace of Al bani, the celebrated singer, and here De in the scientific, but in the political and the Salaberry, the Canadian Leonidas, was in-

The treasurer, Sir P. Ommaney, announced that the membership of the Association now amounted to 765 members.

Among those present were Professors Dewar, Liveing and Adams, of Cambridge; Prof. Hudon, King's College, London; Sir F Bramwell, Lenen Foster. Rev. Dr. Campbell, Cambridge; Sir Richard Temple.

CIVIC ADDRESS. The following address will be presented

ciation for the Advancement of Science :

this afternoon:-To the President and Members of the British Asso

GENTLEMEN,—It is with no common pleasure that we the Mayor and Aldermen of Montreal, welcome to this the Mayor and Aldermen of Montreal, welcome to this city and to Canada, so distinguished a Body as the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Already, indeed, not only here but through the longth and breadth of the land, that welcome has been pronounced with a heartiness to which we are proud to add the confirmation of formal expression. During the last two years and especially since the acceptance of our invitation made it a certainty, your coming amongst us has been looked forward to as an event of deep and manifold importance to the Dominion. Aware of the devotion with which the Association had, for more than half a century, applied itself to the object indicated in its name, and knowing that its present membership comprised the most eminent of those noble students and investigators who have made the search after truth the aim of their lives, we could not fail to perceive that Canada would gain by the presence of observers and thinkers so exact and so unprejudiced. search after truth the aim of their lives, we could not fail to perceive that Canada would gain by the presence of observers and thinkers so exact and so unprejudited. Nor were we without the hope that in the vast and varied expanse of territory which constitutes the Dominion, our learned visitors would meet with features of interest that should be some compensation for so long and wearisome a journey. Here, in that great stretch of diversified region between the Atlantic and the Pacific, the student of almost every branch of science must find something worth learning; whilst for certain sections of the Association there are few portions of the world in which the explorer is more likely to be gratified and rewarded. Throughout this broad domain of ours, rock and herb, forest and prairie, lake and river, air and soil, with whatever life or whatever relie of life in past ages they may severally contain,—afford to the diligont seeker of knowledge various and ample scope for research. Nor to the student of man, as a social and political being, is there less of opportunity for acquiring fresh facts and themes for reflection in a young commonwealth like this. We flatter ourselves that here you will find a people not unworthy of the great races from which it has sprung, and that, on your return to the mother-land, you will be able to speak with satisfaction, from your own experience, of our federal system, our resources, our agriculture, our manufactures, our commerce, our institutions of learning, our progress and, our destinies. You have come and we place our land, ourselves and all we are and have at your disposal. We bid you hearby welcome, and in so honouring ourselves, we only ask you to consider yourselves at home, the progress of the progress and all we are and have at your disposal. We have your disposal we have your destining. The your results of Her Majosty's

Empire may be as happy and as fruitful to the Association as it is grateful, for so many reasons, to the people of Montreal and of the Dominion.

CHAS. GLACKMEYER,

J. L. BEAUDRY,
Mayor, City Clerk. Montreal, 27th August, 1884.

The I inngural Evening Meetings. A large audience assembled in the Queen's Hull at hight to hear Lord Rayleigh deliver the oponing address. That spacious hall was filled to its utmost capacity by as brilliant and as distinguished an assemblage as was ever addressed by any speaker in Canada, upwards of 1,000 persons being present. Sir William Thomson presided. His Excellency the Governor General, Lady Lansdowne, Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of Canada, and the Hon. Mr. Caron, Minister of Militia, occupied seats near the chairman. There were also on the platform Dr. Chauveau, Mr. Hugh Mc-Lennan, Sir Wm. Dawson, Sir F Bramwell, Sir Erasmus Ommanney, Lord Rosse, Prof. Frankland, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Dr. Sclater, Dr. Hingston, Dr. Sterry Hunt, Mr. Bate-man, Captain Galton, Mr. A. G. Vernon Har-court First Royd Hawking, Prof. Bonney court, Prof. Boyd Hawkins, Prof. Bonney, Prof. Horseley, Sir H. Roscoe, Prof. V. Ball, Prof. Barker, Prof. M. Kendrick, Prof. O. Reynolds, Sir Richard Temple, Dr. Tylor, Rev. W. Dollinger, Prof. Rowland.

The Governor-General's Speech.

The chairman introduced Lord Lansdowne to the audience, who said :—

Lord Rayleigh, ladies and gentlemen,— I am given to understand that it would be in accordance with the rules under which the business of the British Association is carried on that the proceedings of to day should commence with the vacation of the President's chair, and by the installation of the President-elect in the place which he will so honorably fill. The occasion, however, which has brought us together is so re-markable, and will be so memorable, not only in the annals of the Association. but in the history of the Dominion, that I believe you will pardon the slight irregularity of which as a member of the Association I am guilty in rising to address a few words to this distinguished audience. The occasion, Lord Rayleigh, is the first upon which the British Association has held a meeting beyond the narrow limits of the United Kingdom. Such a departure from the usage which you have hitherto observed, though an innovation is certainly not inconsistent with the object of the Association or with the designs of its founders. Its earliest records contain the statement that it was instituted for the promotion of intercourse between those who cultivated science in different parts, not merely of the British Islands but of the British Empire. I question whether any means of promoting this intercourse could have been discovered more effectual than the holding of your annual meeting in one of the great cities of this colony, and my object in now addressing you is to express at the very outset the satisfaction with which the people not only of Montreal but of the whole Dominion hail your arrival here and to welcome you in their name to these shores. Perhaps you will allow me to state my own belief that if you were to select for your place of meeting a spot within the Colonial Empire of England, you could not have selected a colony which better deserved the distinction, either in respect of the warmth | have much pleasure in discharging it as the of its affection for the Mother Country or in representative of the crown in this part of the respect of the desire of its inhabitants for the empire to bid you in the name of our people a diffusion of knowledge and of culture. In a young country such pursuits must be carried on in the face of some difficulty and of the competition of that material activity which must to a great extent engross the time and absorb the attention of a rapidly developing community such as this. We may, however, claim for Canada that she has lone her best, that she has above all spared no pains to provide for the interests of science in the future, and that amongst those who have done scientific work within the Dominion are men known and respected far beyond the bounds of their own nation. In the way places as London or Manchester this connection I cannot deny myself the plea- could no longer be claimed as a right, but sure of referring to the honors which have been conferred upon Sir Wm. Dawson within the last few days. He is, unless I am misinformed, more responsible than any other one person for the visit of the Association, and I feel sure that I shall command the acquiescence of all those who have worked in the cause of Canadian culture when I say that we regard the knighthood which Her Ma-jesty has bestowed upon him as an appropriate recognition of his distinguished services, and as an opportune compliment to Canadian science. But the significance of this meeting is far greater than it would be if its results were to be measured merely by the addition which it will make to the scientific wealth of the Empire. When we find a society which for fifty years has never met outside the British Islands transferring its operations to the Dominion-when we see several hundreds of our best known Englishmen who have acquired a public reputation, not only literary world, arriving here mingling with our citizens, and dispersing in all directions over this continent-when we see in Montreal the bearers of such names as Rayleigh, Playfair, Frankland, Burdon, Sanderson, Thomson, Roscoe, Blauford, Moseley, Lefroy, Temple, Bramwell, Tylor, Galton, Harcourt and Bonney, we feel that one more step has been taken towards the establishment of that close intimacy between the Mother Country and her offspring, which both here and at home all good citizens of the Empire are de-termined to promote. The desire for such a closer intimacy is one of the most remarkable and one of the best features in the political life of the present day. Our periodical literature, our proceedings in parliament, the public discussions which have recently taken place and in which some of our most promninent Canadians have taken part, all indicate a remarkable awakening to the importance of the noblest colonial empire which the world has ever seen, and we desire to draw closer the ties of sympathy and allegiance which bind us reciprocally. (Applause.) And, ladies and gentlemen, whatever difficulty there may be in the way of a revision of the political relations of the Mother Country

and her colonies, it is satisfactory to reflect

that there are none in the way of such an

allegiance as that which you are establishing

to-day between the culture of the old

plause.) In the domain of science there

can be no conflict of local and imperial in-

terests-no constitution to revise-no embar-

rassing considerations of foreign and domestic

policy. We are all partners and coheirs of a

great empire, and we may work side by side,

every addition to the common fund of know-

ledge and mutual enlightenment is an un-

mixed advantage to the whole empire. (Loud

applause.) I believe, Lord Rayleigh, that your visit will be fraught with far-

reaching advantages, both to hosts and guests. We shall gain in acquaint-

ance with our visitors, and in the publicity which their visit will give to

the resources and attraction of this country.
We believe that it will be more justly appre-

ciated in proportion as it becomes more widely

known and more thoroughly understood

guests.

(Ap-

world and that of the new.

hearty welcome to the Dominion. (Loud and long continued applause.)

The President's Address. The President elect, the Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh, in opening, said that for fifty years the Association had visited every place of unportance in the United Kingdom. When Canada was proposed, the project was viewed with hesitation. Perhaps they feared the thin edge of the wedge, for so rapid is the development of the British Empire, that the time might come when a visit to such out of only as a concession to the susceptibilities of the English. He had visited Canada seventeen years before and was delighted with it, and he could venture to say that a large proportion of the visitors to this country will be astonished by what they see, and will carry home an impression which time will not readily efface. He felt the association might have done better in choosing another president, as his own tastes led him to the study of mathematics and physics rather than to that of geology and biology, to which naturally more attention turns in a new country, presenting as it does a fresh field for investi-

gation. The president-elect then went on to speak of the progress of the development of electricity, and said that in looking forward to the future of electric lighting there were good grounds for encouragement, as already the lighting of large passenger ships was an assured success. At present there was no ex-perience of a house-to-house system of illumination on a great scale and in competition with cheap gas, but preparations were already far advanced for trial on an adequate scale in London. In large instilutions such as theatres and factories electricity is in successful and daily extending operation. He hoped that the vast powers running to waste in our splendid river would one day be utilized. He then reverted to acoustics as bearing on the telephone and phonograph. In concluding a brief survey of physics he said that in making oneself acquainted with what has been done in any subject, it is good policy to consult first the writers of highest reputation. Although in scientific matters we should aim at independent judgment, and not rely too much upon authority, it remains true that a good deal must be taken upon trust. In estimating the present position and prospects of experimental science, there is good ground for encouragement. The multiplication of laboratories gives to the younger generation opportunities such as have never existed before, and which excite the envy of those who have had to learn in middle life much that now forms part of an undergraduate course. In the Old World and in the New, recruits must be enlisted to fill the place of those whose work is done. This work may be hard and the discipline severe, but the interest never fails, and great is the privilege

of achievement. The flon. P. J. O. Chauveau then moved a vote of thanks be accorded to Lord Rayleigh, and in moving this motion he said that the visit of the Association would form an epoch in the annals of the Dominion. Mr. Hugh McLenan seconded Dr. Chauveau's motion,

without misgiving, and with a certainty that adding some words of welcome. Lord Rayleigh then declared the meeting adjourned until Friday, when a lecture would be delivered.

> An expert accountant now says he has found a deficiency of \$838,000 in road board and free bridge bond accounts Newark, N. J. He believes money was used year by year in making up deficiencies caused by excess of expenditures over appropriations and there was no embezzlement. It is understood an investigation has been ordered.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

FURTHER OCCUPATION -- OF CHINESE . IS: LANDS ORDERED THE BOMBARD MENT-FERRY'S VIEWS ON THE MAT-TER-A FRENCH ASSURANCE.

Paris, Aug. 28.-M. Ferry has no intention of summoning Parliament at present. He says that owing to China's treachery it has been impossible to treat her like a civilized nation. Courbet has been ordered to

occupy Hainan after the taking of Ke-Lung. Twenty-five hundred troops have been mo bilized to proceed to Tonquin if required. Admiral Peyron has telegraphed to Courbet that war supplies can be obtained at the arsenal at Saigon. Operations against Langson have been suspended owing to the intense heat. General Negrier will retire to Bacninh. It is stated that Delta is in no danger. Gen. Millot telegraphs from Tonquin that he lost four men while repulsing pirates and Black-flags who pillaged villages along the Red River and massacred the inhabitants. The French garrison at Sontay and Honghon with the aid of gunbouts drove them to the mountains. The report that the French landed at Kelung and captured the forts is doubted. It is said a landing force of five hundred men was not available.

The following is Admiral Courbet's report of his operations on the Min River, up to last evoning: "Min River, 6 p.m., Wednesday
—Our operations sgainst the Mingan fort
have been successfully concluded. All the
Chinese batteries have been destroyed. We have shattered all their caunon with gun cotton. An attack on Kinpai will be made to-

day. Courbet's official report is as follows: Mir River, 28th, principal batteries on Kinpai Channel destroyed, and we hope to destroy all others this evening. Torpedoes barring entrance to the river being fished up and explosives secured. Gunboats able to leave river by another channel. Aspec been des-

patched to guard telegraph cable. Foo Chow, Aog. 28.—Since the French descended to the river the Chinese have looted and set fire to the foreigners' quarter of the city. Much dissatisfuction is expressed at the action of the French in bombarding the city without landing troops for the pro-tection of foreigners. It is reported Germany has protested. The Chinese complain that English pilots guided the French fleet during the engagement, thus committing a breach of

the neutrality laws.
Paris, Aug. 28.—Ferry in conversation to day said the English press, by egging China on, is siding against all Europe. The confidence it gives the Chinese may next be turned against England. Commercial nations are naturally uneasy at our action, but once resolved on redress, we must deal blows that will tell. Ferry discovered a policy of colonial conquest. "My whole duty," he declared, "is to finish enterprises originally ill-con-ceived and ill-managed. We want peaceful occupation in Tonquin, and we want to enforce on China the respect she owes us. European interests need not be alarmed at We are acting for the civilized world.'

BERLIN, Aug. 28 .- Courcet, the French Minister, has returned here. It is semi-officially stated that he informed Bismarck that Foo Choo and Formosa would not be permanently occupied, and Europeans have nothing

PECK'S BAD BOY AGAIN-USAGE

FAMILIARIZES IT. Mr. E. A. Comsteck has drawn one-fifth of the Second Capital prize, (\$25,000,) in the July drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, through the American Express. Peck's Sun called on Comstock, hard at work at the p'aning mill, 313 Cedar street, where he is a valuable employé. His number was 99,204. In the June drawing, Mr. Philip J. Gruber, Cashier for the institution Comstock works for, was the holder of one fifth ticket No. 27,-870, prize \$20,000, which he received promptly. Mr. Comstock also had an interest in this ticket of \$200. Last, but not least, Mr Mr. Constock also had an interest in Comstock held another lucky ticket, No. 81,-\$23, which drew \$40. This notice is prompted as Mr. C. is known to us, and it substantiates the fact that The Louisiana State Lottery Co. is a straight institution, in which the good people of New Orleans take pride.—Milicaukee (Wis.) Peck's Sun, Aug. 2.

BREVITIES.

There are three cases of leprosy at Granite,

The Bank of Jamestown, Dak., has suspended. General Wolseley proceeds to Egypt im-

mediately. Incendiary fires are reported at Ellers-

house, N.S. Toronto has entered on a four years' con-

tract for lighting the streets by electricity. New York railroads are openly giving comnissions to brokers on tickets to competing

points.

Lee, whose extradition from Toronto caused some trouble, has been convicted of forgery at Cincinnati.

Mme. Carlotta Patti met with a serious accident the other day in Paris. She fell down stairs and broke her leg.

Horace Swanboro, a New York bookkeeper, is thought to have fled to Canada with \$90, 000 of his employer's money.

The gallows during the present year has filled more graves than in any previous year in the history of the United States.

In Bibb County, Alabama, there is a bottomless lake on a high hill. It never rises nor falls, and fish put in it disappear. The U. S. steamer Kearsage has received

orders from Washington to make a cruise along the north and west coast of Africa. As late as 1840 there were but seven vocations into which New England women had en

Bank presidents and cashiers have got the fever. Their favorite play is a big 'strike" and a home run to Canada.

tered: in 1884 the number was 317.

"Madame is right in paying cash and not running up bills.~Ink swells so!" said a Norman servant recently engaged by a Parisian bos-Prosecutions by the French Government of

publishers of immoral works have been frequent of late, and heavy fines have been in flicted. Horace Swansboro, bookkeeper of J. W. Moore & Co., flour merchant, New York, defaulter of \$90,000, has probably gone to

Canada. Frank Waltzman, formerly a well-to-do citizen of Xenia, Ohio, died at Dayton yester day of starvation. He leaves a wife and seven

children. A Colorado woman has discovered and sold fourteen mining claims. In addition to this she kept a hotel and supported her worthless husband and two children.

"There is nothing very brilliant about our Bremen dentists," said a lady to an individual has issued an address requesting the miners who practiced the art in Berlin, but they to work at present rates instead of demands Canadian has lately written, begets know coal-oil burnings are more nunerous from file are obliging. If you wish a tooth stracted included the lately written, begets know coal-oil burnings are more nunerous from file are obliging. If you wish a tooth stracted included the lately written, begets know coal-oil burnings are more nunerous from file are obliging. If you wish a tooth stracted included the lately written, begets know coal-oil burnings are more nunerous from file are obliging. If you wish a tooth stracted included the lately written, begets know coal-oil burnings are more nunerous from file are obliging. If you wish a tooth stracted included the lately written, begets know coal-oil burnings are more nunerous from file are obliging. If you wish a tooth stracted included the lately written, begets know coal-oil burnings are more nunerous from file are obliging. If you wish a tooth stracted included the lately written, begets know coal-oil burnings are more nunerous from file are obliging. If you wish a tooth stracted included the lately written, begets know coal-oil burnings are more nunerous from file are obliging. If you wish a tooth stracted included the lately written, begets know coal-oil burnings are more nunerous from file are obliging. If you wish a tooth stracted included the lately written, begets know coal-oil burnings are more nunerous from file are obliging. If you wish a tooth stracted included the lately written, begets know coal-oil burnings are more nunerous from file are obliging. If you wish a tooth stracted included the lately written, begets know coal-oil burnings are more nunerous from file are obliging. If you wish a tooth stracted included the lately written in the lately writte

FRANCE AND CHINA. The Bombardment of Foo-Chow The Frene Losses.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 27. The French loss in

the bombardment of Foo Chow was seven killed and fourteen wounded. The Chinese loss is estimated at 1,000 killed and 3,000 wounded. The Chinese man of war Yangwu was exploded by a torpedo after it had a broadside at a French torpedo hoat. The boiler of the latter was exploded by hand grenades thrown from the Yangwu, after which the boat was sunk by the Volta to prevent the Chinese capturing it. The French expect to occupy the heights commanding the preoda anchorage. It is reported there are 75,000 Chinese troops in the vicinity of Foo-Chow. According to reports received at Sontay 80,000 Chinese troops have invaded Tonquin and had an engagement with the French, in which it is asserted the French were annihilated and several thousand Chinese killed. Paris, Aug. 27.—The official report of the bombardment of Foo Chow on Saturday was received from Admiral Courbet, and is as follows :- Foo Chow, Sunday morning .- A good beginning has been made. We opened yesterday, and in four hours the Chinese men-of-war and 12 junks were sunk, and the Krupp battery commanding the arsenal silenced. Our loss was six killed and twenty seven wounded. The fleet suffered no serious damage except that the boiler of the torpedo hoat was burst. The Chinese losses were heavy. During the night the fleet was beset by burning wrecks and logs. The torpedo cutters will clear all this away to-day, and afterwards we will bombard the arsenal. We hall not leave the river before the 29th or 30th. The officers and men are animated with the greatest ardour.

WORSE THAN THIEVES.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S SINGULAR ESTIMATE OF THE ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY.

At the anti-peerage meeting held in London Mr. Labouchère said:—"We are the inhabitants of a town, and many of us are unacquainted with the details of agriculture, but e all know that when a baleful yew showers its poisonous dew upon the ground below an agriculturist must, if he wants his corn to ripen, use the axe. We have our political yew tree, more widespreading and more widely injurious than any of nature's planting. ('Hear, hear!') The object of the Tories has been to persuade the great, toiling community that 500 hereditary legislators, neither worse nor better than other men, and not so wise nor so good as many men-('Hear, hear!')ought to be thanked for having resisted the will of the nation. But in Manchester the conservatives have not held an open meeting. Had they done so they knew that their reso lutions would not pass, for Manchester agrees with us-(cheers)-and we are here to say that these 500 legislators are traitors to the nation-(cheers) -that the powers which they wield are an insult to the nation, and that their very existence is an outrage to the nation. (Cheers.)

HEREDITARY BRIGANDS.

"Gentlemen, an heredlitary legislator is as great an anomaly as an hereditary brigand would be. (Laughter and cheers.) Far, far be it from me to compare the Lords to thieves, but it is a statistical fact that in the last fifty years the House of Lords has done more harm than all the thieves' dens and thieves' kitchens in the United Kingdom (Laughter and cheers.) Were I to recapitu-late all the harm that they have done, I should have to speak until to-morrow morning. The whole history of the House of Lords, which Mr. Bright ("Three cheers for Mr. Bright) recently termed the spawn of corruption, is that of one long war against social and political progress, against the abrogation of abuses and against religious equality. (Cheers.) When they have not dared to throw out a bill they have insidiously emasculated and mutilated it. ('Hear, hear!') The Lords have invariably legislated in their own personal interests, and in the interests of the class to which they belong. (Cheers.) To call such men patriots, is to call Shylock a patriot. (Cheers.) To suppose that we will forever submit to their is to suppose that we are idiots. (Cheers.) Four years ago I demanded in the House of Commons that they should be extinguished. (Cheers.) Not more than half a dozen English members voted with me. When this session the Lords refused to pass the Franchise bill, I at once moved that the £40,000 which is annually expended in the tomfooleries involved in their existence should be disallowed. Again, not half a dozen English members voted with me. Why was this? Because the atmosphere of Parliament is injurious to radical principles. Radicals when they want to get into Parlia-

ment roar like lions; when they are in they bleat like lambs. SWEETENING THE THAMES. "But, gentlemen, those who make and who unmake members have now taken up the question. Go to any liberal meeting in the country-I care not where-propose such a resolution as I am about to propose and it would be carried almost unanimously. Whose fault is it that the people are not in union with their representatives in this matter? I say that it is the fault of the people. The Duke of Portland recently claimed a Divine origin for the House of Lords. (Laughter.) We make no such claim for the House of Commons. ('Hear, hear!') It is an institution made by men, and those who fashion it are responsible for it. It is for you to see that your opinions are represented in it. Listen to no nompromise. (Cheers.) Vote for no man who evades the question by ambiguous phrases or by vague, half hearted trash about reform. (Cheers.) He might as well talk about reforming the cholera—(laughter)—and converting it into a desirable irritant. We are told by some that life peers ought to be added to the hereditary peers. Do you suppose that you can sweeten the by a fews poonfuls of eau de Cologne? We are told by others that the Lords ought to have a suspensory veto. Why? I am against their having any veto. (Cheers.) You might as well say that men ought to be allowed to commit petty larceny as a sop to them because they are no longer permitted to commit felonies. This is the resolution which I move :-That the House of Peers in Parliament is use less, injurious, and lought to be abolished. (Cheers,) As your chairman has told you, it is a resolution woich was passed above two hundred years ago by the Long Parliament. The terms are clear, simple and straightforward. There is no ambiguity about them. They have a good practical ring about them. A thousand words could say no more. (Hear, hear!') Mr. Lowther has called us ruffians-(groans)-other conservative orators have

mouthed gentlemen—(hear, hear) but I trust that we shall show them that when the nation speaks the Lords—willy-nilly—will have to obey. (Loud cheers.) The Executive Board of the Ohio Miners

called us soum for daring to raise our voices

against the House of Lords. We will not

bandy vituperative epithets with these clean-

AYER'S Sarsanarilla

Is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsapurilla and other b.occ-purifying roots, combined with Indide of Potas. sium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier that can be used. It invariably expens all blood poisons from the system, enriches and renews the blood, and restores its vitalizing power. It is the best known remedy for Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Eryrip. elss, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, PI Sores, Bolls, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin, as also for all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted, condition of the blood, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, and Scrofulous Catarrh.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

"AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years.

W. H. MOORE,"

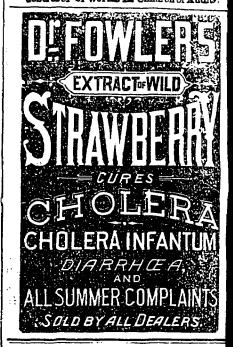
Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882. PREPARED BY

Or. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.



FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.



John G. Whittier has written a Blain ampaign song.

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

There are forty female attorneys in the United States.

G. A. Dixon, Frankville, Ont. was cured of chronic bronchitis, that troubled me for seventeen years, by the use of Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil." See that the signature of Northrop & Lyman is on the back of the wrapper, and you will get the genuine Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

Edison is still enthusiastic over the prospects for electric railroading.

J. H. Earl, West Shefford, P.Q., writes: "I have been troubled with liver comple for several years, and have tried differen medicines with little or no benefit, until tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which gav me immediate relief, and I would say that have used it since with the best effect. one should be without it. I have tried it or my horse in cases of cuts, wounds, etc., and think it equally as good for horse as man."

John Bright says the present is a perilou crisis in the history of England.

Aver's Ague Cure, when used according to directions, is warranted to eradicate from the system all forms of malarial disease, such Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Intermittent, Remittent and Bilious Fevers, and disorders of the liver. Try it. The experiment is a safe one, and will cost you nothing if a cure it not effected.

It has been discovered that many of London's famous meat pies are made of the flesh of dead horses.

THE PLEASURE OF BATHING IS GREATLY increased by mixing in the tub half or even quarter of a bottle of MURRAY & LANNAN FLORIDA WATER. Instantly the whole at mosphere of the bath-room is as fragrant as blooming flower-garden, the mind become buoyant, and the body emerges fresh and strengthened.

A Georgia man killed his sweetheart and then poisoned the melon patch in order to go rid of the rest of the family.

Backache is almost immediately relieved wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Be ladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and free from pain. Price 25 cents.

A shark eight and a half feet long and weighing 408 pounds was caught in the North River at New York recently.

Miss Mary Campbell, Elm, writes : " After taking four bottles of Northrop & Lyman Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure I feel as if I were a new person. I had been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, and tried many remedies, but of I avail, until I used this celebrated Dyspeptic Cure." For all impurities of the Blood, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Complaints Costiveness, etc., it is the best medicine known.

"West, his colored valet," a companie the people's Butler on all of the latter's mis sions in behalf of his fellow workingmen.

The thin cannot gain in weight if they ar troubled with dyspepsia, because the food not converted into the due proportion nourishing blood which alone can furnish th elements of flesh. But there is no reason when this wearing, attenuated disease is conquered by Northrop and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, why there should not be an appreciable gain in weight, which indeed usually the case. It is a peerless remedy also for Counting and roots out all impurities from the blood in the case. from the blood.

ON THE

rifying !

Potas.

ost reli-

ier that

l blood

renews

Dower.

rofula

drysip.

stches, ptions

Caused

rupted,

utism

Bushal

me of

RE."

lass,

or \$5,

25.

I OWD

Gray

s:-"I roubled of Dr.

e pros

ites:-

nplain

until l

d it or

erilou

om the

nt is:

cure i

@

f Lon-

e flesh

EATLY

even (

IMAN'

to go

and b

tts

With

1.

id.

INCORPORATION

24 PAGE PAMPHLET.

BICE, - - - - 5 Cents

"THE POST"

PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY

MONTREAL.

EDITION, PRICE ONLY \$1



Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physica De-idity, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from youth, and the untold inseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician, 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full rit, guaranteed to be a finer work in every ease—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for \$2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only \$1.00 by mail, post-paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Vedical Association, to the officers of which he Medical Association, to the officers of which he

Medical Association, we also define the young for struction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London Lancet.

There is no member of society to whom this book will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or elergyman.—Argonaut.

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4, Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have buffled the skill of all other phys**HEAL** icians a specialty. Such treated success that have without an instance of failure, THYSELF 34 G

PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE

-IS THE-COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY in sa preparation of the Raising in the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other depletions substance is no prepared on the leterions. is so prepar

readily with flour and retain its virtues for a RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark on

HEALTH FOR ALL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household M dieine Ranks Amought the Loading Necessar-ries of Life,

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS & BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MUN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confideatly recommended as a never-failing remedy b cases where the constitution, from what-ser cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments dental to Females of all ages, and, as a Geneal Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

h 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. If effectually rubled on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it the Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Astluna. For Glandular Swellings, bacesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to fail een known to fail. Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor

Helloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d. 1s., 1s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all mediates and all mediates wendors throughout the civilized world.

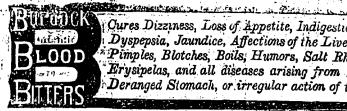
N.B.—Advice gratis, at the above address, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

DESTROYER OF HAIR!

ALEX. ROSS' DEPILATORY emoves hair from the face, neck and arms interest hair from the face, neck and arma-lithautinjury. Price S1; sent securely packed from England by post. Alex. Ross' HAIRDY E froduces either very light or very dark colors. Illu Spanish Fly Oil or Oil of Canthundes pro-duces whiskers or hair on the head. His Skin Rightner is a liquid for removing furrows and Ightner is a liquid for removing furrows and cow, feet marks under the eyes. His Bloom of Roses for excessive pallor, and his Liquid for lack specks on the face, are each sold at \$1, or sold the state of the nose when the cartilage of the nose lacking for pressing the cartilage of the nose Machine, for pressing the cartilage of the nose to shape, and the Lar Machine for outstandgears, are sold at \$3, or sent for Post Office ther. Letters invited. Had through chemists Bryson, 461 St. Lawrence Main street, Mont-

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

MENEELY & COMPANY WEST TROY, N. Y., BELL Favorably known to the public side 1826. Church Chapel, School, Piro Alarm and other bolls; also, Chines and Fells.



Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels. College of the participation of the college of the

MEENEELY BELL COMPANY. The Fivest Grade of Church Bells Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY TROY N. Y

WELL FLOHARDSON & COM-

A NEW DISCOVERY. For several years we have furnished the airymen of America with an excellent artiicial color for butter; so meritorious that it me with great success everywhere receiving the eighest and only prizes at both international Dairy Fairs.

ET But by patient and scientific of supical research we have improved in severe search, and the world.

The world.

It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Prightest and Cheapest Color Made,

EFAnd, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

EFBEWARE of all initiations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancidand spoil the butter.

EFIT you cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and how to get it without cut it (a)

MERLIN, RICHARDSON OCO., Burlington, Vt.

Printer of the second second

INFORMATION WANTED of Mary Doyle, wife of John Murphy, or any of her children, all natives of the County of Wexford, Ireland. Also, of any of the family of John Comors, Larkins, or Cloneys, of the same County; also of Peter Doyle. Address replies to Catherine Doyle, care of Father Dowd, St. Patrick's Church, Montreal.

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

 $\mathbf{D}^{\text{R. J. L. LEPROHON.}}$

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREE'4.



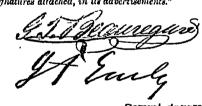
BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Sells of Pury Coppert, a Tru for the name schools, Fire Alarms, Parms, etc., Ft 92-7 WARRANTED. Catalogue agut Free, VANDUZEN & TIFT, Ginelinget P

Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is may follow. "SWAYNE'S OTATHENT IS a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Box by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggiets.

CAPITAL PRIZE, - - \$75,000 Tickets only \$5. Shares in proportion.



Louisiana State Lottery Company. "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange-ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in pur-son manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we anthorise the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$650,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A.D. 1870.

The only Lettery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take

place monthly. A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. NINTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS I, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, September 9th, 884—172nd Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

	A	List	OP	PR	IZE	¥.					,
1	CAPITA	L PRIZE	2.								\$75,000
' ī	do .	do	٠.		-			٠		-	25,000
ī	do	do									10,000
2	PRIZES	OF 80,0	00 -		-					•	12,000
5	do	2,0	00			-	-				10,000
· 10	do	1,0	00 -							-	10,000
20	do	-,5	00								10,000
100	do		00 -		-		-			-	20,000
800			00								30,000
500	do	- 1	iO -				-			-	25,000
1,000	do		26			-			•		25,000
ŧĹ,	٠.	APPROXI	MATI	KO	PF	IZE	s.				
	Approxim	nation P	rlzo	R O	2	760					\$0,750
ŏ	dc	1	do	7	٠,	500			-		4,500
ំតំ	de		do	٠.		250					2,250

1,967 Prizes, amounting to - 9205.500 Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full ad dress. Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, POPPAL NOTES and ordinary lotters by Mai or Express (all sums of 35 and upwards by Express at our expense) to M. A. DAUPHING New Origins, I.L.

PREPARE FOR THE ENEMY

COMINGI

The countries where Cholcra prevails, as in India, China and Africa, Pain-Killer is considered the surest and sufest of all known remedies, and the natives place the most perfecreliance in it.

Read the following extract from the letter of missionary in China :---

missionary in China:—
DEAN SIBS:—I ought to have acknowledged long ago the box of Pain-Killer you had the goodness to send me last year. Its coming was most providential. I believe hundreds of Kyes were saved, under God, by it. The Cholera appeared here soon after we received it. We resorted at once to the PAIN-KILLER, using as directed for Cholera. A list was kept of all to whom the Pain-Killer was given, and our native assistants assured as that eight out of every ten to whom it was prescribed, recovered every ten to whom it was prescribed, recovered Believe me, dear sirs, gratefully and faithfully

J. M. JOHNSON,

Missionary to Swaton, China. Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. Ask for the genuine Perry Davis' Pain-Killer and



Lydia e. Pinkham's * VEGETABLE COMPOUND *

* * * * IS A POSITIVE CURE * * * * For all of those Painful Complaints and

* * Weaknesses so common to our best * * * * * * *FEMALE POPULATION. * * * * IT WILL OURS ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FE-MALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, IN-FLAMMATION AND ULCERATION. FALING AND DIS-PLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAK-TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS HUMOUS THERE IS CHECKED VERY SPEEDLLY BY 173 USE. # # # # #

* IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTROYS ALL CRAVING FORSTIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAK NESS OF THE STONACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEAD-ACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY,
DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION. # # # #
* That feeling of Bearing Down, causing Pain, *THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN,
WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY
CURED BY ITS USE. # * # * # # #

*IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CINCUMSTANCES ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT
GOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM. # * #

* # # # TITS PURPOSE IS SOLELY FOR THE LEGITIMATE HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND

THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTILY. TO # # # * * * FOR THE CURE OF KINNEY COMPLAINTS IN EITHER SEX THIS REMEDY IS UNSURFASSED. * * * INDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at Lyan, Ma s. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Said by all denglists. Sent by mail, postago paid, in form of Pills or Lexenges on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any Lady sending stamp. Letters confidentially answered. No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PHUS. They cure Constitution, Billousness and Terrunity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incl-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Naurea, Drowsliness, Distress after cating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-able success has been shown in curing

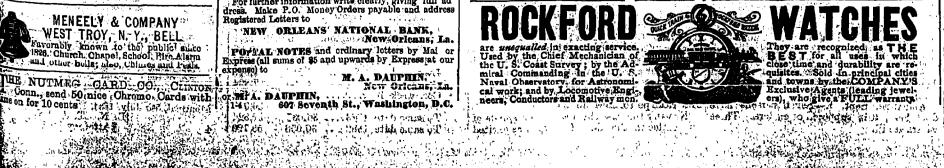
SICK

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

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and 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 gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1 Sold by druggists everywhere, or sont by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.



IRISH CANADIANS AND THE IRISH

CAUSE. QUEBEC, Aug. 17, 1884.

I believe the material prosperity of Irish men in Canada is, pro rata, equal to that of their compatriots in the United States, but it seems to me that, in regard to the Irish question, the Irish element in Canada bears a vivid resemblance to the man who, when he married a wife, forgot his own mother. This is certainly a very unmanly characteristic, and does little credit to the Irishmen of Canada. Is the agitation now being carried out under the auspices of Mr. Parnell such as to preclude any assistance being given to it by a conscientiously loyal citizen of this Dominion. Bither it is or it is not. If it be treasonable, then there is something in our Constitution extremely different from that of Great Britain. If it he not treasonable, then the apathy of the Irish element in Canada is of a character that invites not merely condemnation but contempt, for if this indifference does not originate in cowardice, it must be born of gross ignorance of Irish history, past and pregross ignorance of Irish history, past and present, or that miserable avariee that believes in nothing but hoarding wealth, or seeking those positions that may lead to it, regardless of honesty or principle. I can almost hear some of your readers cry "hear! hear," adding: "Where are our leading Irishmen? Where is Costigan, O'Donohoe, Frank Smith, Blake etc? Why don't they come out and Blake, etc? Why don't they come out and work up the Irish cause in Canada?" This is a very general way of putting our

own burthen on another man's shoulders. Revolutions of every kind, physical and political, never work from the summit to the base. It is against the laws of nature, Great movements in the physical and political worlds always begin at the base, and in time affect the summit. Now, if the Irish people of Canada want to establish an organization for the support of the Irish cause, they can not expect to succeed by any other means than those in accordance with natural laws.

It would be simply preposterous for a man holding his political influence to devote his time and abilities to organizing the strength of the Irish in Canada into a lever that could render aid to the Irish cause. In the first place, no matter how honest his intentions night be, his character as a politician would render his motives questionable. In the second place failure would insure ridicule; and those very Irishmen who would be deaf to his appeals, would be the first to excuse their own apathy, by finding fault not merely with his patrictism, but even with his political capacity. Let it be well understood that no movements in aid of Ireland will be started by the gentlemen who now represent the Irish element in high political circles. It is not that I do not consider them just as good Irishmen as their neighbors, but we cannot expect them to do more than their neighbors.

There is now in existence a splendid organization devoted to the Irish cause, and enjoying the full approbation of the Irish leader. allude to the Irish National League of America. In any city or town of Canada, if there be ten Irishmen able to raise between them ten dollars in the space of twelve months, they can form themselves into a branch of the League. Thus, without any leading Irishman's exertions, they can put themselves on the path of doing their duty, and participating in the struggle for Irish National self-government. Notwithstanding the facility of thus aiding their countrymen, how few have availed themselves of the opportunity while how many are drowning the voice of their own apathy in railing at the leading Irish-men for not coming out boldly on the Irish

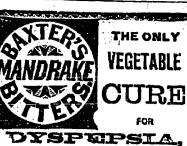
To form successful branches of the League even the assistance of local Irish leaders is unnecessary. The Quebec Branch is the largest in Canada. It was started by a few almost unknown men, on the basis of steering clear of all local politics; and despite indifference the little branch grew into a healthy tree. With a roll of over two hundred members, there is not a single man who is not in some shape or form, by head or by hand, a working man. The success of the Branch is due to the members themselves, who one and all worked to bring Quebec to the foreground in patriotic work. The Branch has proved that, notwithstanding the terrible failing off in numbers and wealth of the Irish element in Quebee, the Irishmen of the old "Rocky City" are still the best in Canada. Now, my object in thus referring to the

progress of the Quebec Branch is not for the

mere purpose of praising the men of Quebec, but to show the Irishmen of other cities how they can help the cause of Ireland, and to beg of them, for decency's sake, to begin as soon as possible. As an element of the Canadian population the Irish have not done their duty to Ire-land; and it is a well-known fact that in the United States the Canadian Irishman is not held in much esteem by his compatriots. Of course Canadian Irishmen will get their dander up at such disparagement; but let them point to deeds that call for approval, and I for one will shut up. In many cases the cause of Irish Canadian apathy is the idiotic idea that no local movement can be started unless under the auspices of the local political leaders. On the contrary, a man who is prominent in local politics would show his genuine Irish patriotism by leaving the management of organizations connected with the Irish cause to men less known in local political struggles; for as soon as an Irish organization becomes entangled in the meshes of Canadian politics, it contracts a disease that will prove fatal to its existence. Let this be one platform on which Irishmen of every creed, and of all shades of Canadian politics, may meet together to forget all else but the mother that bore them, dear old Ireland. Let that be the platform of the Irish National League of America. If the Irishmen of every town in Canada will go to work earnestly and form branches of the League, they will soon find a vast improvement in their own political importance as Irishmen and render a very great assistance to the cause for which our fathers fought and died.

Then when a strong Irish National senti-ment becomes a leading characteristic of Irish-Canadians, Irish-Canadian statesmon will have the will and the means to render that service to the Irish cause which cannot be expected of them to-day. Spasmodic efforts are not what Ireland needs, but steady, persistent action, and such she asks of her children in Canada. Twenty-five cents every three mouths is within the resources of all; but above and beyond that is the great moral fact, that this little coin is the nominaltribute whereby the Irishmen of Canada de clare their love for their Motherland, and it symbols their carnest demand that Ireland should be governed by Irishmen and owned by Irishmen

JOHN P. SUTTON, in Irish Canadian.



Loss of movetite. Indigestion, Sour Stomach, [Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness. Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT.

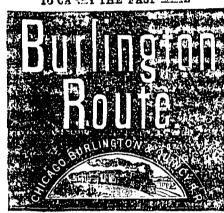
The Best External Remedy for Cheumatism, Neuralgia. Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases Instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to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

DOWNS' ELIXIR COMPANY N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALCAMIC

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 in Joung or old. Sold Everywhere.

young or old. SOLD EVERYWHERE. Frice 25c. and \$1.00 per Bottle. DOWNS' ELIXIR MENT

THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOV'T TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL



GOING WEST. ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS, Through the Heart of the Continent by way of Pacific Junction or Umaha to

DENVER, or via Kansas City and Archison to Denver, con-necting in Union Depots at Kansas City, Atchison, Ometa and Denver with through trains for SAN FRANCISCO,

KANSAS CITY, And all points in the Bouth-West. Should not forget the fact that Round Trip tickels at reduced rates can be purchased via this Grent Through Line, to all the Health and Pleasance Resorts of the West and South-West, including the Mountains of COLORADO, the Vailey of the Vaccounts, the

CITY OF MEXICO. and all points in the Mexican Republic. HOME-SEEKERS

Should also remember that this line lends direct to the heart of the Government and Rullrond Lands in Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Colorado and Washing ton Territory.
It is known as the great THROUGH CAR LINE of America, and is universally admitted to be the Finest Equipped Railroad in the World for all classes of Travel. Through Tickets via this line for sale at all Rail-coad Coupon Ticket Offices in the United States and

Tonada,
T. J. POTTER,
Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager.
PERCEVAL LOWFLL,
Gen. Pass. Ag't Chicago.
Teatern Ag't, JNO. Q. A. BEAN, Gen. Eastern Ag't, 617 Broadway, New York, and 306 Washington St., Boston.

NOTICE.—The Canada Advertising Agency No. 29 King street West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, is authorized to receive Advertisements to this Paper.

DVERTISING Contracts made for THIS A PAPER, which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS,

Applicants will please state salary required. Address, Chairman of Separate School Trustees, Portage du Fort, P.Q.

SERIOUS HOURS OF A YOUNG LADY. By CHARLES SAINTE-FOI. Translated by a Catholic Priest.

This book has received most flattering encouragement from the highest ecclesiastical sources. Nicely bound in fine English cloth, 300 pages, 12mo. Price, 60c. Address:

H. J. CLORAN,

Post Printing and Publishing Co.,

Montreal, Ca. This book has received most flattering encour

HISTORY OF ANTI-CHRIST,

Or an exposition of certain and probable events which concern the "Man of Sin." His time, his reign and end (according to Holy Scripture and Tradition), by Rev. Father Hughede, Pro-fessor of Theology at the Grand Seminary of Laval, France. Translated by Rev. Father Bray. This is a Book for the times. Price, 35cts. Address: H. J. CLORAN

Post Printing and Publishing Co.,
Montreal, Cs.



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

1884 -Summer Arrangements -1884

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSTIL'S. They are built in water-tight compartments, and are ansurpassed for strength, speed and confort, are fixed up with all the modern improvements that practical experiments can suggest, and have made the fustest time on record.

Vessels. Tonnage. Commanders. Numidian.....6,100......Building. Siberian4,600

Parisian 5,400 Capt James Wylie. Sardinian 4,650 Lt W H Smith, R N R Sardinian ... 4,650 Lt W H Smith, R N R Polynesian ... 4,100 Cap. R Brown.
Sarmatian ... 3,600 Capt J Brown.
Circassian ... 4,000 Capt W Richardson,
Norwegian ... 3,531 Capt J G Stephen.
Peruvian ... 3,400 Capt J Ritchie.
Nova Scotian ... 3,300 Capt W Dalziell.
Hiberaian ... 3,434 Capt A Macmeol.
Caspian ... 3,200 Capt Hugh Wylie.
Austrian ... 2,700 Lt R Barrett, R N R
Hanoverian ... 4,000 Lt B Thompson, R N R
Nestorian ... 2,700 Capt D J James,
Prussian ... 3,000 Capt Alex McDougall.
Scandinavian ... 3,000 Capt John Parks.
Buenos Ayrean 3,800 Capt John Parks.

The Shortest Sea Reute between America and Europe, being only tive 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 on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be dispatched

FROM QUEBEC:

CircussianSaturday, July 19 Peruvian Saturday, 9 9
Parisian Saturday, 9 9
Peruvian Saturday, 9 9
Sarumaian Saturday, 116
Sarumaian Saturday, 116
Sardinian Saturday, 116 Sardinian Saturday, "
Diveassian Saturday, " Rates of Passage from Quebec:

Intermediate \$39.75 Steerage At lowest rates. The Steamers of the Glasgow and Quebec Ser vice are intended to sail from Quebec for Glasgow os follows --

Corean The Steamers of the Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service are intended to be despatched as follows:—

FROM HALIFAX: Nova Scotian......Monday, July 28 Hanoverian, Monday, Aug. 11 Caspian Monday, 25 Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's: Cabin......\$20 00 | Intermediate...\$15 00 Steerage\$6 00

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

FROM BOSTON: Prussian......hout July 19 Austrian " 26 Manitohan " Aug. 2 Seandinavian " " 19 Manitohan " " 19 Hibernian russian.....

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow--

FROM PHILADELPHIA: Phoenician..... Aug. 6

Pessons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passago Certificates at Lowest Rates. An experienced Surgeon carried on each yessel. Berths not seemed until paid for. Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool

and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports to all points in Canada and the Western States, via Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Mon-treal, and from all Railway Stations in Canada PAPER, which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS, McComick Block, Chicago, Lt.

WANTED—At St. Sophie, County of Terrebonne, two Female Teachers, with Elementary Diploma, capable of teaching French and English. For further information address to John Jos. Casey, Sec. Treas.

WANTED—Two female school teachers, holding elementary diplomas, with good references; duties to commence about the first of September next. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM HART, Sec. Treas., St. Columban, Co. Two Mountains, P.Q. 52-8

WANTED—For the Separate School at Portage du Fort, P.Q., an English-speaking Male Teacher holding a Model School Diploma; one able to teach French preferred. Applicants will please state salary required. Address Chairman of Schartz School Trustees.

H. & A. ALLAN, 80 State street, Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal.



Laurent College

NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO LAVAL UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC.)

Fathers of the Holy Cross. Course-Classical and Commercial.

TERMS:

GREELY Col., Aug. 29.—The burning of u circus car nine miles north of Greely was uttended with indescribable horrors. The car was next to the engine in the train of seventeen cars, containing Orton's Auglo-American circus; which left Fort Collins about midnight for Golden over the Greely, Salt Lake, and Pacific Road. The train was nearing Windsor, running about 25 miles an hour, when the engineer discovered the car to be on fire. There were sixty men in the car arranged in three tiers of berths on either side. The forward side door was closed, and the men in the bunks sleeping against it. The rear side door was also closed, and the men who awoke discovered the lower unoccupied berth next to it containing rubbish on fire, filling the car with smoke and cutting off escape in that direction. The only means of egress was through a small window between the car and John Pine, of Edgerton, Wis., and Elmer Millet, of Iowa, crowded through the opening and tried to pass in water from the engine tank. Owing to the suffocating gases it was difficult to arouse the sleepers. Some were kicked, bruised in a shocking manuer and pitched out of the window. The screams of those unable to get through the blockaded aperture were terrifying. The glave of the flames and the sight of the burning victims outside who were writhing in agony on the cactus beds caused the wild beasts in the adjoining car to become frantic with terror, making the scene appalling. The performers, who occupied the rear car, gazed with white faces on the awful spectacle. In the midst of the confusion two or three heroic souls appeared equal to the occasion, and bravely cut their way to their companions, to find them already in the agony of death. Albert Lake, in charge of the animals, and his friend Kent, walked over the cactus in their bare feet pouring buckets of oil on the blistered unfortunates, and wrapped them in blankets. An old Pacific Coast soldier named McDonald, formerly of Forepaugh's show, was terribly burned, the flesh hanging in shreds. The heartrending cries of the men on the prairie, the smothered appeals of the dying within the car, the roar of the flames and the howling of the animals, made a scene terrible beyond description. The odour of roasting flesh and the distant cry of coyotes added to the general horror of the scene. The voices of the dying in the car grew fainter and soon ceased. Meantime, the engine had gone to Greely for assistance and returned with Dr. Jesse Hawes. Many of the rescued, on being pulled through the small window had limbs broken and joints dislocated. Hands and feet burned off and roasted trunks of bodies were found in one place and legs in another, and piles of roasted and shrivelled carcasses were pulled out of the ruins. At daylight a flat car carried the charred bodies into Colorado for interment. The county commissioners baried the bodies in a huge coffin 7 feet wide and 10 feet long, in the Greely Cemetery. Rev. Mr. Reed, of the Presbyterian Church, conducted the services. The coroner empanelled a jury, who were unable to learn the cause of the fire or any important facts, as the managers, with the remainder of the company, left immediately for Golden to fill an afternoon engagement. It is impossible to get a complete list of the dead, as many are engaged for but a day or two, and their names are unknown.

MAKING A HUMAN FACE

THOMAS COLT'S THIRTEEN YEARS OF EX-PERIENCE UNDE": THE SURGEONS.

In 1871 Thomas Colt, then 12 years old, was taken to Bellevue Hospital, New York, suffering from a disease which had destroyed his nose and lips and begun to affect his eyes. by Dr. Gustavii charge bine, and since that time has been under treatment with a view to replacing the lost parts of the face.

After the course of the disease had been checked the process of building up was begun by cutting away the flesh about the edges of the orifice, where the nose had been. Then the inside of the large finger of the right hand was flayed, and the fresh cut wound was fitted where the nose should be. The hand was held in place by bandages and plaster of paris until the finger had grown fast to the forehead and cheeks of the patient. In the mean time the mouth was covered by the hand, and a silver tube was inserted into the lad's throat. through which he was fed, and through which he also breathed.

When the grafting of the finger to the face was completed, and circulation established, the finger was amputated near the knuckle, leaving two and a-half joints attached to the face. The operations so far had required this day." about a year, but the process was only begun. The next step was to trim down the finger into the shape of a nose by removing the bone and gradually building up the fiesh on each side and drawing the skin from the cheeks and forchead over it. In course of time the result sought was obtained, except that there were as vet no nostrils.

The eyes of the unfertunate boy had both been drawn out of position somewhat, and these were straightened by clipping nerves in the manner usually adopted by oculists in treating cross-cycd people. The eyebrows were also patched up at the inner ends.

The next step was to give the boy a new pair of lips. This was done gradually by taking pieces of flesh fr m the checks and grafting them in place bit by bit.

Yesterday, after thirteen years of experience under the surgeon's kuife, having meantime undergone and recovered from thirty different operations, the patient, now a young man, left the hospital. His face was smooth, and to the casual observer | Hon. W. J. Hynes, of Chicago, and Dr. Fox, bore no traces of what he had passed of Troy, State Delegates of the League, were through. The case is extraordinary the extent of the work don and the perfect result obtained. Not patient, who never murmured under the necessarily painful operations, and who, when walking the floor because of his suffering, was wont to cheer up to the other patients in the ward by telling droll stories, of which he had a large supply. He was known in the hospital as "Patient Tommy."

NATIONAL PILLS are a mild purgative, acting on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing all obstruc-

A MENACE TO ENGLAND.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The Figure, commenting upon the increase of English troops in Egypt from 6,000 to 14,000, says the explanation is necessary. If it is desired to stop the passage of the French through the Suez Canal in the event of an Anglo-Chinese alliance. France keeps 51,000 troops in Algeria and Tunis who are ready to seize Cairo when or-

Sexton and Redmond Tendered an Ovation in Chickering Hall-New York Irishmen

was then Godspeed and Success? NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Thomas Sexton, member of Parliament for Sligo, and William K. Redmond, member of Parliament for Wexford, leave for home this morning on the steamship Alaska, of the Guion line. They have been in this country for several weeks, the principal object of their visit being to attend the recent convention in Boston of the Irish National League of America as the trusted lieutenants of Parnell. The Municipal Council of the National League tendered them a reception last evening in Chickering Hall, which, despite the in-clement weather, was well filled with Irish-men, who onthusiastically greeted the two gentlemen, cheered for Parnell whenever his name was mentioned, and when his mother appeared upon the stage gave her such another reception as that she had met with

MR. SEXTON'S SPEECH. Mr Sexton spoke first. He is a slightly wilt, pleasant featured man, with a full black He at once enlisted the sympathies of the audience, and kept them either ap-

plauding or laughing throughout his speech.
"I thank you," he said, "not for any personal honor conferred upon us, but because take your assembling here as a proof of your sympathy with the Irish Legion and of cohesion with the cause of the Irish people. (Applause.) In Boston, from which city we have just come, and which is rich in traditions of American liberty, I met what was practically a representation of an Irish national parliament. (Applause.) The thought then ran through my mind that the people who could themselves in the highest of honor in this country points are not doomed to be kept in perpetual slavery. (Applause.) All the men in that Convention spoke with one voice, and that voice was all for Ireland. (Applause.) The message I brought from Ireland was one of thankfulness for the past and of hope for the future. The message I have to bring back is one of confidence in the success of Irish

ANOTHER KIND OF CONVENTION.

"I thought of another parliament while attending that meeting at Boston, where the presiding officer is entitled to and receives no respect or consideration from those on the (Hisses.) The cause of freedom in Ireland, I am happy to assure you, is advanc-

ing by leaps and bounds." (Applause.)
The speaker then drew a picture of the miserable condition of Ireland until a short time ago, and said :-" Through what magical cause has it happened that a people so plundered and so downcast have won their way so far toward social independence and freedom? The pen of the historian, recording for future generations, will indissolubly associate that beneficent change with the great and illustrious name of Parnell. Cheers.)

IRISH INDEPENDENCE.

"Independence of feeling is gaining ground in Ireland. Here is an evidence of it. Until recently the people used to take off their caps to the landlords and all the landlords' understrappers. Nobody takes off his cap now unless he is going into church. (Cheers.) Other changes have taken place. Mr. Forster threw us into jail and we threw him out of the Cabinet. (Applause and laughter.) We are out of jail now and he is not back in the Cabinet, and he never will be. (Applause.) The landlord is no longer absolute. He has to abide by the decision of the Court, and as long as a tenant pays his rent he has practical perpetuity in his farm. We shall bring about, and rapidly, a state of affairs in Ireland, when we shall be alle to maintain every Irishman upon the soil of Ircland, and when, if any emigration at all takes place, it will not be the emigration of takes place, it will not be the emigration of without any actual stoppage. England might is from 50,000 to 60,000 tons ahead of those driven out by cruel law, but the emi-depend upon the resources, and rely upon the gration of those who are going back again to live in their natural home." (Applause.)

MR. REDMOND'S SPEECH,

Mr. Redmond spoke next. He is a young man, with a smooth face and black curly hair. "When we go back to Ireland," he said, "we will be asked how it fared with us, and it will give great encouragement to all engaged in the work there to tell of the success of our mission. We look to America because we must sometimes leave sentiment aside and deal with facts, and the first fact that stares us in the face is that we are few in numbers and miserably inadequate to deal with existing conditions. We all are agreed that when Irish liberty comes it will be due largely to those of you who are free in America. (Cheers.) I believe in my heart that but for the presence of free Iris men in this country Charles Parnell and the whole of us would have been kept in a British jail to

Parnell made a brief but Mrs. forcible address after the whirlwind of applause that greeted her had subsided. She feared that Irish-Americans did not take the active interest that they used in the defence and championship of their countrymen. " If Ireland has become a greater Ireland over here," she concluded. speaking of the prospect of eventual success in the struggle with England, "we have become a smaller America on the other side, and we will do as America did by England.'

(Cheers,) After the termination of proceedings at Chickering Hall a select company assembled at Wallace's, Fifteenth street and Fifth avenue, to have a social hour and some parting talk with the ambassadors from Ireland. The members of the Municipal Council of the League of New York and members of the New York Home Rule Club and others interested in the cause were present to do the honors, and gentlemen from a distance, as

guests of the committee. A cosy supper was a fitting supplement to the oratorical exercises, and then there was less extraordinary was the fortitude of the further oratory of an informal kind. Compliments were interchanged, anecdotes were told and Irish patriotic songs were sung. The company wished good voyage to the honored visitors, and the visitors were profuse in gratitude for the warmth of their reception. The pleasant proceedings closed in the wee sma' hours.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

DEFIANT FEELING AT PEKIN-ADMIRAL

COURBET'S MOVEMENTS. PERIN, Sept. 1.—The imperial edicts and diplomatic circulars issued by Isung La Yamen indicate a spirit of defiance as the result of the Foo Chow disaster. Placards have been posted in the streets proclaiming war with France, but enjoining the people under they have offered armed opposition to railway severe penalties not to molest citizens of other traffic.

nations. dered.

Lydia E, Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is to be had at the nearest drug store for a 'dollar. It is not claimed that this remedy will cure every disease under the united that it does all that it claims to do show here were twenty disease under the united that it does all that it claims to do show here were twenty disease under the united that it does all that it claims to do show here were twenty disease under the united that it does all that it claims to do show here were twenty disease under the united that it does all that it claims to do.

Altorates, Sept. 1.—The report that China to 15 per gallon for August and September, 16g6 for October and 16g6 for November, 16g6 for November, 16g6 for October and 16g6 for November, PARIS, Sept. 1 .- The report that China

luteresting Paper on Colonial Independence The most interesting paper read at meetings of the Br tish Association on Monday was that by Mr. Stephen S. Bourne, F.S. on the Independence of the several portions of the British Empire. He said that the growing improvement of the control of the British Empire. portance of the colonial dependencies of the Bri-tish Crown entitle them to the foremost consideration of every assembly occupying itself with economic and statistical questions. Especially is this the case on the present occasion with everything which concerns the welfare of Canada. Although not among the earliest settlements brought under crown, it is one in closest proximity to the mother country, and, if we except India, that containing the largest population and covering the greatest area, the one, too, possessing the best cambility of ministering to the wants of Eng-land, particularly in the way of food. For these reasons it may be deemed more or less represen-tative of others. It is proposed therefore to inquire what the trade is netween the two to con ceive what it might become and to see what ceive what it might become and to see what proportion that bears to the Dominion traffic with the whole world. Adding England's imports and exports together. England's colonial trade has averaged \$500,000,000 per annum, and is 24 per cent of the whole \$3,300,000,000. Of this 12h per cent. or \$100,000,000, has been with British North America. In 1883 of all the articles of Canadian produce exported nearly one-half, \$50,000,000, finds its way to the United Kingdom, which in return sends back two-fifths, \$66,000,000. Fully one half of the supplies Canada renders to Fully one half of the supplies Canada renders to Great Britain consists of rood, timber, furs and oils, making up four-fifths of the remainder. Of her imports one-fourth may be classed as raw material, for the support of textile another industries, and the fourth manfactured iron, a third fourth articles of food and the remaining fourth manufactured articles of sundry descriptions. When once the railway across the continent is completed there will be facilities for bringing more of the land under cultivation, and for sending its produce away. The mining output, especially in coal, to the Pacific is likely to be great, and it is quite possible to conceive to what an extent the whole may grow. On the other hand, the United Kingdom will need increasing supplies of food, and though her Southern and Pastern posses-sions may have the same capacity for producing these, the contiguity of North America, and its geographical position in the same zone make it peculiarly appropriate for the reeding-ground of England. But beyond England's need for importing, she has other wants-that of the lands to receive her growing population which she may find in her colonies; and the occupation for her accumulated manufacturing power which she may expect to create through those whom she sends forth. Thus the increase of species may be rendered a blessing rather than a curse. For both to fully benefit by this mutual dependence, there ought to be the most unfettered interchange of the commodities which each grows or makes, and whatever may be said as to protection against foreigners, nothing in the shape of protective duties ought to impede or divert commerce be-tween portions of the same empire. Revenue duties stand upon a different footing; but they should be raised upon imported and home products alike. It would be a great step if in all the colonies and the mother country the same articles were subjected to customs and excise duties at similar rates, and the whole money so raised were appropriated to defraying the

of defence. It is scarcely to be questioned that ABSOLUTE FREE TRADE at least between all parts of the Empire, must ultimately exist; although it is possible that special circumstances may for a limited period require or justify that general economic prin-ciples should give way to particular necessities. As regards foreign countries, the selfishness which induces them, whilst availing themselves which induces them, whilst availing themselves of all the advantages of free trade with us, to withhold from us the corresponding benefit, should be met, not by protective duties, but by an absolute refusal on our part to trade with them at all. Figures prove that they really depend more upon us than we on them, and due notice to this officer as given as to afford no hope of reversal. effect, so given as to afford no hope of reversal, would in all probability bring about the result loyalty of her colonies to sustain her in this con-flict. The consideration of these questions leads up to the far greater one which is now attracting, and may soon absorb the attention of statesmen, both home and colonial. This is the absorber lute necessity for some

FORM OF FEDERATION

which may bind together more closely the various portions of the Empire, and so counteract any tendency toward the disintegration. But whatever may be the result of deliberation on this proposition, or the form it might ultimately assume, why should not the Dominion at once seek for an actual incoporation into the United Kingdom? In point of distance, when measured in time, she is scarcely farther than was Ireland when she became a part of the Kingdom! By means of the electric telegraphy instantance. graph, instantaneous communication with the Pacific will very shortly be established. With trains crossing the land from shore to shore, and he magnificent floating islands which our steamers will shortly, if they have not already, become, the Continent and Atlantic will be bridging over more effectually than the Irish Sea was at the beginning of the century.
Our Eastern possessions are so different in race, climate and position, that they must, for a lengthened period at least, constitute a different empire though under the same sovereign. Our Southern settlements are more remote, though perhaps not so much so as to necessitate their remaining in a different category. But the up-per portion of the northern American continent has so many points in common with the British Isles that it would be easy to weld them into body. It is already evident at home that local governing bodies must assume somewhat of the rule which is now exercised by the Imperial Parliament; and much existing organization in Canada need not be destroyed. It would be a grand day should she become as much an integ-ral part as Scotland and Ireland noware, by the United Kingdom becoming that not of Great Britain and Ireland, but Great Britain, Ireland and North America. Canada seems already ripe for the discussion of such a question. Australasia may ripen whilst it proceeds, and, to-gether with the smaller dependencies, be included in the schemé before final effect is given to the

hore ensued, Mr. Roswald Fisher taking the ground that Canada was merely subsidiary to the United States. Others intimated that annexation was the ultimate destiny, but this view was met by a storm of disapprobation from the John Bulls present, who seemed to have things all their own way, as very few were pre-sent except those in favor of British interests.

Freeman's Worm Powders agreeable to take, and expel all kinds of worms from children or adults.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

ROME, Sept. 1 .- A veritable panic prevails among the populace of the cholera infected districts. In many places physicians are maltreated. Some of them have been wounded with knives. The people believe the doc-

MARSKILLES, Sept. 1.—During the day there were nine cholera deaths. The disease

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL. The New York stock market was weaker at 1.40 p.m. Western Union fell from 63 to 627; Pacific Mail was firmer at 491; Eries were easy at 151 to 591; North-West was steady at 98; St. Paul easy at 815; D. L. steady at 107\$; Union Pacific easy at 47; Manitoba firm at 941; and Canada Pacific

weaker at 439.
In London Consols were easier at 100 13-16. money; 100 15-16 account; Erie was 1 weaker at 16j ; Illinois Central 128 ; Canada Pacific 46; New York Central fell from 1061 to 106.

There was another dull stock market this morning, scarcely any business being reported. At noon Bank of Montreal was steady at 1904. Toronto advanced 4 to 1774; Merchants 4 to 1114; Commerce 4 to 1204; Telegraph 1 to 114; Richelien 4 to 564, and Gas to 1891. Canada Pacific was nominal at 44,

and Manitoba at 94. Stock Sales.-8 Montreal 1901, 50 do 1901; 25 Commerce 1201; 5 Passenger 121.

New York, Sept. 2, 1 p. m.—American Ex, 90; C S, 347; D & H, 1081; D&L, 11½; Erie, 15½; pfd, 34½; LS, 79½; M C, 69; Mo Pac, 91½; N P, 21; pfd, 48; N W, 98½; pfd, 130½; N Y C, 102½; R I, 114; St P, 81½; pfd, 109½; Tex Pac, 12½; U P, 47½; Wab, 5½; pfd, 14; W U, 63½. Stocks generally, weak and irregular Stocks generally weak and irregular.

THE DOMINION REVENUE.

The Customs returns at the principal ports for the past month, except in the case of Montreal, where is an increase of \$6.368. show a slight falling off, compared with those

of August, 1883 :		
•	1384.	1883.
Montreal—Customs	\$763,662	\$757,294
Toronto—Customs	400,420	435,098
Halifax-Customs	134,585	153,183
St. John, N.B.—Customs.	69,526	70,208
Ottawa-Inland revenue	12,906	14,572
Kingston—Customs	14,217	

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW-WHOLESALE

PRICES. The fall trade still promises well and al ready there are signs of an improvement There is generally a sigh of relief when August is over, for it is about the dullest mouth of the year, and from this out we shall be disappointed if there is not a steady increase in the volume of wholesale trade. The harvest season is pretty generally over, the usual fall Exhibitions are on and it is reasonable to ex-

pect more activity in business circles. GROCERIES-Rice - The demand is dull, owing to the advanced state of the season. The mills at Cote St. Paul have now put up on the market two or three different qualities, the samples of the better quality now being turned out being very fine. We quote \$3 40 to 3 50 according to quality, per can load, smaller lots being a shade higher. Salt -The market is unchanged in every respect from last week's report. Spices-No change nothing doing. Syrups-Nothing doing and no change. - Sugars - There is no noticeable change in sugars unless it be that the market is a little weaker. Teas -There have been no transactions of any moment. There is a fair demand from the country. The market is unchanged. Fruits Dried-Currants-The first cable re-

ceived here from Patras stated : "It was

raining everywhere." A further advice states,

active market, which was increasing in firmness. In view of the fact that the production cautious before paying a high price with such facts staring them in the face. This excess so far ahead of the world's consumption, will have to find an outlet in distillation or some other way. Raisins-From Demia confirmation has been received of the statement that the crop is much smaller this year than last, some estimates making the defici-ency 25 per cent. The first shipments of Valentia raisins were expected to leave Spain yesterday for England. So far as this mar ket is concerned there is no change to report Fruits Green.—Owing to small stocks and the extremely hot weather, lemons have advanced rapidly in value, and are now in high demand at \$4.50 to \$5 per box. Bananas are nearly through, a few here bringing \$2.00 per bumch. Cali fornia fruit is done. Bartlett pears are in good demand at \$8.00 per barrel. Peaches are in good demand at \$2.50 to \$3.00 per case. Grapes are coming in more freely and are selling quietly at 15c for Concord and 20c for Delaware. Lemons, pears and apples, but chiefly lemons, are in full favor just now. The receipt of apples is very heavy, so much so in fact that the market is quite demoralized and they are offered at \$1.00 to \$2.00 per barrel. The demand, however, is far from being equal to the supply and owing to the rapidity with which the decay sets in, some shippers to this market will not receive sufficient returns from their shipments to pay the freight.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The situation warrants the expression of opinion that prices of pig iron have touched the lowest point, and that a change for the better may be confidently anticipated. The condition of the home market for both raw and manufactured iron, as regards constant production, has been below par for some months past, and those makers who could afford to shut down entirely have done so. We have to report sales of several round lots of No. 1 Gartsherrie and No. 1 Egglington, and also 250 tons of Calder on the basis of our last quotations. Ingot tin remains steady in the Liverpool market at £84. Sales here have been made at 211c to 221c. Ingot copper is cabled strong in the London market at £61 for best select ed. Sales have been made here at 16c. Tins and Canada plates are in good request, I. C. charcoal at \$4.60 and I. C. coke at \$4.25 to 4.30, the latter being lös 6d at Liverpool, with makers' books full of orders. Penn or equal brands of Canada plates sell at \$2,90 Bar iron continues to move off freely at \$1.75.

Ous-The week's business has been comparatively limited owing to a quiet market. Linseed has pursued the even tenor of its way during the week and we cannot report any change in price. Seal Refined is steady at 60c to 621c. There is very little enquiry. Straw is selling at 54c to 55c and pale at 55c to 571c. Cod—Pure Newfoundland is held at 581c to 60c. The stock is not large. Hali fax is held at 574c. There is very little de mand. Cod Liver is enquired for at \$1,20 to \$1.25. Olive is slightly advanced, holders asking 95c to \$1.02. Petroleum—In Canadian petroleum there has been an advance for car lots to 15; per gallon for August and Sep

sharp advance, but it was not maintained at its highest point . Our market has sympathized to the extent of an advance of l cent. per gallon at which we quote. Rosins are also higher in price with a falr demand.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- Our manufacturers are still busily occupied in meeting their orders. True it is that buyers are still hanging back, holding their orders until September or October, but business is fully equal, if not superior, to what it was at this time last year. Travellers are still on the road and report favorably. During the week orders for goods to be manufactured have greatly improved, and buyers are carefully placing large orders; in fact, some of the largest orders of the season have been placed during that period. Payments are much im-

proved, being in fact remarkably good.
Wool.—There have been fair sales of imported, which is firm and likely to be a trifle dearer. The spirit which set in some time ago seems to have died away. In domestics there has been a considerable enquiry, and some large lots have passed into the hands of manufacturers of woollens. Prices are un-

changed. COTTONS AND WOOLLENS .- The market is extremely quiet for cottons and will likely continue so for some time until the stocks now on hand, resulting from last year's accumulations, are disposed of. The process is going on, and it is to be hoped that our mills will soon be at work, encouraged by an active demand for their excellent productions. In woollens there is considerable movement, notwithstanding the prevalence of hot weather. The manufacturers have been making more enquiry for wools, and the indications are very favorable notwithstanding that we are now in mid-seasons.

DRY GOODS.—The week has developed fair and improved demand in keeping with the indications of last week. The trade for city requirements has not displayed so much life as that for the country, and although the orders from the latter are comparatively light they are nevertheless more numerous and diversified. Travellers are doing fairly well on the road, as much so as could be expected The fishery failures have had an injurious effect upon business in those localities, and not much business has been done in the lower St. Lawrence in consequence. Orders from the West, however, are coming in steadily and business is keeping well up. There is quite an improvement in remittances from the country, and there is evidently more money

in circulation among the farming classes. Fish-There are no new advices from the fisheries and prices as quoted last week still rule in this market. Some lots of Cape Breton herrings have arrived and sales have been made of cargo lots at prices ranging from \$5.25 to \$5.50. The market is, however quiet, as it is too early in the season, and they can now be purchased at from \$5 to \$5.25. Canned mackerel (old) is becoming scarce and there are inquiries for it at \$4. There is no new market. Canned lobsters are also scarce and enquired for at \$5.50.

FREIGHTS — The week has developed more domand and freights are easier. There is also a great improvement in the demand for forward freights. In New York the de mand has dropped off owing to a break in the Erie Canal, the effect of which is felt advantageously here. Cattle freights by the regular liners are steadier, being 80s. By other steamers 65s. has been offered. The following charters were made to-day by Messrs. Anderson, McKenzie & Co. : Steamship Ross-shire, from Three Rivers to Liverpool, 350 standard deals at 50s; steamship Glenisla, Mont-real to Liverpool, full cargo at 50s.

CITY BREADSTUFFS, DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

Few sales of flour or grain are reported. Receipts were as follows :- Wheat. 109.447 bushels; corn, 164,668; flour, 4,422 brls; ashes, 22; butter, 469 pkgs; cheese, 1,091 boxes; pork, 500 brls; spirits, 210 casks. Patents, per 700; superior extra, \$4.55 to 4.65; extra superfine, \$4.40 to 4.50; fancy, \$4.20 to 430; spring extra, \$415 to 420; super-fine, \$325 to 335; Canada strong bakers', \$475 to 500; American strong bakers', \$500 to 570; fine, \$3 00 to 3 10; middlings, \$2.75 to 2.95: nollards. \$2.65 to 2.75. Ontario to 295; pollards, \$265 to 275. Ontario bags, medium, \$2 20 to 230; spring bags, medium, \$2 20 to 230; spring extra, \$2 00 to 210; superfine \$165 to 1 75; city bags (delivered) 2 75. Mess pork, Western, per br, \$20 to \$20 50; hams, city cured, per lb, 14c to 14c; lard, 12c to 14c; lard, lard Western, in pails, per lb, 11c to 11tc; lard, Canadian, do, 10tc to 10tc; bacon, 13c to 14c; shoulders, 10c to 11c; tallow, com refined 7c to Sc. Ashes-The market was quiet and nominally unchanged, with light offerings. We quote pots \$3 65 to \$3 75 as to tares, and pearls \$4 50 to \$4 55. Apples—A firm tone prevails in the market under a light supply. Prices have advanced. We quote \$200 to \$250 per barrel as to quality. Eggs— Supplies continue ample and the lemand slow, the market being dull. We quote 16c to 17c per dozen. Butter-Actual business on spot is small. Creamery is firm, with an upward tendency, higher prices having been paid in the country. Some lots of August goods have been taken at 22½c to 23c. Dairy butter, on the other hand, is dull and weak, values being quoted fully ic lower. The quality is running very poor and irregular, and stocks all over the country are large. We quote:—Creamery 214c to 224c; Townships 174c to 194c; and Western 14c to 16c. Cheese -Buyers are scarce. We hear of small lots changing hands at Sc, Sic, 9c and 9ic. Stocks are large in the country, but factorymen are making a good stand against the decline. We quote fine to finest nominally 9c to 91c, fancy white held higher.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

The receipts of live stock at Acer and Kennedy's yard numbered 60 cars export cattle, 50 cars butcher's stock and 17 of export sheep. The market for export cattle was fairly ac tive, but prices continue low, ranging from 5c to 64c per lb. live weight as to quality, the outside figure for choice. Export sheep were quiet, with prices ranging from 40 to 41c per lb. At Viger Market the receipts were 450 head. Prices were rather lower all round as the demand was slack. Choice stock brings 41c to 41c, fair to good 31c to 4c and inferior 3c to 31c per lb. live weight. The receipts of sheep and lambs were altogether in excess of the demand, amounting to 1,000 head. Sheep brought \$3 to \$6 each and lambs \$2 to \$4 each as to quality. Live hogs were lower at 61c per lb.

The following were the exports of live stock from Montreal during the week ended August

0	16, with compariso	ns:	4 .	-
	Per .	To	Cattle.	Sheep.
	GrecianG	lasgow	447	145
٥ĺ	Lake Manitoba Li	iverpool	362	917
в	Toronto	566	320	513
-	ConcordiaG	lasgow	469 '	
r.	Milanese 1	iverpool	500	41.00
٠.	Milanese 1 Vorsetzen Sout	hampton.	100	
-	of many	an of the Sec	1 7 - 973	

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability Nos, 204 and 206 West Baltimore Greet Baltimore. No. 112 Pifth Avenue. D. W.

COMMERCIAL NOTES

The sugar market is fairly active, with a somewhat stiffer tone. Round lots of granulated sold at 61c, and we quote 61c to 68c. Yellows sold at 55c to 58c. Syrup has been active, and the sales heard of include a lot of 250 packages. We quote 271c to 60c per gallon as to quality.

Cordwood has been in fair request at former prices, which are as follows for good long wood delivered ex-yard —Maple 87, birch \$6.50, beech \$6, tamarac \$5.50 and soft wood \$5. Wharf rates 50c less; cartage ex

Hay was in fair supply with prices about steady at \$6 to \$8 per hundred bundles. Some loads of prime timothy brought \$9. Straw was quiet and firm at \$4 to \$6 per hundred bundles. dred bundles as to quality, the top figure for extra choice.

CATTLE TRADE LOSSES.

A great deal of indignation exists among leading live stock exporters at an article which appeared in a Western paper estimating the enormous losses which were said to have fallen on many large houses in the trade. One of the firms said to have lost a great part of its capital was that of Johns & Johnson, Mr. Johns told our reporter that the information contained in the article was misleading and wrong. The losses, he said, had fallen on houses on the other side and on Americans, which latter bought at higher prices than Canadians. He said the legitimate losses here since the opening of the season would not exceed \$20,000. It appears that the principal exporters whose names have been mentioned as heavy losers have sought legal advice and will probably take proceed. ings to bring the proprietor of the newspaper in question to Montreal to answer before the courts. The originator of the damaging reports is believed to be a party in the trade.

BIRTH.

PLUNKET-At 3861 Dorchester street, on PLUNKET—At 3007 Donesson the 28th inst., the wife of J. M. Plunket, of a 51 l

DIED.

GOSLING-Suddenly, at Plattsburgh, N.Y. n Saturday, August 23rd, Samuel, son of the late James Gosling, aged 43 years. CONWAY .- In this city, on the 25th inst.,

James Conway, aged 75 years. DOHENY.-In this city, on the 25th inst. Patrick, aged 24 years, only son of the late John

CORBETT.—In this city, on the 26th inst. Edward Felix, aged 8 months and 4 days, youngest son of Thomas Corbett. DOWLING-On the 26th inst., Elizabeth

Lavery, aged 84 years, native of the County Down, Ireland, and relict of the late Philip Dowling, of Quebec. HUBERT-In this city, on the 27th inst. Marie Louise, aged 9 months and 15 days, daughter of Edward Hubert.

LYONS.—At Henrysburgh, P.Q., on the 20th inst., John J. Lyons, son of Michael Lyons, Esq., aged 19 years and 7 months. DINAHAN.-On the 25th inst., at his resi-

dence, 429 St. James street, Patrick Dinalism, i he forty-first year of his age. NOLAN-In this city, Aug. 27, Mary Collier, relict of the late Martin Nolan, aged 57 years, native of Co. Kilkenny, Ireland.

McGRATH-On Aug. 28th, at No. 28 Prince street, Thomas Joseph, youngest son of Philip McGrath, aged 5 years and 6 months. CASEY.—At St. Gabriel Village, Thursday, the 28th inst., James Casey, a native of the County Roscommon, Ireland, aged 51 years.

DRESS DEPARTMENT

DRESS DEPARTMENT DRESS DEPARTMENT

> S. CARSLEY'S, Notre Dame Street.

Colored Wool Serges, Yarn Dye. In all the newest and most fashionable shades Colored Wool Serges, Yarn Dye.

Colored Wool Serges, Yarn Dye. In all the newest and most fashionable shade

DRESS LEPARTMENT DRESS DEPARTMENT

DRESS DEPARTMENT S. CARSLEY'S. Notre Dame Street.

Colored All-Wool Yachting Cloth.
Colored All-Wool Yachting Cloth.
Colored All-Wool Yachting Cloth.
FAST COLORS. A very choice selection of

DRESS DEPARTMENT DRESS DEPARTMENT DRESS DEPARTMENT

S. CARSLEY'S. Notre Dame Street.

Double Width Cashmeres in all colors. Double Width Cashmeres in all colors. Double Width Cashmeres in all colors. Double Width Cashmeres in Black. Fast Patent Dye. Double Width Cashmeres in Black.

Double Width Cashmeres in Black. Fast Patent Dye. DRESS DEPARTMENT

DRESS DEPARTMENT DRESS DEPARTMENT S. CARSLEY'S,

Scotch and Yorkshire Winceys.
In Greys, Steeels and Browns. Scotch and Yorkshirs Winceys. In Tartans and Solid Checks. Scotch and Yorkshire Winceys.

In new Heather Mixtures.

SKIRTINGS in plain and variogated stripes. A very large stock to select from.

Notre Dame Strect.

S. CARSLEY, Notre Dame Street. MONTREAL.