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"and it would not be very hard for you to come on purpose to see me."

"Then he went." "Everything was quiet as he walked down through the town. It was late, and only a few lights were visible. One burning red, a cyprus tree, close to the ground, showed that the streets were empty and every possible sign of life was quiet as the bottles of glasses, mixed with or neat, according to the taste of the person having a soul to lose.

The other light was in three windows, at the top of a building where the 'Know Nothings' held their secret meetings. Captain Cary knew what that light meant. He stood awhile on the bridge, and watched it wondering how a nation was to preserve its honor and defend its rights with such means. A score of convulsive men with closed doors and windows, and not one man of proved integrity inside!

"If they are patriots, then Washington was not one!" was the conclusion the sailor came to, and having reached it, he walked on, and to that nest of slanderers and plotters to do their evil work. "I'd like to clean out that hall!" he mused as he went.

When he reached the ship, he found that Dick Rowan had roused himself sufficiently to have one wish, and that an imperative one. "Take me away from here, Cary!" he begged. "There is nothing to keep you now. Clark says that you have seen Major Cleaveland, and that all is ready to sail. Don't wait. Sail early in the morning."

It was true. "There was nothing to keep them till noon, except their engagement with the ladies of Mr. Yorke's family, and it was certainly for Dick to say whether that should be kept. There was some discussion on the subject, but Dick was inexorable, and the captain yielded. He wrote a note of explanation and apology to Mrs. Yorke, and so it happened that when that lady's messenger reached the wharf in the morning, she traced the vessel below, standing out through the Narrows, with a blue, sunny sea stretching in front of her straight to the South Pole. On the deck sat Dick Rowan, leaning on the rail and watching the foam toss and drop, toss and drop, with a jangling motion, like the to-and-fro of white, mesmerizing hands. And the face that watched that motion looked half-mesmerized, pale and dreamy, with only a groll of thought in it.

The ship went well, and within a few days they saw the rising sun shine on the masts and spire of New York. The evening of that day, Katharine Fitzpatrick, of Boston—Father John, his friends called him—coming in rather late from a lecture, was told that a gentleman was waiting in his room to see him. He went in and found Dick Rowan sitting there, but not the Dick Rowan he had baptized the year before, and welcomed home, and talked gaily with within a few short weeks. This man might have been Dick's elder brother, and a stern, pale man, too.

"Father," Dick said faintly, "I want you to keep me a little while. I have come here for sanctuary. If there is any help in religion when other help fails, I want to know it now."

"But what has happened? What is the matter?" the priest exclaimed.

Dick sank back into the seat from which he had risen. "I've lost Edith, sir, and my life has all gone to pieces."

"Is she dead?" the priest asked.

"No, sir; but she loves some one else."

Father John drew his chair close to the young man's side, and took his hand. "My dear son," he said, "are you going to despair because a woman has been false to you?"

Dick looked up as though not sure that he heard aright. "What! any one call Edith false?"

"No, sir she was not false," he said. "It was something that she couldn't help. She would marry me now, if I would let her."

"Why, then do you not marry her?" the father asked. This is probably a fancy, which will pass away; and if she is good and true, she will do her duty by you."

Dick stared at the priest in an almost indignant astonishment. "What, sir?" he exclaimed, "do you think me mean enough to marry a woman who loves another man? I always feared this, at the bottom of my heart, though I would not own that I did. And it was always true, I suppose, only she did not know it. I made a great mistake. I thought that, if I tried to be good to God and to her, she would love me. But I have been thinking it all over during the last week, and I have found out that we choose by our hearts, not our heads, and that we do not really love a person when we can tell the reason why. I had no right to buy her. She belonged to some one else."

He shivered, looked down a moment, then said humbly, "Yes, Edith was true! I, and dropping his face into his hands, burst into tears.

"My dear son!" Father John said, putting his arm around Dick's shoulder, "don't give up so! You have youth, and health, and friends, and a work to do in the world. Don't let this discourage you. She is only a woman."

"And I am only a man!" said Dick.

"What about your ship?" the priest asked, after a little while.

Dick raised his face and controlled himself to speak. "Captain Carey is to take charge of her," he said. "I couldn't sail in the Edith York again, sir. I would not trust myself off alone in her, with nothing else to think of, and no escape unless I jumped into the ocean. It is haunted by her. Every plank and spar and rope of that ship is steeped in the thought of her. I have fancied her there speaking and laughing and singing, just as I expected she would some day, and asking me the names of all the things. When I used to walk up and down the deck, I could see her beside me. I could see her face and dress fluttering, and the braid of hair, and those little feet keeping step. Why, sir, it was so real that I would sometimes shorten my steps for her sake. I never neglected my duty to her; but I looked at everything through a hazy thought of her, and that made my work pleasant. No, I can never again sail in the Edith York. Have patience with me, father. Be content, I have to cry. I want that was my world, and have not a spot to rest my lever on."

"You, a Christian, and say that!" the priest exclaimed, "Where is your faith? Where is your reason?"

Dick started up suddenly, and began to walk the floor. "I cannot bear it! I will not bear it!" he exclaimed. "You, presiding with your reason, that tramples on all feelings, are as false as the scientists, whose science tramples on all faith. God made the tide, the air, the sun, and the storm as well as the calm, and it is for him to say whether either is a faultless. People who are wise when they sit in their safe homes, and hear the wind howling, pity the sailor, and tremble for him; but, when they see a soul among the breakers, you say, 'You can swim, you can swim, you can swim.' I tell you, I will not bear such a scorn. What do you think this loss is to me?" he demanded, stopping before the priest, who looked steadily at him. "It means that all the brightness and sweetness of life, everything that is dear to human nature, is torn away from me forever. If I

in summer, and where she held all her private confessions. It was a cosy, shady nook, with only a sofa, and table and chair in it; and seemed intended as a place for confidential communion. In that room, with nothing to save him from her steady eyes, Mr. Griffith had stammered out his apologies to Mrs. Yorke for misleading her son; there, her daughters came for advice and admonition; and there she herself retired when she wished to be alone. It was a place where a rebel could be brought to submission, or a penitent comforted. It is almost impossible to be confidential in a large, well lighted room.

"Have you had any quarrel with Mr. Rowan, Carl?" his mother asked the moment he appeared.

"Not an unpleasant word has passed between us, mother," he answered.

She had been standing, but sank back into the sofa as he spoke, and he closed the door, and came and stood before her, doubling at first with the tone of her interview would be. Her question had been imperative, and that he could not bear. There are times in the life of the most dutiful when they feel that there is for them then no legitimate human authority outside themselves. But he saw that her face was pale, though the red curtain lowered over the one window behind her warmed all the light that entered; and her voice was entreating when she spoke again:

"My son, have you nothing to tell me?"

He sat down on the hassock at her feet, and leaned on her lap; and she knew all before he had uttered a word.

"My child," she whispered, leaning toward him, "your happiness is my dearest wish; but the servant is not above his master." When Father John covered in the pulpit, or spoke from the rostrum, with his "Thus saith the Lord!" and "I am Peter and James and John!" there was an authority which could not be defied and a loftiness which would not have bent before Caesar; but in things temporal and when winning and comforting souls his was a charity most tender and a humility most imposing.

Something in that face, now sleeping with Abraham and the fathers, arrested the young man's impetuous speech. He faltered and stopped; and, when the arms were stretched out to him, dropped on his knees and leaped his face against that kind bosom.

"Forgive me, dear father!" Dick said. "I did not mean to be rude, nor to forget the reverence due to you. I know that all you would say to me is true; but—I die hard!"

CHAPTER XXII.

MEANTIME, what had been going on in the Yorks family at Seaton? Mrs. Yorke did not fear that there was any serious trouble till she learned that Dick Rowan had gone away. She was in bed when her young people returned the night before, and knew only what Clara came to her door to say:

"We have had a delightful sail, mamma, and are all well. I hope that you have not been anxious. Mr. Rowan fell overboard for a diversion, and of course, got wet; but Captain Cary pulled him out, and he is all right now. Good-night, mamma, for me and the girls, and Carl. We are all here."

However late her children might be out, Mrs. Yorke could not close her motherly eyes till she knew they were safe, under the homely roof again. Then she turned upon her pillow, and dropped asleep, giving thanks. She felt a slight uneasiness when Mellicent, before breakfast the next morning, asked her to send Patrick down to enquire for Dick.

"Why, was he hurt? Is he not coming up, this morning?" she asked.

"I presume that he is very well, mamma," the daughter replied. "But it would look pleasant to attend to him."

This was said with an air of reserve, and the young woman evidently did not wish to say any more. In an equally diplomatic manner, she announced that Edith had a headache and was not coming down to breakfast. Mellicent was one of those persons who, when in possession of a secret, as James Russell Lowell has said, "will not let the cat out of the bag, but they give it a tall pull to let you know that it is there."

Mrs. Yorke said no more. She found this manner annoying. But she observed at breakfast that Carl ate nothing, and that Clara kept up a constant stream of talk, that seemed designed to cover some embarrassment. She noticed, also, that no mention was made of Dick Rowan or their sail of the day before. When she arose from the table and went toward the entry-door, her eldest daughter interposed, with an air of being in charge of affairs. "I would not disturb Edith now, mamma."

"Mellicent!" exclaimed her mother brightly, and waved the young woman aside.

Edith was lying on her bed, dressed as on the day before, her face hidden in the pillow. She started when her aunt spoke to her, and turned a pale and tear-wet face. It did not need this to tell Mrs. Yorke that her niece's headache came from the heart.

"My head does ache, Aunt Amy," Edith said. "But I am distressed about Dick. He is displeased with me. I do not wish to speak of it to any one but him."

"I have sent Patrick down, my dear," her aunt said, "and you shall know as soon as he returns."

Mrs. Yorke and her two daughters sat together, pretending to read and sew, but all watching the avenue gate for the return of their messenger. When he had delivered his news, and gone, the mother spoke with authority.

"Girls, I insist on knowing, at once, the meaning of this!"

"You had better ask Carl, mamma; he is the one to explain," answered Mellicent. "But I must say that Mr. Rowan has behaved ill. A young man whom one of our family has promised to marry should at least act like a gentleman."

"Send Carl to me!" Mrs. Yorke said, rising. "And, Clara, say to Betsy that I shall see no one to-day, than go up and tell Edith."

Carl was pacing one of the garden paths, and for the first time that day, his manner showed agitation. He had already heard Patrick's news, and his first thought was to echo Mellicent's opinion that one who had been connected with their family should at least act like a gentleman. This sudden withdrawal not only gave occasion for gossip, but it was rude to Edith. That it left him in the position of a culprit, Carl would not allow himself to care.

"I thought the fellow had more spirit!" he muttered. "But it isn't in him to act like anything but a rustic."

As he said this, an inner voice made answer; not the voice of conscience, for that acquitted him, but the voice which he expected to hear from without. "Neither is it in him to speak or sing love to another man's promised wife, though silence should break his promise."

"And what if he broke hers?" asked Carl, as though he had been spoken to.

He glanced up at the window of Edith's chamber. The curtain was down, hanging in a close, white folds, shutting her in.

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I would have borne any reproach from him. I would have been patient and would have explained everything to him. I think, mother, that I could even have made a friend of him. He is generous. But it is too late now."

"You must go away at once, Carl!" Mrs. Yorke said presently. "It is the only proper thing to do. The family are pledged to Mr. Rowan, and, till all is settled between him and Edith, you must have no intercourse with her, here. My position is one of great delicacy. I cannot even advise Edith."

While she talked Edith had risen and written two letters, one to Dick Rowan, the other to Father Basil. Both were short, the former only a line.

"You have no right to treat me so," she wrote. "If you go away without seeing me, never call yourself my friend again!" It seemed hard; but she had said to herself: "If he leaves me here with Carl I shall not be able to be true to him."

She dressed herself to go out and post these letters, and had just come down-stairs, when she met Carl in the entry. She stopped abruptly at sight of him, and a deep crimson mantled her face as she waited for him to let her pass.

It was a new blush for Edith, for she knew why she blushed. But the Spartan spirit he had admired in the child was not dead, and she was herself the next moment. She bade him a quiet "Good morning, Carl!" and was passing on, when he asked to see her in the parlor.

"Certainly," she said, too proud to shrink. Carl smiled as he held the door open for her to pass, and closed it after them. He was pleased with her dignity.

"I have been talking with your mother," he continued, "and she tells me that I must go away immediately. Do you agree with her?"

Possibly she had seen and misunderstood his smile, for she chose to be very high with him. "I do not know why you should go," she said, coldly.

"I shall tell you why it seemed to us that I should," he asked.

Her look changed at the tone of his voice, which seemed reproachful. Why should she assume with him what was not true? When had he ever shown himself unworthy of her confidence?

"No, Carl," she said; "you need not tell me, and you must say nothing to me that you would not say to a married woman. I trust you, Carl. You have always been honorable. You are very dear to me, and I trust you perfectly. It is best that you should go."

The last words were spoken rather faintly, and she had turned from him and opened the door.

"I shall go to Boston," he said, and stay there. In a few weeks you will all come up, and I shall see you."

(To be continued)

COULD HARDLY STAND ON HER FEET.

B. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: "Dear Sir—I must tell you what your medicine has done for me. Before taking your 'Favorite Prescription' I could hardly stand on my feet, but by following your advice, I am perfectly cured. The 'Favorite Prescription' is a wonderful medicine for debilitated and nervous females. I cannot express how thankful I am to you for your advice. Yours truly, Mrs. CORNELIA ALLISON, Peosta, Ia.

Persons under the operation of Fellows' Hypnotism should examine their blood under the microscope from time to time, and mark the increase of red and active particles, and diminution of the white or dead ones; these observations are interesting and instructive. 168 wa

THE IRISH PROBLEM OF THE FUTURE.

Where are the Parliamentary Candidates to Come from?

REALITIES OF AN IRISH MEMBER'S LIFE.

Some of the members of Mr. Parnell's party—indeed the most important of them—are journalists and literary men by profession. They write leaders for the London dailies; reviews for the weeklies, essays for the magazines, London letters for the provincial papers; they write books—biographies, histories, novels. The outside public has a sort of general idea that literary work of this kind requires more brain-waste than the ordinary work of almost any other profession. But the outside public can have no approach to a real conception of what it means to strive to make a living by literature.

To continue to earn anything like a competence the average literary man has to do more work, and more difficult work, than any other toiler with the mind. His intellect must always be on the rack; if he would have anything better than a mere pittance he is called on to coin the very fibre of his brain. He cannot slacken the tension, like the doctor, the majority of whose patients and their ailments are of a commonplace uniformity to which he gets accustomed, and who has his routine prescription which suits a hundred complaints; nor like the lawyer whose partners and juniors help him through his drudgery. The literary man who would rise in his profession must ever keep all his energies on his watchfulness must never flag, otherwise he ceases to be a support with the swiftly-varying topics of the hour; he "loses touch" of the means by which his public are kept interested; the verve and pungency leave his writings and the polished grace of style and the ease which is imparted only after so much pain; and his market falls away. Newspapers and magazines will no longer have his contributions. The man who hopes to succeed by writing has no alternative but to give up all his time and thought to his writing and to nothing else. The very battling against the mighty multitude of rivals—every duffer (or as Fichte calls him, "bungler") who has failed at every other calling, thinks he was born to succeed at literature—a giant trial in itself. By dint of strenuous striving and constant maintenance of his standard of excellence, the literary man, if the stuff is in him, may in time come to "make a name." When he makes his name he can make his own price, and then will arrive your writer's harvest time.

The journalists and writers among Mr. Parnell's party have the stuff in them to make a name, as they have proved by the names they have made already as orators and legislators. They are mostly young men and they were in the strenuous striving period when the parliamentary career broke across their labors. Not more than one or two of them had reached their harvest time. Indeed we fear it would not be quite safe to say that any of them had but Justin McCarthy. That distinguished man, before he became Vice-President of Mr. Parnell's party had won a world wide fame and made an ample fortune as a journalist, novelist and historian. But the others? How can they work at this profession, which demands such complete absorption of time and energy if all their time and energy is given up to the service of their country in Parliament? How can they sit down to write their vigorous articles, their brilliant essays, their scholarly reviews, if they have first exhausted their brains in political correspondence, blue book study, speeches, debates and the fearful wear and tear of the Irish Parliamentary representative's every day life?

We know that they cannot do it. That is the simple answer. We know that night after night they have to sacrifice the work which brings them money, in order that they may do the work which brings them none—which brings them nothing indeed but misconception, inappreciation, and contempt, and that reward which noble minds find in the consciousness, to themselves, of noble duty done. We know that it is only by efforts bordering on the superhuman, which no constitution that ever was made could hold out against, that they have managed to do the work which brought them their mere bread and butter. Work done in snatched moments during the intervals of wearying debates, while other members are enjoying their naps; efforts to concentrate the attention amid distractions and constant interruption; work done when the jaded frame should be seeking to recover some of its squandered strength in sleep—let any man who reads these lines, no matter what his business or profession, attempt to understand what this means and he will have some idea of the realities of the Irish Parliamentary career.

There is no use that we can see in hanging the veil of false delicacy between the truth of this thing and the people who should be made acquainted with the full measure of their indubitable. We have seen sneers, directed from this side we are ashamed to say, at Parliamentary work and "Parliamentarians"—the gingerbread services they perform, the money they pocket, the cheap fame they acquire by their "blatherskite." If the sneerer, who, for the most part, have never seen a day's suffering in pocket or person from the Irish cause, understood their place, they would take off their hats every time they spoke of the Parliamentarians. The plain fact is, these scholars and gentlemen, though devoting themselves to the service of their country, have often been reduced to that ultimate strait in which man wants for his daily bread! Of these men, wearied in ease and comfort, accustomed to the refinements and some of the luxuries of civilized life and who could afford to be surrounded by them constantly if only they pursued their own course, their own way, and devoted to their own advancement those talents which they give to the advance of their country—of these men the strange fact that they and their have often wanted for their ordinary meals is literally true!

The difficulty of doing the work is not the worst that has to be faced. The very fact of their being active Parliamentarians has deprived some of these members of the work itself to do. The German *Juden hese* was never fiercer than the Irish hatred which exists in some English circles, especially in London. An Irishman is handicapped every way. But when he becomes an active Irish politician, almost his last chance is lost. In addition to being boycotted in society, he is boycotted in his business. Some of the Irish Members of Parliament, belonging to that section which acts under Mr. Parnell, have actually been cashiered from valuable situations by mild Ethnophobist newspaper proprietors and publishers. We know one who was a leader-writer on a certain London Daily, as a salary

of £2000 (\$3,000) a year. That famous night when the fight against O'Connell was waged all night long until it culminated in the expulsion of the Irish members in his body, he distinguished himself during the fierce encounter. Next day, when he appeared at his newspaper office, he was presented with a fortnight's salary and informed that his services were no longer required, as it would not suit the proprietors' interests to retain a politician of so pronounced an Irish type upon their staff. "We know another who held the position of special agent on one of the greatest of the London reviews. One morning, when he brought in an erudite article on a new foreign book, he was told no more contributions would be accepted from him on account of the part he had been taking recently in Parliament. That day that member's tender lady-wife had to go without her dinner, because the stalwart farmers of an Irish constituency had a true man and not a traitor to represent them in the English Parliament. The traitors enjoyed the joke mightily while they were invited to my Lord Tennyson's dinner—and my Lady Tennyson's afterwards, while Government lawyers poured briefs into their bags, and Government newspapers requested them to write for them and name their own price, and Government whips whispered of certain little commissions and snug sinecures, or stipendiary magistracies and local offices for sons or brothers, or consulates in foreign cities, or governorships of delightful little colonies in the South, where a man could reign with the state of a king, and enjoy the *dolce far niente* all the day long.

All this must sound almost incredible to American ears, indeed to Irish ears, which do not hear half enough about it. But it is only too true and comes about too easily, and naturally, too inevitably. These are the realities of the Irish member's position. These are the sort of sacrifices these "Parliamentarians" have to make in order to do a noble duty and set a high example before their countrymen. The suffragers have suffered and made no sign. No word of complaint has ever escaped their lips. Their pride has kept them from letting the country know what the country should have known all about. In fact they have carried endurance of unimagined things up to the point where their own powers of endurance further flatter them. We do not believe there are sacrifices greater or more trying that man could make. Death on the field of battle to our mind is cheap and easy compared with this prolonged and complete self-immolation, this surrender of glowing possibilities, this denial of the promise of the future and all that can make life worth living in the present, this continual grating on men's most sacred private feelings. It will be readily comprehended that this position of patriotic sacrifice is as impossible for the subject to maintain as it is for the country to permit. If these men were famous enough and forgetful enough of their duty to themselves and that which should become an indebted country, to desire it, it would be physically, it is no other sense, impossible to continue the unnatural relation. Hence it comes about that some of the brightest and ablest of the members of Mr. Parnell's party will not answer to their names when the motor-roll is called for volunteers for the next general election.

This presents a problem to Ireland of great national magnitude. Is this vanguard and hope of the national army to be thus lost to the country? How is the difficulty to be met?

But the difficulty is greater than is even evident from the above. The members so far treated of, at any rate, live in London. Their work, their homes, are in that metropolis, where their Parliamentary duties also lie. What of the candidates—for the future contingency, when the places of the roused are to be filled with true men—whose homes, whose works, whose business, whose means of living are in Ireland?—*Boston Pilot.* T. P. G.

STARKLING DISCOVERY IN PARAGUAY.

A TRIBE OF INDIANS ADMORED WITH TAILS.

RIO JANEIRO, May 26.—The existence of a tribe of Indians in Paraguay with tails is asserted apparently on good authority. An Argentine who has a yerba establishment in the Paraguayan Missions in the district of Tequiraca Tuyu, was collecting yerba when his mules were attacked by Guayaquinos Indians who fled after killing several mules. The mules were pursued, firing on the Indians, one of whom a boy of 8 years was wounded and captured. The boy was brought to Posadas and excited much wonder, and some German photographers had him, he having a tail from six to eight inches long. The boy is very ugly, but his body is not covered with hair. A brother in possession of Col. Rosa has also a tail, and it is said, all the tribes are similarly adorned.

MRS. LANGTRY AT THE RACES.

WREDDIE GEBHARD'S "SOLE" WIFE AND HER GLAUCOPHOBIC HUSBAND.

New York, June 20.—In the principal race at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, Freddie Gebhard's horse "Kole" ran and won. And Mrs. Langtry was there to see him run, and she applauded most vigorously when he won. She occupied the most prominent chair in the first box of the upper tier, directly opposite the judges' stand, and was very plainly attired in a dress of light color and texture. During the four hours occupied by the racing, Mrs. Langtry was the target of thousands of eyes and a great many field glasses. O'Donovan Rossa was among her admirers. Except while the races were in progress her attention was occupied by the gentlemen who were favored by an introduction at the hands of Mr. Gebhard. The latter was highly elated by the success of his horse, and his winnings were second in amount only to those of Flunger Walton, who invested heavily in both the auction pool and book betting. Mrs. Langtry also invested in the pools, buying \$100 worth of French Mutual tickets, which paid her \$158 clear profit.

In the days of Queen Anne, says the London *Fraser*, it was the fashion among those who were then called beaux to wear the waistcoat open, in order to show as much shirt as possible. A lady, writing in the *Tatler*, says, "There is a fat fellow, whom I have long remarked, wearing his breast open in the midst of winter, out of an affection of youth." This was supposed to have a very killing effect on the fair sex, for the man's lady observes: "A sincere heart has not made half so many conquests as an open waistcoat." Shirts then were dearer than they are now, for Swift tells Stella: "I have paid Harrison while he was with me seven guineas, in part of a dress of shirts for my gown." Needlets were also even dearer proportionately than shirts, for, in the *Daily Courant*, Nov. 4, 1708, an advertisement informs the world that "very fine monumental neckcloths are to be sold at 5s apiece."

Rev. J. G. BRANSON writes: "I counted Perry Davis' Pain Killer the best remedy I ever knew for dyspepsia." 146 wa

DOWN'S ELIXIR

N. H. DOWNS' VEREABLE BALSAMIC

ELIXIR

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

DOWN'S ELIXIR



Ayer's Hair Vigor.

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, or nut-brown tint. It thickens thinning hair, and restores it to its natural growth, and checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brassy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The Vigor cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair

The Vigor is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

THE TRUE WITNESS

Published by The Post Printing & Publishing Company, 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1883

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

THURSDAY, 26.—St. Peter and Paul, Apostles. Feast of the Precious Blood. (High Mass of St. Peter and Paul.) Octave of St. John Baptist. Epist. Heb. ix. 11-15; Gosp. John xix. 30-35; Last Gosp. Matt. vii. 15-21.

LANDSDOWNE AND THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

The opposition to the appointment of Lord Lansdowne as Governor General of Canada is becoming more pronounced every day and all over the Dominion.

THE GROWTH OF THE CHURCH IN GREAT BRITAIN

The progress of the Church in Great Britain during the present century has been simply wonderful. Fifty years ago there were in all England, Scotland and Wales just six bishops.

THE ABOMINATIONS OF THE "PERSONAL COLUMN"

The "Personal Column" in journalism has developed into a most abominable institution. It has become the disgrace of the profession.

THE APPOINTMENT OF LANDSDOWNE TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP

The selection of Lord Lansdowne as successor to the Marquis of Lorne for the Governor-Generalship of Canada continues to be a prominent topic on both sides of the Atlantic.

THE BELMONT LABEL SUIT

When John Devoy, the editor of the Irish Nation, undertook to force August Belmont, the New York banker, to pay back a large amount of money subscribed for the Irish case in 1865, and dishonestly withheld the said money, he undertook a task that was as difficult as it was worthy.

AN ARKANSAS EDITOR

An Arkansas editor wrote a strong article, criticising the administration of judicial affairs in his particular county.

WHO LEADS IN EDUCATION?

The United States Bureau of Education recently issued a Circular in which are given the comparative statistics of elementary, secondary and superior education in sixty principal countries.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP WOOD

The Catholic hierarchy of the United States has sustained a severe loss in the death of the great and good Archbishop of Philadelphia, the Most Rev. James Frederick Wood.

THE ILLEGALITY OF THE EXHIBIT TAX

The Dominion Supreme Court has just rendered an important judgment in the case of MacLaren vs. the Quebec Provincial Government.

OUR RESPECTABLE CITIZENS

Our respectable citizens, and is whispered into the ears of the unsuspecting and innocent youth, what would be the result of the meeting of this stranger?

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ARCHBISHOP WOOD DEAD

The distinguished statesman, died from the effects of injuries sustained some months ago...

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—The Right Rev. James Frederick Wood, Archbishop of this diocese, is to-night in a dying condition...

The venerable prelate has been ill for many months of a complication of diseases, resulting largely from injuries received by the fall of a platform during the laying of the corner-stone of a city church...

A SHAM AMBASSADOR

FURTHER DETAILS ABOUT ERBINGTON'S DOINGS IN ROME.

Rome, June 22.—"Who is Mr. Errington?"

According to the answers of Fitz Maurice and Gladstone he is a private citizen coming periodically to Rome on his own business...

The following are facts well known to every one who has watched and has known Mr. Errington here:

APPOINTED BISHOP

He returned to this country in October of the same year, and was appointed assistant rector of the Cathedral at Cincinnati.

After filling this position for ten years he was appointed pastor of St. Patrick's Church, in the same city. While discharging his duties as pastor he received the Papal bull appointing him Coadjutor Bishop of Philadelphia...

He made a number of visits to Rome, and was there as a member of the Ecumenical Council, which was convened December 8, 1869.

On the 13th of February, 1875, Pope Pius IX., then in the 25th year of his pontificate, divided the province of Baltimore, and to the new metropolitan see and archiepiscopal dignity thus created elevated Bishop Wood...

On Sunday, May 26, 1880, the first Provincial Council of the Roman Catholic Church in Pennsylvania was opened at the Cathedral, Philadelphia, by Archbishop Wood.

GLADSTONE AND GARIBALDI

The Princes of the Italian Revolution Suggested by the English Premier

Gladstone's Action Questioned in the House of Commons by Mr. Bellingham, M.P.

A singular meeting was held at Stafford House, London, to present to the Duke of Sutherland's table, in commemoration of Garibaldi's visit to England in 1864...

Mr. Gladstone is too modest on the point; his excessive modesty alone prevented him from acknowledging that his cosmopolitan love of liberty and his anti-Yaticanism...

THE PULLMAN REGATTA

HANLAN WINS THE FIRST HEAT

(Special to The Post.)

PULLMAN, Ill., June 22.—Hanley, McKay Lee, Parker and Brieland started in the first heat. Hanlan took the lead.

Biley, Teemer, Kennedy, Hosmer and Pliatard started in the 2nd heat. Hosmer won after a sharp contest.

Hamm, Welsberger, Elliott and Clayton competed in the third heat. Clayton started badly, and after taking Elliott's water...

Mr. Redmond, M.P., who is in Melbourne telegraphing to Dublin on Monday, states that he has forwarded £2,000, making £26,000...

THE BOHEMIAN SAINT

CELEBRATING THE 500TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARRIAGE OF ST. JOHN NEPOMUK

PRAGUE, May 19.—The legend of St. John Nepomuk is, I believe, generally known.

This year 60,000 strangers visited Prague, to a great extent passants from Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia and northern Hungary.

The victors are in the habit of inspecting the royal palace, where they have expounded to them a great deal of their national history.

PROPOSED URSULINE MONASTERY AT STANSTEAD, QUE.

A circular addressed to the former pupils of an Ursuline Monastery at Stanstead, Quebec, inviting them to contribute towards the foundation of a new Monastery of Ursulines at Stanstead...

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SALE OF THE YEAR CURE FOR THE KIDNEYS, LIVER & URINARY ORGANS

FOR THE KIDNEYS, LIVER & URINARY ORGANS THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

Ontario Pulmonary Institute

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M.D., M.C.P.S.O.

PERMANENTLY ESTABLISHED

ALL DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS

IN CATARRH—Inhalations dissolve the hardened concretions

IN TUBERCULOSIS—Inhalations remove granulations

IN ASTHMA—Inhalations immediately arrest the spasm

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

POWELL'S PILE AND HEMORRHOID CURE

Health is Wealth!

DR. E. O. WAST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT

Up to 1867 the standard capacity of freight cars was 30,000 pounds

Over 25,000,000 of these cars are annually ordered for sale in England

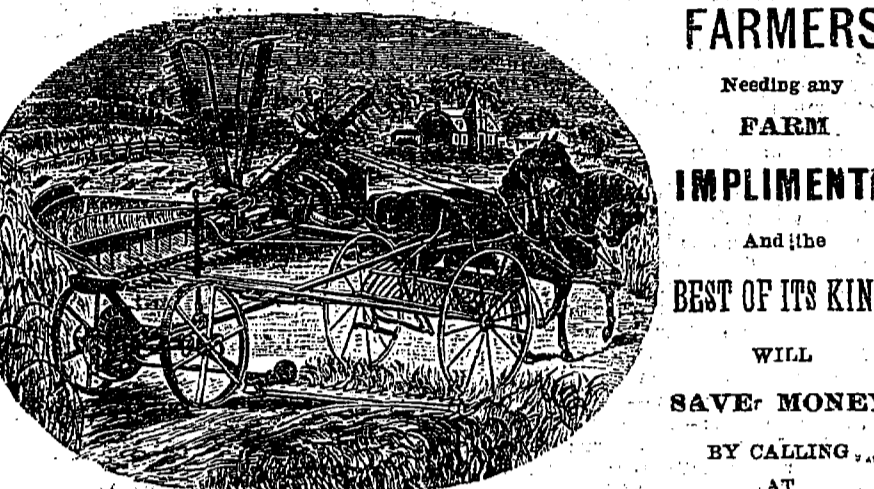
PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

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

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. Instantaneously relieves these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten.

MAKES HENS LAY. An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that more of the fowls and Cattle Feeders...

KERRY, WATSON & CO. Wholesale Agents, 68 St. McGill Street, Montreal.



FARMERS Needing any FARM IMPLEMENT! And the BEST OF ITS KIND WILL SAVE MONEY BY CALLING AT

ROSSITT'S, 81 MCGILL STREET, Montreal. P.V. - Headquarters for Wilkinson's Ploughs.

R. J. LATIMER, Manager.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine Purifies the Blood, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

It is an infallible remedy. It is especially rubbed on the Neck and Chest, the Neck and Chest, the Neck and Chest, the Neck and Chest.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL

JEAN-BAPTISTE LEBLANC, Superior Court, No. 924, James Bernier, wife of Jean-Baptiste Lefebvre, farmer, of the Parish of Laprairie, in the District of Montreal.

DOMINION LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

ONTARIO, BROOKLYN, MISSISSIPPI, TORONTO, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, SASKATOON, VANCOUVER.

DESTROYER OF HAIR!

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

THIS EPILATORY

Dr. Alex. Ross' Epilatory. Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury.

A LIGHTNING-BICYCLE RIDE.

Down a Mountain Grade which Fell Three Hundred Feet to the Mile.

From the National Republican.

Our mine, the Spondulix of Colorado, was the highest on the range. It was 2,670 feet above Silver Brick-station, and nine miles distant from the village.

By constant practice I managed at last to ride my 52-inch University roadster up the whole slope of the Spondulix, of course resting at levels, but my chief delight was the coasting down again; it required skill, a good deal of nerve, and a firm grasp of the brake.

One evening an accident occurred to one of the men engaged at the mine. I instantly got out my bicycle, explaining that I could go swifter than a horse down the slope.

The night air was clear and crisp; the moon, except in a few curves, shone directly into the gulch, lighting up the road.

As I flew over the top of the next slope, a steep plunge of nearly half a mile, another curve completely shut out the moon, making the road almost as dark as a pocket.

Something flew from the machine like a bullet. Instantly the wheel darted forward like the rash of a frightened bird, while the brake lever came home to the steering bar under my finger.

There was nothing to check the machine, which was running away with me, with over five miles of mountain grade before me, and the chance of meeting a team at any moment in the dark.

When the accident happened to the brake I was just entering a dark curve in the shadow of the mountain. The wall on my right appeared a dark, almost invisible brow, while the chasm on my left was of an icy blackness.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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

Headache, vertigo, Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, cramping and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the bowels, and regulate the liver.

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

NOTICE-The Canada Advertising Agency No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butler, Manager, authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper.

HILL'S MANUAL! THE WORLD'S GREAT BOOK OF SOCIAL AND BUSINESS FORMS.

310,000 COPIES. THE 37th EDITION - just out of press, contains in addition to the vast amount of information, useful to everybody in every country.

30 DAYS TRIAL DR. DYES' VOLTAIC BATTERY.

BEFORE - AND - AFTER. Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial. TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD.

DIAMOND DYES. Best Dyes Ever Made.

FOR SILK, WOOL, OR COTTON. DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODES, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET RAGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, &c.

GOLD and SILVER PAINT. Bronze Paint, Artists' Black.

ADVERTISING. Contracts made for this paper, which is kept on file at office.

TILL WARNED, OR BY EXPERIENCE TAUGHT. People will continue to weaken their systems by the use of the ordinary disagreeable drugs.

A CURE GUARANTEED MAGNETIC MEDICINE.

For Old and Young, Male and Female. Positively Cures Rheumatism in all its stages.

DR. KANNON. O.M.D., M.C.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, N.Y.

CATHOLIC COLONIZATION MINNESOTA. The Canadian Catholic Colonization Bureau.

Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Commissioners. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes.

LIST OF PRIZES. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 1 do do 25,000. 2 do do 10,000.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. Approximation Prizes of \$750, \$500, \$250.

1867 Prizes, amounting to \$25,500. Application for prizes to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

LOST. The following described Certificates of Ownership of Shares of the Capital Stock of the National Car Co. of St. Albans, Vermont.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court, No. 924, Dame Bernier M. L'Yves, Plaintiff vs. Thomas C. Drake, Defendant.

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease. It is the most powerful of all the remedies for this disease.

DR. J. L. LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Oldest Workmen. Greatest Experience. Largest Trade.

THE TROY MENELEY BELL FOUNDRY. Clinton H. Meneley Bell Company, TROY, N.Y.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE HOUSEHOLD USE. COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

DR. KANNON. O.M.D., M.C.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, N.Y.

MOSEMAN BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Oldest Workmen. Greatest Experience. Largest Trade.

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A deed of property lately made over to the United States near Fort Davis, Texas, reads: "To the United States or its successors." The officer who passed upon the deed erased the word "successor," saying the "United States has not and will not have any successor."

Horsford's Acid Phosphate is recommended for headache occasioned by indigestion, and whenever there is a general feeling of sluggishness and lack of energy.

A contemporary mentions a case beyond the ordinary occultism. It is that of a young lady who, instead of a pupil, has a professor in her eye.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills - Rheumatism and Gout. These purifying and soothing remedies demand the earnest attention of all persons liable to gout, sciatica, or other painful affections of the muscles, nerves, or joints.

There is an extensive establishment in New Orleans for the manufacture of wine from imported raisins mixed with dried currants.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned gripping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose.

No young lady is thoroughly in fashion whose dog does not match her dress. If she has no dog, her young man should wear gloves to suit.

Neglected colds often become incurable ailments. Deal with them in time and prevent their becoming deep seated in the system, by using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

King Omoo, one of the sovereigns of the African coast, is dead, leaving 706 widows. Great Omoo, what a chance to contest a will!

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

A sister of Sir J. Franklin died in England, lately, aged 97. She had spent most of her means on expeditions in search of him.

HAYNSVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1880. I am glad to say I have tried Hop Bitters, and now I look upon it as a most good. I only took two bottles and I would not take \$100 for the good they did me. I recommend them to my patients, and get the best results from their use.

THE WORD "ELECTRICITY." How the Jealous Makers of an "Electric" Oil Encouraged to Suppress Briggs' Electric Oil.

Electricity is recognized as a powerful agent in modern science. It is the most powerful of all the remedies for this disease.

QUERY? The question is often asked: Can fluids be changed by electricity? And if so, why not?

DR. KANNON. O.M.D., M.C.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, N.Y.

MOSEMAN BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Oldest Workmen. Greatest Experience. Largest Trade.

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A VETERAN BENEFACTOR.

His name is Dio Lewis, and what he has done for his fellow-men has been chronicled in the columns of this paper.

Nearly forty years ago a young man, of unusual endowments, began to mould his opinion upon a subject of vital importance. Like all pioneers, his early efforts were unsuccessful, but his ability and the value of his work soon won public confidence, and to-day there is not a village or hamlet in the country that has not been influenced by Dr. Dio Lewis. When, therefore, it was learned yesterday that he contemplated the establishment of a large magazine in this city, the fact was deemed so important that a representative and ascertain the truth of the rumor.

Dr. Dio Lewis is a gentleman of sixty years and two hundred pounds, with snow white hair and beard, but probably the most perfect picture of health and vigor in the metropolis. He is a living exponent of his teachings, and notwithstanding the amount of work he has already done, promise still greater activity for years to come. He received the interviewer most courteously, and in reply to a question said:

"It is true I have come to New York to establish a monthly magazine. I have come here for the same reason that I went to Boston 25 years ago. Then Boston was the best platform in the country from which to speak of education. New York has now become most hospitable to progressive thoughts, and especially so to movements on behalf of physical training."

"I have reason to know the great and abiding interest of the American people in this subject. They have come to realize that the future of our country pivots upon our physical vitality, and especially upon the vigor of our woman. My new magazine will bear the title 'Dio Lewis's Monthly,' and be devoted to Sanitary and Social Science. I hope through its pages to inaugurate a new departure in hygiene."

"Have you not written several books on the subject?"

"Yes, nine volumes, and some of them like 'Our Girls,' published by the Harpers, have had an enormous circulation, but the best work of my life I shall give the world in the new magazine. Forty years in skirmishing ought to conclude with ten years of organized warfare."

"Doctor, what is the occasion of this new interest in health questions?"

"It has come through suffering, which seems the only road to self-knowledge. The stomach, heart, kidneys or liver fall into trouble, happiness is gone, and then people give attention to their health."

"Which of these organs is most frequently the victim of our errors?" asked the Reporter.

"Within the last few years diseases of the kidneys have greatly multiplied. When I was engaged in practice, thirty-five and forty years ago, serious disease of the kidneys was rare, but now distressingly frequent and fatal."

"To what do you attribute this great increase of kidney troubles?"

"To the use of stimulating drinks, adulterated food and irregular habits of life."

"Doctor, have you any confidence in the remedy of which we hear so much nowadays, 'Warner's Safe Cure?'"

"I believe in the ounce of prevention rather than in a ton of cure."

"But have you noticed the remarkable testimonials of Warner's remedy?"

"I have, and confess that they have puzzled and astonished me. The commendations of proprietary medicines usually come from unknown persons residing in back countries. But I see in our most reputable newspapers the warmest praise of Warner's Safe Cure, from college professors, respectable physicians and other persons of high intelligence and character. To trust such testimony as mere propaganda is, but it is unmanly. No physician can forget that valuable additions to our Materia Medica have sprung from just such sources. I was so impressed with this cloud of witnesses that I purchased some bottles of Warner's Safe Cure at a neighboring drug store, and analyzed one of them to see if it contained anything poisonous. Then I took three of the prescribed doses at once, and found there was nothing injurious to me. I do not hesitate to say that if I found my kidneys in serious trouble, I should use this remedy, because of the hopelessness of all ordinary treatment, and because within a hundred intelligent and reputable persons united in the statement that a certain remedy has cured them of a grave malady, I choose to believe that they speak the truth."

"But as you may know, my great interest in life lies in prevention. For forty years I have labored in this field. One of the phases of my work in New England was the establishment of the Ladies' Seminary at Lexington, Mass. My aim was to illustrate the possibilities in the physical training of girls during their school life. This institution began before I left it, the largest and most successful Seminary for young women owned and managed by one person in our country. I set down to dinner every day with a family of two hundred persons. The remarkable results of this muscle training among girls, who were given in my paper published in the North American Review of December, 1882."

"Besides, I established the Normal Institute for Physical Training in Boston, and for ten years was its President and Manager. Dr. Walter Channing, Dr. Thomas Hoskins, Professor Leonard, and others were among its teachers, and more than four hundred persons took its diploma and went out into all parts of the land to teach the new school of gymnastics. And now the years left to me I propose to devote to the magazine which I have come here to establish. It will be the largest periodical ever devoted to this field of literature, and will present the hundred and one questions of hygiene with the simplicity of a child's talk. To this end all so-called learning will be subordinated. The magazine will be more or less illustrated, and will strive to reach a high place in the confidence and hearts of the people. In a few weeks our first number will appear, and we shall fondly hope for it a hearty welcome."

"The facts above narrated are indeed most important. It is gratifying to know that the life-long experiences of a gentleman who stands without a peer in successfully demonstrating the principles of hygiene; whose heart has always been in sympathy with the afflicted, and whose brain has ever been active in planning for their relief, are to be given to the public through the pages of a magazine. And it is especially significant and proof positive of a rare merit that a proprietary medicine, even with such high standing as Warner's Safe Cure is known to have, should be endorsed and recommended by a man so able, so reputable and of such national renown as Dr. Dio Lewis."

"At Utica yesterday thirteen thousand boxes of these were sold, the range being 10c to 10c, the bulk at 10c. Twenty-two thousand boxes were consigned."

CATHOLIC NEWS.

P. Ouseque, French Catholic missionary, has published a French Grammar in Malagasy.

It is reported that the Pope's protest to President Grey regarding church matters in France took the form of a personal letter, and is regarded as a warning of the highest importance.

The Holy Father has selected the Very Rev. Dr. Carr, the learned Vice-President of Maynooth College for the Bishopric of the united dioceses of Galway, Kilmacduagh and Killfenora. The Very Rev. Father, upon whom His Holiness recently conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity, is a native of the archdiocese of Tuam, where he had been for some years on the mission previous to his return as Dean and Professor to the great college where his career as a student had been so distinguished, and which, under the presidency of his class-fellow, the Very Rev. Dr. Walsh, he has governed as Vice-President for the past few years.

The great critical edition of St. Bonaventura, upon which the Franciscan Fathers have been so long engaged, is at length ready for the press. Preparations were begun under the direct superintendence of the General of the Order, more than twelve years ago. A systematic search was instituted throughout Europe for manuscripts and early editions, and an immense amount of material was thus accumulated. The scope and the plan of the projected edition were elaborately described as far back as 1874 by the chief editor, Father de Fauna; but the progress of the undertaking was delayed by his death, and it is only recently that the first volume, to be followed by three others, of Bonaventura's Commentary on the Sentences has appeared. The publication of the remaining works will be carried on regularly. In appearance, as well as in scholarly editing, the Franciscan Bonaventura will be a worthy rival to the sumptuous Thomas Aquinas now being brought out at Rome under the special patronage of the Holy Father, the first volume of which has lately been issued from the Propaganda press.—*Catholic World.*

A great triumph was achieved by the Catholic cause in Paris last Sunday. A fortnight previously an election had been appointed to be held in the sixteenth district of the French capital for a member to represent that district in the Lower House of the French Parliament. M. de Bouteiller, the Radical and infidel candidate, a man who is stated to have been kicked out of the navy some years since for "indolence actions," headed the poll on that occasion with 2,887 votes, M. Cailis, the Catholic candidate, designated as a "Legitimist," came next with 2,309 votes, and M. Thuille, the milk-and-sugar Radical, was No. 1 from the bottom with 2,299 votes. The French law enacts that if a candidate does not secure an absolute majority—that is to say, one vote over one half the number of votes cast, the election is void, and must be renewed a fortnight after, when he who heads the poll becomes the member elect by right. Therefore, a repetition of the proceeding was held on Sunday, Fasay is a fashionable suburb, and the respectable classes were dead against the candidate of rascality. Many of the moderate Republicans kept away from the polling booth, and others voted for M. Cailis, who was thus returned at the head of the poll by a majority of 3038, against 2,999 polled for M. de Bouteiller. This is a triumph of comfort for those who look upon the present state of things in France as distressing.

Mgr. Cotton, Bishop of Valence, in France, does not mean the priests of his diocese to be deprived of their stipends with impunity. He has ordered that in those parts of his diocese in which the pay of the priests has been stopped because they objected to the use of infidel text books in the schools, the whole of the public worship is to be stopped likewise. This is purely and simply self-defence. The French people have confided with the Catholic Church to pay its priests certain stipends in return for spiritual services rendered, and what these stipends amount to can be seen from the official schedule, which we give the subscribers to—

"There are 21,103 parishes or assistant parishes in France. Up to the age of sixty years they receive from the State a salary of from £35 to £40 per annum. From 60 to 70 they get £44, from 70 to 75 they receive £48, and not until they are past 75 years do they receive as much as £52 a year, or £1 a week." There are some priests who administer two parishes, and who in consideration of such services, receive an extra allowance, called *binage*, of £3 a year. But those who thus manage to get as much as £60, provided they are over 75 years old, are few and far between. Mgr. Cotton's plan of ceasing the stipends to the parishes is a direct attempt to deprive the parishes of their maintenance. It is a direct attempt to deprive the clergy of their maintenance, and it is a direct attempt to deprive the people of their spiritual maintenance.

SCOTCH NEWS.

HEALTH OF LEITH.—The number of deaths which occurred in Leith in the month of May was 131, which is equal to an annual mortality of 24 per 1,000. The births during the same period numbered 174, of which 11 were illegitimate.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The late Mrs. Bain, of Craigie, widow of the Rev. John Bain, Leith, has by her will left (subject to legacy duty) £500 to Montrose Infirmary, £300 to the Montrose Destitute Sick Society, and £200 to the Montrose Indigent Females Society.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AT ABERDEEN.—The cost to the Aberdeen Town Council of experimentally lighting a number of streets in the centre of the city for four months with the electric light has been £409. There were 16 arc lamps, which burned an average of 84 hours per day.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.—On Monday Archibald O'Neill, a hawker, charged with the murder of his wife at Blackhall, Edinburgh, pleaded guilty to culpable homicide, and sentence was deferred. On Tuesday morning the Lord Justice Clerk sentenced prisoner to eight years' penal servitude.

GIRL CHOKE BY A SWEET.—A melancholy death from suffocation took place in Wick on Sunday morning. Isabella Calder, aged 14, daughter of John Calder,burgh official, while amusing herself with a younger sister, threw a sweet into her own mouth and was immediately choked. Medical assistance arrived in a short time, but not before the girl had expired. The sweet had been drawn into the windpipe, causing instant suffocation.

DEATH OF HIS JOSEPH FORREST.—Sir John Forrest, of Conistow, Bart., died in Edinburgh, on Tuesday, at the age of 66. He was son of the late Lord Forrest of Forrest, of Edinburgh, who obtained a Barony on the occasion of the coronation of the Queen, and he succeeded as second Baronet on his father's death in 1870. Sir John was a Commissioner of Supply and Justice of the Peace for Midlothian. He was unmarried, and is succeeded by his brother William, late captain in 79th Regiment Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

ALMAYNOCK.—THE GIFT OF A COFFEE-HOUSE

BY LADY OSEQUE.—The contracts have been fitted for the handsome coffee-house to be given to the town by the lady of the manor, Lady Oselington. The total cost will be about £2,500, including furnishing, and the building will occupy a site at the bend of John Finlay's street. It is to be ready for opening by the 1st January next. The contractors are:—Mason work, Messrs. Boyd & Forrest; joiner work, Mr. A. Andrew & Son; plumber work, Messrs. John Blotek & Son; plaster work, Mr. F. Elder.

EDMUND.—GREGG'S HENRIOT'S DAY.—The 30th anniversary of the birth of George Henriot, the founder of Henriot's Hospital, was celebrated on Monday in the customary manner. The proceedings as usual were commenced by a service in New Greyfriars Church, at which were present the Lord Provost and a number of the governors of the Hospital. Thereafter the hospital boys and the children attending the outdoor school, numbering about 7,000, assembled on the steps to the north of the institution, where they were briefly addressed by the Lord Provost. The governors then adjourned to the council room, where they drank from the loving cup to the memory of George Henriot.

THE GENERAL CHYMISTS.—Our Fortree correspondent states that several of the Glendale tenants paid their rents to the Rev. Mr. McPherson on Saturday last. It is also stated that a considerable part of the disputed hill of Waterstein has been given to the crofters. The Rev. Hugh Macpherson, who is about to succeed to the Glendale estate, has been living in the district for a month back, and inquiring for himself into the condition of the people. The result is that at the end of last week Mr. Macpherson agreed to give the people a large portion of Waterstein, the grazing which they have been anxious to get during the past year, and a wire fence to be put up by the proprietor without delay. The crofters on their part have paid their rents, and thus the Glendale difficulty may, it is hoped, be now regarded as at an end, so far as the Macpherson estate is concerned.

"NOTES ON INGERSOLL."

By Rev. LUIS A. LAMBERT.

The latest and most crushing answer to Ingersoll's infidel arguments. It pleases all, Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile, as equally delighted with Father Lambert's terrible outburst against the "Modern Voltaire." Three editions in three months, the fourth now in press. Clergymen of all denominations are ordering large numbers for distribution amongst their flocks. Price, elegantly bound in cloth, 60 cents; paper, 25 cents. Address, Buffalo Catholic Publication Co., St. Stephen's Hall, Buffalo, N. Y.

Give Liberal discount to the trade. A million copies can be sold. 46 D

PAUPER IMMIGRATION.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A committee waited upon the President today, by appointment, to present to him the resolutions in reference to the treatment of fishermen by England. The committee is composed of Alexander Sullivan, Bernard Callaghan, Thomas Lynch, Rev. Father Dorner, and Michael Kelley, of Chicago; P. H. Kelly, of St. Paul; Mr. Dawson, of Minnesota; Eugene Kelley, and others, of New York, and prominent Irish Americans from all over the United States. The delegation was secured in response to the following letter, which was sent to the noted Irish citizens of this country:

"At the Convention of the Irish race recently held in Philadelphia the executive was entrusted to present to the President of the United States the enclosed resolution for the purpose of drawing the attention of the American Government to the policy of the English crown, in first, by law and force reducing to poverty large numbers of the Irish people, and then compelling them to emigrate, unskilled and unquipped, penniless to foreign lands. The President has appointed Saturday, June 23, at the White House, as the time and place for the reception of the resolution. I have the honor to invite you to accompany the executive of the Irish National League for this purpose. The occasion, I need not add, is one which can be made of the greatest advantage to Ireland, and humanity demands that we render it potential and effective."

"ALEXANDER SULLIVAN, President."

After hearing the statements of the delegation, the President replied as follows:—"The subject you present will receive my careful consideration. It has already been under consideration in regard to it has been had with our diplomatic and consular representatives, and an investigation into the facts is now being made by them. It is, of course, proper that this Government should ascertain whether any nation with which it holds cordial relations is violating any obligation of international friendship before calling attention to any such matter. In the meantime the law provides that officers of the Treasury shall examine into the condition of paupers arriving as immigrants at any port of the United States, and if there should be found any convict, lunatic, idiot or any person unable to take care of himself without becoming a public charge, they shall report the same in writing to the Collector of such port, and such person shall not be permitted to land. The investigation will be thorough and exhaustive on this side of the Atlantic and on the other, and in the meantime the law will be strictly enforced."

THE FINEST PRESENT YOU CAN MAKE YOUR DAUGHTER.

On her return from school, is one of those fine pianos to be found at the stores of the N. Y. Piano Company. These instruments are among the finest in the world, including the celebrated N. Y. Weber, and all these pianos and organs are sold at very reasonable prices.

Country dealers are supplied at the usual discount. Send postal card for large illustrated catalogue, addressed to

N. Y. PIANO CO.
No. 5 James street, Montreal,
Agents for Weber, Decker & Son, Vose, Hale, Williams, and other Pianos. 46 77

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

True Witness, 7/19/83.

Wednesday, June 26.

At New York to-day money loaned on stocks at 2 1/2 per cent. Canada Pacific stock was not 20 firm. It sold up to 64 1/2 and then dropped to 64 1/4. St. Paul & Manitoba sold at 122 1/2.

In the money market loans on stock collateral can be obtained at 1/2 to 6 per cent on call and time. Sterling exchange was a good deal nominal to-day at 1/8 premium for round amounts of 60-day bills 9 1/2 to 9 1/4 premium over the ounce; demand bills 1/8 premium. Drafts on New York are sold at 1/4.

The stock market here was quiet. Sugar Business was limited and prices fell. Gas was in demand and steady. Only few lots of other stocks were sold.

Stock Sales.—30 Montreal 193; 20 Toronto 183 1/2; 3 Peoples 79; 50 Hamilton 114 1/2; 425 Gas 176; 50 Pacific 64 1/2.

New York, June 26.—Stocks dull and irregular. Am. Ex. 89; C. S. 85; D. & L. 127 1/2; Erie 34 1/2; U. S. 101; N. O. 85 1/2; N. E. 5 1/2; N. P. 8 1/2; N. Y. C. 119; St. P. & M. 123 1/2; U. P. 93 1/2; W. U. 85 1/2.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The business of the week has been moderately large and fully up to the expectations of wholesale merchants, who expect the usual summer dullness about this time. We are inclined to take a more cheerful view of the crop prospect than some crofters. True, the season has been late, and the low lands have suffered from constant and heavy showers of rain, but to make up for this, superb weather is now the rule, and a heavy crop of wheat, a good crop of fruit and an average crop of grains and roots will be garnered in due course. In Ontario the grain crop will be large. In many places farmers, when proceeding to plough up fall wheat and sow the land again discovered they were making a mistake which they thought the crop was winter-killed. The fall trade is not looked forward to with distrust, but with every confidence that it will be satisfactory alike to the city wholesaler and the country retail store-keeper. Business changes and failures have been insignificant since our last, and there is no reason to doubt that "the country is safe."

Dry Goods.—This trade has been quiet during the week, but the fall samples just received by the English mail have reminded our merchants that it is about time to get ready for their first fall trip, which will commence shortly after the first proximo. The samples referred to consist of prints, fancy dress goods and laces, the variety of which are larger than has hitherto been experienced in this market; the patterns of dress goods are most elegant and the cost remarkably reasonable. We were shown samples of fancy dress fabrics that were really handsome, and which can be sold at from 25c to 30c per yard retail, besides some very good, neat patterns which retailers can offer over the counter at 15c to 20c per yard. Judging from what we have seen of the quality and cost of the fall samples of dry goods just received in this city, we state most unreservedly that it is our candid opinion that country merchants will best preserve their own interests by delaying their purchases until visited by the representatives of Montreal houses.

GROCERIES.—The grocery trade has been quiet, between city jobbers, although a fair business has transpired on country account. In sugar we hear of sales of yellow at 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 as to quantity, and granulated is firmly held at 13c to 14c for small lots, and 8 1/2 to 10c for 100 bbl. lots and upward. The market rules dull. There is very little doing in raw sugar, the only sales we hear of being in some very fine grocery Barbadoes at 6 1/2 to 7c. In tea the only feature of any importance is the sale of new crop Japan tea at 43c. Coffee is steady as last quoted; and spices rule firm. In fruit the volume of business is rather limited. Valencia raisins being quoted at 5 1/2 to 6c, and currants have changed hands in wholesale quantities at 5c. We also hear of a sale of prunes at 6c wholesale.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The iron trade, although most accurately described as quiet, has not been without a fair share of patronage since our last report, round lots of Gastherie, Summerlee and Calder having been placed at \$20 50 to 20 75. Coltness being quoted at \$21 75 to 22 00. Edlington and Darlington are quoted at \$18 50 to 18 75 ex-ship for 6 months. Scotch warrants are about 4 1/2. The statistical position of the pig-iron market is improving. Bar iron is steady at \$1 90 to 2 00, but we hear of no large sales. Tin plates at firm, I. O. charcoal at \$5 25 and I. O. cokes are \$4 40 to 4 50. Canada plates are firmly held at \$3 10 for large lots. Ingot tin is cabled \$94, and here the price is steady at 23 1/2 to 24c. Copper was cabled \$68 100, selling here at 18 1/2 for prime brands. Wire sells at \$1 65 to 1 70 per kg for 3-inch and upward at 4 months, and 10c per kg for cash. Window glass is easier at \$1 85 to \$1 90 for first cut. The market for old metals is dull, and priced in some lines nominal. The lowered prices of new metal has induced consumers to supply their wants from that source, and old stock is for the time neglected. The change in the United States tariff on the 1st July will increase the duties on some lines of old metals, which has also a depressing effect. So for the quantity wrought scrap iron marketed here this season is small, and with an increased demand here we look for better figures. We quote—Wrought scrap iron, No. 1, per ton, \$16 00 to 17 00; cast scrap iron, stove plates, \$14 00 to 15 00; cast scrap iron, machinery, \$16 00 to 17 00. Copper—Bolts, per lb (nominal), 14 1/2 to 15c; scrap, 13c to 14c; composition, 13c; heavy brass, 12c to 11 1/2c, light brass, 9c to 9 1/2c.

DYES AND CHEMICALS.—Optimism has declined to \$4 50 to 4 80, owing to the new crop being a large one. It is claimed that in San Francisco there is a three years' supply of the article. Morphia is quiet and unchanged at \$2 40 to 2 55. In heavy chemicals a fair business is passing at the late reduction in values. The English market is still very quiet. Here supplies generally are full, the importations having been larger since the opening of navigation than for the corresponding period last year. Prices are as follows:—Bicarb soda, \$2 40 to 2 70; soda ash, \$1 60 to 1 85; nitrowood, per lb, 10c to 14c; Bernado, 40c to 42c; borax, refined, 43c to 45c; tartaric acid crystals, 51c to 52c; cream tartar crystals, 30c to 31c; cream tartar, ground, 35c to 38c; caustic soda, white, 60 per cent, \$2 25 to 2 30; sugar of lead, 12 1/2 to 13c; bichromate potash, 11c to 12c; bleaching powder, \$1 75 to \$2; alum \$1 75 to \$1 98; copperas per 100 lbs \$1 to \$1 10; flour sulphur per 100 lbs \$2 75 to \$3; roll sulphur \$2 40; Epsom salts per 100 lbs \$1 25 to \$1 35; sal rods per \$10 10c to \$1 05; saltpetre per keg \$9 50 to \$10; sulphate of copper (best) \$5 25 to \$5 75; whitening per 100 lbs 60c to 60c; Portland cement per lb \$3 25 to \$3 50.

WOLLS.—No round lots are reported since our last, and we quote:—Lined boiled, per imperial gallon, 60c to 64c; and raw 67 1/2 to 60c; olive \$1 to 1 10; cod, Newfoundland A, 65c to 67 1/2c; Halifax 60c to 62 1/2c; Gaspe 62 1/2c to 65c; seal, refined steam, 67 1/2 to 70c; lard extra, \$1 05 to 1 10; do No 1, 95c to 1c; cod liver, \$1 70 to 1 75.

PETROLEUM.—This market drops along in the same quiet groove as reported for several weeks past, the demand being of a very limited character, with prices quiet all round. At Philadelphia refined oil is quoted steady at 12 1/2 to 13c f.o.b. We quote:—Petroleum, refined, 13c to 15c; oil, in broken lots, 16c to 16 1/2c; and in single barrels, 17c to 18c.

Flax and Wool.—For the former there is a fair feeling, and green butchers' hides are selling at \$3 1/2 to \$3 1/2 for spotted. Skins are unchanged. Western hides are steady at last quotations. Wool—A cargo of Canada wool has arrived from Port-Elizabeth, and we

hear of the sale of a large lot at 17 1/2 to 18c. Canada wool is unchanged.

Sisal.—There has been some attempt to concentrate stocks, but it is believed they are too bulky. There is a fair movement from first hands induced by unusually low prices, but the supply is considerably in excess of requirements. Prices are as follows:—Cocote tens 54c to 55c; eights 56c to 57c; twelves 47c to 49c; factory-made 47 1/2 to 53; Eureka \$2 40.

Rubbers.—The market remains quiet, the only sale of any importance being 7,000 sheets Nos 1 and 2 B. A sole on 1/2, but believed to be at a shade under current rates. Shipments of splits are being made to England, and we understand some sole leather has also gone forward. In other kinds there is nothing new. We understand that the price of rubber goods has declined 5 per cent, owing to further changes in the market for the raw article.

The market for provisions is unchanged and dull. Canada short cut mess pork sells at \$22 50 per bbl, Western at \$21 50 to 21 75, and lard at 13c to 13 1/2. Smoked hams brought 14c to 14 1/2; and bacon 13c to 14c. Butter.—There is literally nothing new to advise regarding this market. The supply continues short enough to give values a steady tone, but there is no movement outside of the local trade. We quote:—Creamery 21c to 22c; Townships 19c to 21c; and Western 16c to 18c. Cheese.—The market remains quiet and without much change. Offerings are light and some large lines of June make have been disposed of. More of it has been offered at 10 1/2. Some inquiry for fine colored was experienced, but there is very little of that description here. Prices have an easy tone. We quote 10c to 10 1/2. Eggs.—With a fair supply to select from buyers move slowly, and the market is dull at 18c per doz. Canada eggs in New York are quoted at 18c to 18 1/2. Ashes.—A better demand for pots has arisen, and prices are stronger at \$5 to \$5 15 as to tares. Flour.—The following sales were reported:—125 bbls superior extra do, at \$5; 250 bbls extra do, at 4 80; and 105 do, at \$4 80; the two latter in the shade. We quote: Superior extra per bbl \$5 00; extra superfine \$4 80 to 4 8 1/2; spring extra \$4 65 to 4 70; superfine \$4 15 to 4 25; strong bakery (Canadian) \$5 15 to 5 25; strong bakery (American) \$6 25 to 6 75; fine \$7 75 to 8 05; middlings \$3 50 to 3 60; pollards \$3 25 to 3 40; Ontario bags (medium) \$2 40 to 2 50; do (spring extra) \$3 30 to 3 35; do (superfine) \$2 25 to 2 30; city bags (delivered) \$3 05 to 3 10. Grain.—Market heavy and depressed. We quote:—No 2 Canada red winter wheat, \$1 15; No 2 white, \$1 10 to 12; No 3 white, \$1 07 to 1 08; and No 2 spring, \$1 13 to 1 14. Peas are neglected, with holders asking 97c. Oats are dull at 40c; rye nominal at 70c; barley at 55c to 65c; and corn at 64c in bond. The schooner "T. H. Hows" has been chartered in Chicago to take 21,000 bushels out to Kingston.

MONTREAL HAY MARKET.

The best timothy was sold at \$11 per 100 bundles. Choice qualities were selling at \$10 and ordinary to fair, from \$8 to \$9 per 100 bundles. Straw was quiet at from \$3 to \$5 per 100 bundles. Pressed hay was unchanged at \$11 75 to 12 50 wholesale, and at 65c to 75c per 100 pounds retail. Pressed straw sells at 40c to 45c per 100 pounds retail as to quality.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

There is a good demand for all classes of desirable horses, but not a sufficient quantity to supply the want of the trade. Mr. Kimball sold one bay horse for \$150, one grey horse for \$135, one bay horse for \$150, one chestnut horse for \$120, and received from Upper Canada two very fine pairs of dapple grey. Mr. Maquire of the College street market sold on the 18th inst, one brown mare, weight 1,200 lbs, for \$265, one bay pony mare, 6 years, weight 1,030 lbs, for \$200, one grey mare, 5 years, weight 1,025 lbs, for \$250, one bay mare, 7 years, weight 1,200 lbs, for \$200, one bay mare, 4 years, weight 1,010 lbs, for \$150, one bay mare, 4 years, for \$150.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

The receipts of shipping cattle were not large. Choice cattle are strongly held with sales up to 40c per lb live weight. Mr. James Motham, M.P.P., was the chief buyer, purchasing over 150 head from 6 1/2 to 6 3/4, as to quality. Other sales were made at within that range. Cattle sales from Liverpool report the market at a shade off at 5 1/2. Viger market was rather thinly supplied with butchers' stock, only about 100 head being offered. The quality averaged poor. No really choice cattle were offered, and for such 6 1/2 would be readily paid. The demand was quiet and slow at from 4c to 6c. Calves were firm at from \$3 to \$5 each. Lambs were in good demand at \$2 50 to 4 00 each. Lavs hog sell at 7c to 7 1/2c per lb.

The following were the exports of live stock from the port of Montreal during the week ended June 23:

Per	To	Cattle.	Sheep.
Titania	Glasgow	330
Lake Champlain	Liverpool	28
Ontario	Liverpool	28
F. K. Lingham	3
Buenos Ayres	Glasgow	54
Total		1,464	70
Last week		2,035	173
Total to date		15,400	1,289

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