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VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 46.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ENGLAND'S UNHOLY

Reducing the People to Pauperism and then shipping them to Foreign Lands.

THE NEW BUSINESS THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS ENGAGED IN.

A Sample Cargo at Castle Garden

THREE HUNDRED STEERAGE PASSEN-GERS WHO WILL SPEEDILY RE-TUBN TO IRELAND. .

New York, June 26 .- A deputation of representative Irishmen laid before President Arthur a protest against the system of "assisted emigration." That was on Saturday. As if to illustrate this system, there came into port yesterday a vessel with 570 passengers aboard, of whom more than enehalf had been shipped over by the British the Commissioners of Emigration was necessarily incomplete, but their inquiries showed that the Poor Law Guardians had been abroad in Ireland, had gathered up all the indigent worthless material they could lay hold of, and given two pounds here, three pounds there, clapped the heterogeneous mass into a steerage and sent it across the water. Half starved fishermen and strolling farm hands were not the only people recruited for the voyage. The poorhouses themselves had been relieved of Gaillvan-he's the master of the workbonsetheir burden, and confirmed paupers who had lived there for years were sent with the others. there, and he got me a ticket and gev me £3, With Commissioner Stephenson rests the he did." credit of the discovery. The steamship "Furnessia," of the Anchor line, yesterday morning, came up the bay. The Commissioner had an intimation that she was engaged in the "assisted emigration" treffic, and set about looking after the matter himself.
He went off and boarded the vessel. According to his own account he called up the purser and the doctor.

"How many passangers have you on board?

" Five hundred and seventy." "They are nearly all emigrants?"

" Yes." " No."

" Have you assured yourselves of this?" "We have no reason to believe there is a

pauper among them." "I am a Commissioner of Emigration," said Mr. Stephenson, "and I wish to look at these

The Commissioner was sent below. There were the usual sights and sounds of a steerage. There were the emigrants, men and wemen, the latter in excess, poorly but not similar functionary, where the immigrants ill clad. There were new shawls among the women, new dresses, raiment which seemingly had been provided just before shipment. The men were generally in corduroy or working clothes, with little pretensions to good with Commissioner Stephenson they conappearance. With few exceptions the whole ducted the examination. party looked poor. The Commissioner went among them. He spoke to one here, another there. Who had paid their pussage? With almost uniform regularity came the reply, "The government, in coorse."

CURIOUA DISCOVERIES. Primed with this information the Com-

missioner came off at Castle Garden and telegraphed to his coilesques. Messis. Teintor and Starr responded. Then, as the emigrants formed in line and were registered in passing the clerks, each was questioned seem to have ransacked the very workhouses about his or her reason for coming to Ameri- to send us their riffraff." ca, about the destination, the intention, and whether they had any relatives or friends here to receive them. Through this course of questioning some startling discoveries were made. It was elicited that a large majority of the immigrants had been shipped here by the British government. In most cases a Poor Law Guardian or Secretary of "the Union" had been at the bottom of steerage." the emigration. in addition to the free passage a bonus of £1 was given to a single person, £2 to a family of three, £3 to a family of five, £4 to a family of seven, and £7 to a family of nine. Those who had relatives in other cities than in New York had been promised to be sent to them. But there were dreadful and constantly recurring irregulari tles in the determining of these destinations. Some who wanted to go to Norwich, Conn., were checked, so to speak; to Philadelphia. Some wanting to reach the West were set down on their tlokets as bound to the South. Then where money had been given them to reach certain localities it was found that in most instances it was quite insufficient to pay their fares there. Some who wanted to go to Chicago or Oleveland had not near the sum required for car tare. There were some and they were among the pocreet and most encumbered of the lot-who had no relatives here, no purpose in coming, but who had been told they would be provided for on reaching Castie Garden. Several of these were women, with one to three children, and in several instances they had been taken direct from the workhouse. The train of the newly arrived as they

passed for registry made up as curious a ploture as can be withested any day. They were nearly all from the county Kerry—from that part of it, too, which borders on the sea poorly are the people fed that Richard Con. Pam, "If I was not an Eaglishman I should nell, one of the immigrants and fresh from the wish to be one."

poorhouse of Cahirolyeen, said that he had sought its shelter for three years, not that he was unable to obtain work, but he had been in England, and the never-ending round of potatoes, coarse yellow meal and sour milk. which was all the country people had to ear, sickened him. He said he had voluntarily lett the poorbouse when Michael McDermott the Poor Law Guardian of the district, had offered him s free passage.

FROM THE WORKHOUSE.

After Richard passed a queer old couple appeared....The man was straight as an arrow, and had a face bronzed in blotches by constant exposure. His hair hung about it irongrey in color, but thick and wiry like an Indian's. His wife was beside him, a little, brown, old-fashioned woman.
"What brought you here?" he was asked.

"Sure then 'twas all through the Guardian Michael O'Drigcoll. One day he said 'John' (me name is John McCarthy you know.) John," said he, "would you like to go to America and see your two sons?" "I would." said I, "and with that he put my name in a book and sint for me wife, Mary, and here we

are." "Where are your sons?"

"I think they're in Holyoke." "Are they able to support you?" if I faith I don't know."

The procession moved on. A woman, young in years, but lowly in appearance, with an infant clutched to her bosom and a pair of Government. The investigation instituted by bare-legged children at her heels, came into eight.

" Your name?" " Mary Ollfford, please, sur."

" Where from?" "Cahirciveen."

"What did you do there?"

"I was in the workhouse." Then followed: -" I was there off and on these six years. The children here's mine. They were with me there. I'm not married. I had no reason to come here at all. Mister he tould me that I'd be better off here nor

"What do you intend to do here?" " Wisha, I dunno."

Next comes a woman with a not uncomely girl of fifteen at her shoulder and a child of five toddling before them. "What is you name?"

" Mary Brennan," and then the same old

story, County Kerry. Just from Cahirelysen. Was in the workhouse there. Daughter had been working out. Child had been with her. Michael O'Driscoll and Workhouse Master Gallivan had helped them all off to America. Intentions-none. Masns-42. Nano Sullivan followed with an infant in

er arms. Unmarried. Cahirciveen Work. house. No intentions. No means. Then Mary Buillvan with a similar story.

WHAT THE COMMISSIONERS INTEND.

Then came a train of eleemosynary passengers, in families numbering from two to eight. Darby Shea and his wife had six children. A seventh had been born on the tions were, of course, composed of the various voyage, as had been another child, whose national and religious secleties of their remother's name was Mary Brady. The story of the Poor Law Guardisn O'Driscoll, on a were from another part of the country, was sure to be repeated in nearly every instance. The Commissioners were indignant. Commissioners Tainter and Starr had arrived, and

In response to inquiries as to what they would do about it Commissioner Stephenson said: -" We have consulted and it is proposed to call a meeting of the Board tomorrow morning to insist upon the stoamship companies taking back these poor people where they belong. A good deal has been said about this matter of 'assisted emigration.' We. have done a great deal to collect evidence touching it; but never before did we have. such adequate proof siforded us. Why, they

"Do not the steamship companies carry paupers here right along?"

" I am sure they do. The trouble has been that the boarding officer, on making his inquiries into the condition of the emigrants, is eatisfied with the reports of the pursers, who will tell him, as one of them did me this morning, that there is not a pauper in the

"What is the intention of the Commissioners in regard to this matter?" "Of course, tc-morrow's meeting will determine that, but it is our intention at this

jancture to take some deficite action. I think we shall domand that the steamship company take back these immigrants. If they retuse and are sustained in their rotusul I do not see that there is any actual Commission of Emigration."

"NO. I " AGAIN.

TYNAM RETURNS TO BROOKLYN-LYNCH THE INFORMER.

New York, June 26.-A Rochester despatch says Tynin (No. 1) has been in the employ of a dry goods house there for a month, but fearing arrest on extradition papers has returned to Brooklyn so as to be near his counsel.

It has been accertained beyond a doubt that the correct name of Lynch alias Norman, the informer, is James Glbney, carriage painter of this city. He was a member of the Thomas Davis Cinb, which is officially known as Camp No. 18 of the Irish Reform Brotherhood. He was also a member of the dynsmite school. He was born here.

While Marshal Babastiana was French Minister in England he sat next Lord Palmerston at a city dinner, and siter listening to all and is a wild, mountainous district, where that was said in praise of England in the the unfruitful soil yields only sparingly various speeches delivered during the evening posatoes and meal, where the fishing season is short and has for many years been poor, and short and has for many years been poor, and if I was not a Frenchman I should wish to be seawed makes part of the daily fliet. So an Englishman I wand I would wish led old.

NATIONALITY AND RELIGION.

The St. Jean Baptiste Day Celebration.

MAGNIFICENT DEMONSTRATION

Thousands of People in Line of March—The Maple Leaf Everywhere Visible—The Allegorical Cars—The Line of March— The Church—The Decorations and Arches-The Day Elsewhere.

When our French-Canadian fellow-citizens resolve to celebrate a feast or a national festival, they do it with a will and in a manner which reflects the greatest credit upon themselves and our fair city. They are sortently believers in the oid saying, that "What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well;" and they certainly show their belief by putting it into practice, if we are to take the celebration of their national feast on Monday as a criterion. Their success in past years in giving Montreal a demonstration to which thousands flock in from the country and adjoining towns, has made them quite famous with the people on the other side of the line, as well as in our own Canada. Today was no exception to the general rule. The system they have adopted for centralizing and organizing their powers, is as nearly perfect as possible, and enables them to preent to their fellow citizens of other nation-

alities, a magnificent spectacle of beauty as well as of union and strength. It was feared that the lowering state of the sky in the morning might terminate in rain, but happily the heavens cleared as the morning advanced. Towards eight o'clock the various contingents from the suburbs and different parts of the city arrived oppo-site the Champ de Mars and took up the places previously allotted to them. From early morn the city was astir there were echoes of music in every direction; the national emblem adorned many a manly breast, and from the flagstaffs, windows and housetops waved countless flags, banners and streamers. The streets were lined with green boughs, and reconsumds of people in heliday attire were out seeing the sights. At the scene of the formation everything was in splendid order. The various detachments were told off, according to number, to the cross structs along Orsig, so that as soon as one branch bud filed out another would immediately follow, thus preventing any breach in the procession. To judge of the immense size of the procession one thousand to swell the ranks. The sec spective parishes, the school boys and college students, members of the clergy, literary and athletic associations and the representatives of the different trudes unions.

'AT NOTEE DAME CHURCH.

Pontifical High Mass was celebrated at the above church by Mgr. Fabre at 8 30 a.m., and an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Labelle, Cure of St. Jerome. During Mass the Mayor and officers of the different Societies occupied reats in front of the sanctuary rails. The choir, under the direction of Father Durascher, assisted by the students of the Montreal College, rendered the Royal Mass in 2nd tone in an excellent marner.

The following is

THE PROGRAMME OF PROCESSION : Branch of St. Cunegonde, with banner, band,

allegorical cars and flags. Branch of the Sacred Heart, with band, banner, flags and allegorical cars.

Branch of St Jean Baptiste Village Fire Brigade, hand banners and alegorical cars. Branch of St. Gabriel, fire brigade, band, banners, flage and allegorical car. Branch of Cote St. Paul, banners, flags and

allegerical car.
Branch of St. Bridget's Parish, band, banners, flags and allegorical cars.

Branch of St. Joseph with same. Branch Hochelaga with same Branch of St. Vincent de Paul with same: Branch Notre Dame de Grace with same. Branch of Saint Infant Jesus with same.

Branch Notre Dame with same. Branch of St. Henri des Tanneries, with Fire Brigade, band, hanners, allegorical cars, flags, etc. The invited guests.

Branch of St. James with same.

The Presidents of the National Societies. The Officers of the St. Jean Baptiste Society -old and new. The Mayor and the Procident.

The Grand Marshall.

The following was the route taken by the processionists:—Oraig, St. Lawrence, Ontario, St. Charles Borrommee, Sherbrooke, St. Lawrence and Mount Boyal Avenue to the Exhibition Grounds, where the picnic was

held.. It is estimated test at least 10,000 persons were in the line. About 75,000 spectators witnessed the grand display. The arches not as numerous as last year, but other decorations were plentiful.

- CPEN AIR CONCERT TONIGHT. An open air concert will be given tonight by

L'Harmonie de Montreal" (Victoria Bifies Band), in front of the Sacred Heart Church, corner Ontario and Pleasis street. Several spacehes will also be delivered by Hon.
Mesers, Mercler, Desparding, David, Tallion and others.

Main street was of the very gayest desc iption-It is true, there were not many arches, the haverend clergy having recommended that the

description. THE PRODESSION,

cescription.

THE PROCESSION,

which was under the grand-marshallship of Mr. Foe Eourassa, was fuily one mile and a half in length, and took about an hour and three-quariers to pass a given point, and fully thirty thousand people lined the route of march. The procession was headed by the banner of the St. Jean Baptiste Association, followed by the Montreal Fire Brigade, under sub-chief Naud, after which came the French flags and band of St. Cunegonde with firemen of that municipality. Then followed the Brickmaker's Union, headed with flags and band of the Sixth Fusiliers, toggother with allegorical car, which was constructed siter rather a novel idea. Afterwards came the Grand Marchants' Union with their allegorical car, Printers' Union, St Cunegonde Eection of the St. Jean Baptiste Bociety. Society of the Sacret Heart. Allegorical car representing the fur trade, followed by the officers and members of that Society. Carpenters'and Joiners' Union and Moutreal and Canadian Baseball Club in full costame, came after. The Bakers' Union, mounted, with allegorical car. Subjoined is a complete list of the societies and trades in line of procession:—The Farmers' Association, with working implements; band of Victoria Riffer, St. Jean Baptiste St. Jean Baptiste Village; Ancient Habliant gig; allegorical car; Frinters' Union; allegorical car; representing St. Jean Baptiste; St. Jean band; Firemen St. Jean Baptiste Village; Ancient Habliant gig; allegorical car; Frinters' Union; allegorical car; representing St. Jean Baptiste Society; banner; Montreal Harkmen's Union and B. Society; banner; st. Jean Baptiste Society; banner; Montreal Harkmen's Union and B. Society; banner; Inon Moulders' Union; flag; 65th Band; St. Joseph's Moclety; Lean Baptiste Society; Lean Baptiste Society; banner; Inon Moulders' Union; St. Jean Baptiste society; Lean Baptiste society; Lean Baptiste society; Lean Baptiste society; heaner; Julion and Band; St. Jean Baptiste society; Lean Baptiste society; the Action; St. Jean Baptiste society; Lean Bapti

INCIDENTS AND NOTES.

It is supposed that there were at least 100,000 speciators in the streets, in the windows and on the honstops of the line of march. Owing to the severe heat a veral cases of substroke are The police did good service in keeping the immense crowds in good order. It was a good sign to see an almost absence of drunkenness among the vast crowds to-day. The tavern keeper- on

the line of march were kept very busy.

THE PIONIC.

The Exhibition Grounds presented a very gay appearance in the afternoon when the piculo of St Jean Baptiste Society took place. The attendance was very large, indeed, as many probably as fifteen thousand percons being present, all bent on enjoying themselves. were 14 sections, each of which gave at least | The various buildings were gally decorated with the fires of the Dominion eide by side with the tricoleur of France and the Union Jack of Old England. Various sports were provided for the delectation of the crowd, mostly got up in an impromptu manner, but very fairly carried out, and productive of good sport in the various p rticulars they embraced. The park side of the grounds offered the chief attraction, and thither the great majority of the picnickers wonded their steps, crowding the grand stand and the open space in front of the race track. In the centre of the ground a group of "sportemen" indulged in pigeon shooting in practice for forthcoming matches. The St. Hubert Club were in charge of this portion of the proceedings. The prize to be competed for is a very handsome gold combined barometer, pedometer, etc. Japanese day fireworks added their quota to the afternoon's amusement, and the grotesque forms which were shot up into the air and floated overhead into the distance created any amount of laughter, especially smongst the youngsters, of whom there was a goodly representation. Inside the machinery ball dencing to the music of the violin was indulged in with zest by the young people, while their more staid elders crowded around and applauded the most graceful ex ponents of the terpelchorean art in a vigotous manner. The most popular portion of the programme probably was the

HOR E BACING,

which took place on the regular track, Ald. Generoux discharging the duties of judge in an able manner. After the horse racing wee concluded, fast races and other athlet'o sports were indulged in and then followed THE SPEECHES.

The first to rise for the purpose of address. ing the crowd was Mr. Jeremie Perrault, who was received with rounds of applause. He congratulated the society on the magnifice t success which had attended the day's cole-

bration. He asked his hearers to be true to their country, their religion and themselves. The other speakers were the Hon. Mr. Meroler, the Hon. Louis Beaubien and Mr. Champagne. After the speeches were unished the crowd betook themselves to the pursuit of pleasure in other parts of the field.

THE LACROSSE MATOR.

A well contested match was played in the afternoon between Le Ounsdien and the Mechanics' Clubs, and resulted in favor of the latter by three goals to one after nearly two hours' hard play. The first game was won by the Mechanics in 35 minutes, Le Canadien took the second in one minute, and the Mechanics won the third and fourth games in 15, and 53 minutes each. THE CONOBBY.

which took place in the evening in Nordhelmer's Hall, was crowded with the clite of French society. The outertainment was in money orders, will be remitted through the sid of Rev. Cure Labelle's colonization intermediate agency of the Swiss Post Office, pseches will also be delivered by Hon. Coderre, a brilliant speech was made by the learn. Mercler, Delivered by Hon. Coderre, a brilliant speech was made by the ment at the rate of 25 centimes for each 25 Caroaca, June 25. Harlan, the careman, desired by the Hon. J. A. Mousseau Other songs followed, france, being commission due to the Ewiss decisres his feventioning the commission. The abstement on a single of the city. He expression to charter will in no case by the Hon. M. Administration. The abstement on a single of the city. He expression the songs followed.

The spearance presented by St. Lawrence

The sfish was a great success. scheme. After a plano dust by the Misses

OPEN AIR GATREBING. An open air meeting was held in the evening opposite the Church of the Sacred Heart, at the corner of Plessis and Ontario streets. The Church was lit up with Chinese lanterns mon by hitherto spent in this form of decorative be applied to charity, but notwithstanding this fact, the display of flags, bunting and stand, one of the cars which had been drawn in procession and which was now used as a platform. On it were the President of the section, Dr. Cleroux, Mr. Howison, Hon Messrs Desjarding and Mercler, Drs Laporte and Desmarteau, Mesers Fauteux, Giroux, Hogg, Favreau, Denis and others. A crowd of over three thousand people sucrounded the platform. Mr Howison acted as chairman. Speeches were delivered by Hon Messis Desjarding and Mercler, Ald Roy, Dr Laporte and Mr L O David. The Harmonie Band played several selections at intervals, finishing with "Vivo la Canadisune."

THE EXCURSION. Over 800 persons attended the excursion down the river on the Three Bivers in the evening. An excellent programme of music was performed by the City Band, and the trip was a most enjoyable one.

Sr. Peter's Church. A dramatic and musical entertainment was given by the young men of St Peter's Church, Visitation street in the evening and was largely . bebast**ta**

THE FRENCH PRINTERS.

The French printers' section which made such an admirable display in the procession, afterwards dined together at the Tortoni restaurant on St. Lawrence Main street, Mr. Sabourin occupying the chair, and having at the cross tables, among others, Messrs. Lamothe and Charbonneau, of the bookbinders, Carmel, Genereux, Lapointe and Chanette.

THE HOME STRUGGLE.

Bishops and Priests Holding Fast to Nationality — Garrison Terrorism — Honaghan Presbyterians Coalescing with the Oatholies in Support of Healy—A Chartist Statesman—Com-ing Radical Secssion under the Leadership of Mr. Chamberiain

(By Cable from Special Irich News Agency.) London, June 23 -All eyes are now turned towards Monaghau, where every-thing seems to promise a victory for the party of Irleh Seli-government. Mr. Healy, M. P., was today adopted as their candidate by an overwhelming majority of a county con-vention composed of Oatholics and Presby-terlans, despite the strengous efforts of the Government party led by Mr. Dickson, one of the members for Tyrone.

ULSTER BALLYING. The action of the convention cas caused is rallying to the National

THE PRUITS OF COERCION. The present condition of Ireland is deplorable. The "yeoman terror" is in full swing. Secret investigations are in progress in the King's County, Kerry, Mayo, and Galway. I'ne liberty and life of every man are at the mercy of hireling scoundrels whose testimony is accepted by the representatives of English power without any reference to their past records. Gladstone's Government have plagiarized the worst practices of the Inquisition; evictions are progressing at a fearful rate, und emgration has set in with renewed vigor.

JOHN BRIGHT #AVAGE.

Mr. Bright's attack on the Irish "rebel" party was caused by Badical anger at the ismage inflicted on Government by the tactics of the Parnellites in obstructing the execution of its legislative programme. Parliament is, in fact, completely blocked by the persistent activity of Irish criticism. CHAMEERLAIN AND THE RADICALS.

Mr. Chamberlain feels that the Cabinet is golug to pieces, and bids boldly for the Bir-mingham Esdical Revolutionary leadership, with a programme of manhood suffrage, equal electoral divisions, and payment of members of Parliament. This means revolution without violence, and the practical substitution of democratic republican principles for the aristocratic influences which have been hitherto really supreme in public affairs. THE VATIOAN AND THE BICHOFS.

The Vatican is beginning to recognize the blunder it committed in issuing the Errington Circular, and Cardinal Simeoni is in disfavor. No bishop or priest has withdrawn from the Parnell Committee or any of the five hundred branches of the National League.

POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS.

Under conventious and arrangements recently concluded with the post chices of the several ocustries, money orders may, on and after the 2ud July, 1883, be obtained at any money order office sin Canada, payable in the tollowing foreign countries and British possessions, up to the amounts and for the fees for commission specified helow:-The German Empire, | For sums not exceed-

Italy, Switzmiand, *Austria Hungary, *Roumania,

.ing \$10,\$20,\$30,\$40,\$50 10c 20c 30c 40c 50c

Jamaica, (Limit of a single Victoria (Australia), order \$50.00). New South Wales, Tasmenia,

From the same date, money orders may be obtained in the same countries for payment in Canada. From the 2nd July, 1883, the fees on money orders on British India will be reduced to

scale uniform with the above. Nors.—Money sent from Canada to Aus tria Hungary and Roumania by means of and will be subject to a deduction on pay-

IRISH AFFAIRS

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Affray at the Curragh. INFORMERS.

DUBLIN, June 20 .- A cable despatch has been received from Mr. Hedmond, who re-presents the interests of the Irish National Lesgue in Australia, stating that he would guarantee to send from that country £1,000

towards the fund for Parnell. Mr. Healy, who intends to contest the vacancy in the representation of the County Monaghan in the House of Commons, has issued an address in which he mys the creation of an occupying proprietary will finally settle the land quertion. He says he relies on the Irish party to force the question of

purchase into the notice of Parliament.
In the House of Commons this afternoon the bill providing for the application of £250,000 of the Church Burplus Fund to ald the Irish sea fisheries passed its second

reading. Duntin, Jane 21. - During the eximination at Mullingar, in connection with the murder of Mrs. Smythe, an intermer testified that the Assassination Society was started by Michael and John Fagan, with the object of re-moving "tyrants" and bad landlords. Among those named for removal were two Smythes and the Earl of Longford. "I'wo of the prisoners were deputed to execute the sentonce.

The Government have given Carey, the Dy former, the option of proceeding to the color-nies or being released and allowed to remain in Dublin without police protection.

LONDON, June 24 .- Mr. Metge (Home Ruler) has resigned his seat in the House of Commons for Meath.

Dunin, June 24.—The report is current here that James Carey, the informer, has gone to the North of Ireland and that the Government will eventually send him to Capuda. LORDON, June 24 .- The Observer says there

is no truth in the report that James Carey, the informer, has gone to the North of Ireland dismay in the Whig ranks as it is clear that and that the Government will eventually send him to Canada.

Another man has been arrested on a charge of complicity in the murder of Justice Young. who was shot five years ago. The man's name is Bernard McHugh.

Duslin, Jane 25 .- Mr. O'Donnell, M. P. for Dangarven, writes to the Eresman's Journal that the adoption by the Parnellite members of the bill for the abolition of the Irlah viceroyalty forces him as a Home Euler to resign from the party, as the bill really is intended to convert the vice-royalty into the principal Secretaryship of State, an incumbent to be appointed by the Queen from among the Irish mombers of Paillament.

There was a terrible affray at the Carragh last evening between a party of County Mayo militia and regular soldiers. Five particl-pants were killed.

Monroe (Connervative), Pringle (Liberal), and Healy (Home Ruler), have been nominated for the vacant seat in the House of Commons for the county Monaghan. Parnell has gone to the county to assist Healy in the contest, and in an address to day, told a large crowd which gathered to hear him that if they desired another land bill they must return Healy to Parliament.

LONDON, June 25-Luter intelligence shows that the affray at the Current was between North Mayo and Dablin Militiamen, and not between the former and British troops as at first reported. It originated in a gambling dispute, during which the Mayo men called the Dublin men "Careya" and "Invinci-blea" The fight issted over an hour, each side using stones and firearms freely. cut fict was only qualled by the officers threatening to fire upon the men. Gne of the

men killed was a sergeant. Latest reports in regard to the affray at the Curragh are that 17 men are wounded, but no one killed.

The Land Corporation of Ireland, for the occupation and precises of forms from which tenants have been evicted, met at London today. The chairman reported that the operations for the year have been beneficial, and that tenants were returning and paying the rents. A dividend of five per cent. was deolared.

Lynch, the informer, has been released because of his services to the Government. Pants, June 25 .- At a meeting of Irlehmen bere the execution of the Presulx Park murderers in Dublin was denounced as a mas-

MACTO. Sr. Louis, June 25 .- A reception was given to Patrick Egap bere last night Egan-exhorted all to stand by the National League. Judge John H. O'Non, who descended the murder of Daysandish and Burke and the workof secret societies, was hisself.

New York, June 13 -John Barry, M.P. for Wextord, visited the pauper immigrants at Ostio Garden this afternoon, and expressed his strong disapproval of the action of the British dovernment in throwing such a large number of non productive people on the charity of the State of New Hork. He was shocked at the equalid miscry that came under his observation. There are four hundred of these people in the garden.

HANGAN TO LIVE IN CHICAGO.

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IRBLAND AND THE CURIA. Boxe, June 19.—The publication of the Hour, June 19.—Ine publication afocuments relative to Ireland has caused some differences in the Curla. A special commission has been appointed which in inture will examine all bish questions.

THEIR OCCUPATION GONE V. Pieres, Buffalo, N.Y.: I, was attacked with congestion of the lungs, screness over with congestion of the lungs, soreness over the liver, severe pains in the joints, a huming lever and general giving away of the whole system. Ealing to and relief in remedier prescribed. I tried your thought medical Discovery. It flected my entire cure. Your medicines are only to be used to be appreciated. If every family would give them a trial, nine tenths of the doctors would, like Othello fled their "commatten gone." Othello, find their "occupation gone."

Yours traly, L. B. McMILLAN, M.D. Breesport, N.Y.

DRATH OF ARCHBISHOP BLANCHET Faw Your, June 20 .- A telegram from

Portland, Oregon, announces the death, on June 19th, of Archbishop Blanchet, a Oatholic missionary in Oregon for over fifty years, who was consecrated Bishop in 1845. The Archbishop was by birth a Canadian, of an sold and distinguished French family.

.Women that have been pronounced incura ble by the best physicians have been completely cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Dompound !

AQUATIO.

HARVARD BEATS COLUMBIA. London, June 20.-A four mile straight away 8 oared race between Harvard and Columbia was rowed here this morning, Harvard winning by 12 lengths. . The wind which had been light freshened considerably before the start making a bad chopping sea. Harvard had the west and Columbia the east course. Harvard though splasbing a trifls got the best of the start and at no time was she headed. At the first half mile Harvard pulling 36 strokes had the lead by a half length, and at the mile, which was reached in just 6 minutes, had a clean length. Both crews pulled in fine form. Harvard gradually increased the lead, and dropped to 33 strekes which she maintained to the finish. At this time Columbia was pulling 29 strokes. The mile and a half was passed by Harvard in 10 minutes. At the two mile flag her time was 13.05, with a lead of three lengths, Columbia at this point being 20 seconds behind. The race was virtually over here. Harvard gradually increased the lead, Columbia showing visible signs of being used up.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervoueness and dyapapsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents, all druggists.

One of the opriosities in the Laredo (Texas) money markets is the introduction of Mexican bank notes. The notes are of all denominations, and pass at the same rate as Mexican silver coin. The first paper money ever issued by Mexico was in the present

THE PAPAL CIRCULAR.

The Osservatore Romano, the official organ of the Holy See, states, on the authority of Cardinal Simeoni, that the aliusion in the Pope's circular to "insults offered to distinguished persons" was directly intended to apply to insults offered to Cardinal McCabe and not to Mr. Forster, as stated in some Irish journals.

EASILY PROVEN .- It is easily proven that malatial fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness and neuralgic ailments yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm always.

The Czar has conferred decorations on all the members of the Papal Mission who went to Moscow to represent the Holy See at the coronation.

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

Next to the electric light, according to a London journal, the principal topic at the recent State ball in London was the exceeding badness of the music which was complained of generally.

An Indianapolis haby was bitter, In teasing a pet Maltese kitten, Before a day ended, St. Jacobs Oll mended. And with it mothers are smitten.

A hunter who lives at Bear Bun, Hurt his arm by the kick of a gun, The hurt it did spoil, But St. Jacobs O.J.

Cared him before awelling begun. The Queen of Roumania, writing under the same of Carmen Silvia, has invited the Swed-

ish composer, Hallstroem, to compose the music for a new opera written by her, and of which the action is laid in Roumania. At the late Dublin Exhibition a novel plan which was both amusing and attractive,

was adopted of selecting by ballot at each concert the music to be performed at the next. This has been imitated with great success by the manager of the Glasgow theatre, who has introduced the ballot principle in the selection of twelve comedies to be performed. It is a tribute to the genius of Ireland that, with a Scotch audience, Sheridan's " School for Scandas" carried the highest vote and Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer" the second. Shakespeare's "I'welfth Night" came third, and the "Comedy of Errors" fourth, "The Rivals" fifth.
O'Keefe's "Wild Oats," which can only find a representative with us in the leading coarscter, in these degenerate days, in Mr. Lester Wallack, also found a place in the ballot. There was a great audience, upward of 4,000 Total being oust.

DECLINE OF MAN.

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

LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19th, 1882. Gentlemen-Enclosed find one dollar, and will you send me some of N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamio Elixir, by express, L have a bad cold, as has almost everyone else here, but cannot find the Elixir, which I use frequently-at home, and consider a most valu-able medicine; in last, the yeary best remedy

to the Harry Journal & Lond, Burlington, Vt. Downe Elizinis sold by all. Druggists 3,25-if seace, throughout Cauada.

ATHE SUNDERLAND DINASTER. PURERALS OF THE VICTIMS LIBERAL EUB! CEIP A TIONS.

SUNDERLAND, Jung 19 .- The funerals of a great many of the violims took place today. The streets were crowded with sympathethic people, most of whom were dressed in mourning. The blinds of the houses were drawn, and the church in which the funeral services were held displayed a black flig hung at halfmast. A hundred free graves have been pre pared in one cemetary for the reception of the bodies of the victims, exclusive of those for

which the parents of the children will pay. Large numbers of generous subscriptions are arriving in Sunderland from different points to help to pay the juneral expenses.
Among the subscriptions is one of £100 from Andrew Cornegle, of Pittsburg, Pa. The palance of the fund, after the funeral expenses have been defrayed, will be devoted to the Oblidren's Convalescent Home.

The most reliable preparation yet introduced to the public, for the immediate relies and cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hourseness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, is SPRUCINE. In obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Consumption, &c., &c., where Cod. Liver Oil is recommended, a dose of SPRU-CINE taken with a doze of the former will, make an agreeable and convenient vehicle for the adminstration of the Oil, and largely promote its efficiency. SPBUCINE is put up in Bottles at 25 and 50 cents each. : 23-tf

THE KHEDIVE AND THE ALEXANDRIA MASSACRES

London, June 22. - Lord Randolph Churchill, in a written communication to Mr. Gladstone, stated that he would hand over to the latter an historical memorandum proving the Khedive's complicity in the massacres at Alexandria if the Prime Minister would promise a juli inquiry. Mr. Gladstone replied that in any steps the Government might take the position of the Khedive as ruler of Egypt a second communication, states that he will forward to Mr. Gladstone an indictment of the Khedive on a charge of being the real auther of the massacres, and he (Lord Randolph) will be prepared to co-operate to the nimost extent of his resources in bringing up such witnesses as may be necessary to prove the truth of the statements in this particular.

THE SUMMER HEAT HIGH.

The summer is now upon us with its fierce heat, and one can easily envy the happy lot of the winner of the capital prize of \$75,000 in the (158th) Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisians State Lottery, which will take place at New Orleans, La, on the 10th day of July. Any one can obtain any further information on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

THE COMO DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Como, Que., June 21 .- It appears that Andre Lacope and Pierre Ponspil, who were drowned yesterday, started from Oka with a woman and her child and a boy belonging to another Indian family in a boat, to reach a steamboat passing with a tow of barges. Their intention was to get on board one of the barges and attach their boat to it. When they got near the bargs, their boat upset and went under the barger, throwing the five persons into the river, the tow passed over them, and before help could be given, Ponspil and Lacope had disappeared. The woman was brought ashore n a very bad state and is not expected to live. Her child was found dead floating on the waves. The boy was the only one saved unhurt. Fierre Ponspil and the woman belong to the Methodist Church; Andre Lacops was a Roman Catholic.

GREAT INSTITUTION.

and Lung Institute, operating from their different offices, Montreal, Toronto, Detroit, Mich, and Winnipeg, Man., are treating more patients suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Larynygitis, Pharyngitis, Asthma, Catarrh. Catarrhal Deafness, than any other institution in the world. We will treat no case we think incurable. We can help every case, and cure the majority we undertake to treat if patients will strictly follow our directions. By the use of cold inhalations conveyed to the diseased parts by the Spirometer, the wonderful invention of Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris, ex side surgeon of the French army, and other proper local constitutional treatment, we are curing thousands of cases of the above-named diseases every year. Write, enclosing stamp, for list of questions and copy of International News, published monthly, which will give you full information and reliable reference.

Address International Throat and Lung

Instftate, 173 Church Street, Toronto, 13 Phillip's Square, Montreal, P.Q., 81 Lafayette Ave., Detroit, Mich.,

or 106 Alexander street, Winnipeg, Man.

STRANGE HALLUCINATION.

RETURNED FROM THE GRAVE"-A MOTHER AND

SON BECOME RAVING MANIACS. PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—A despatch from Snydertown says: "On Monday night Mrs. Moore, a widow, who lives in a dilapidated house at Brush Valley, was awakened by the agonizing shrinks of her son in an adjoining room. Running in she found the boy almost from fright. He said he had the spirit of his father who was killed five years ago. His mother looked towards the window, and in a flash of lightning saw her husband's face pressed against the pane. With terrific yells she sprang to the window and fell through, receiving latal is juries. When she recovered consciousness she was insane and the boy also became mad, foaming at the mouth and barking like a dog. A farmer named Herrick who attempted to quiet him, was seized with fearful spasms the moment he caught hold of Moore's band. The young man was finally secured by the neighbors, and a physician now has charge of the cases.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. _"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and yet by a careful appli cation 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 le gradual'. built up until strong enough to resist ever tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many, a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fertified with pure blood and a properly nourished trame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made slmply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (1 lb and 1 lb) by grocere, labelled—"James Epes & Co., Homeopäthic Chemists, London, England. Also makers of Epps's Cheodonare Reland. Also makers of EPPS's CHOCOLATE Es-

EDITHWORKE

now what it means, such as gay sgain.

If the brandy and courage, revery uestion, and soon all was gay sgain.

They landed a few miles down the bay, furniout rightly, never fear to the shore, took their "Don't talk to me!" said Diok. wandered a, while on the shore, took their luncheon there, and sat to see the sun go

touch of white in the way of lace or flowers remains the favorite costume of high ceremony with New York women. K. 101 Tall and slender women still wear the English plaited jackets, with a wide waistband of the material ending in two long loops that fall over the puffed back drapery.

The new parasols are made of Ottoman silk, satin, watered silk and brocades. They are usually lined with white silk and are edged with embroidery in silk or ruffles of lace. Among the yellow flowers largely imported for millinery purposes this sesson are the radiant with a soft aurora. familiar looking dandelions, golden rod, crysanthemums, merigolds, and yellow daisies. Kate Greenaway handkerchiefs of white

FARBION NOTES.

Blank broceded grenedine with large vel-

vet flowers makes a graceful basque and dra-

peries for plain grenadine skirts that have

Blik gloves in the popular Jersey shape

will be worn during the summer, and are em-

broldered along the back of the hand and

Watered silks and sating are employed for

combining with other materials, such as

oamels hair and brocades, but are not used

Black relieved with the merest daub or

acrois the aims.

for the entire dress.

slik, with gayly colored figures of oldfashioned children on the hem, are knotted as cravais for little boys to wear with their kilt salts,

Thick canton finnel is used on the dinner table under the damask. It not only deadens the sound of rattling dishes, but protects the china when set down quickly on the table.

Many of the cotton sateens and percales for summer dresses have large touquets or detached flowers, such as roses, lilies, etc., in bright colors on ecru, cream, or pale blue ground. Damier patterns like the blocks on a

checkerboard are the fashionable caprice for kilt skirts and overdresses, whether of wool would be duly regarded. Lord Bandolph, in or of gingham, to be worn with a barque of the plain color. Elegant punch bowls are of Austrian glass,

some of them are round and deep, and others are long and slender. These exquisite bowls come in amber, pale blue, electric blue, and ioam green shades. Linen lawns are shown in beautiful designs this season. Some have large rings, blocks,

natural looking flowers on ecru, white, fawn and blue grounds. A very picturesque and becoming hat, called the invalid's capote, has a very large visor lined with rich black velvet, and is trimmed with a tust of black feathers and black velvet ribbon strings.

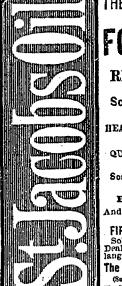
bars, balls, stripes and stars, others have

An American young lady singer went to Europe bearing the name of Mary Jane Boggs, and her cognomen is now Miss Nina Lafonti. It does twist some persons' name most terribly out of shape to travel across the ocean with them. It must be in the saline qualities of the water.

THE ADVENTURER'S STORY.

BRUSSELS, June 21 .- The trial is proceeding at Marche-en Famene of Boland, a French adventurer, who, by pretending that he knew Victor Hugo, Gambetta and other men of prominence, obtained 600,000 francs from a local banker. In the course of the proceedings yesterday the prisoner declared that Gambatta paid him a large amount for procuring imporfant German papers concerning Bismarck. He said the money he was accused of embezzling was really paid him to bribe members of the French Chamber of Deputies.

" If the various countries maintain their present rate of increase," says Mr. Gosselin Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, "fifty years hence the United States will have a popula-The surgeons of the International Throat | tion of 190,000,000, Russia approximately 153,000,000, Germany 83,000,000, the United Kingdom 63,000,000, Austria-Hungary and Italy both 44,000,000, France only 40,000,000. Germany has already in round numbers 7,500, 000 more inhabitants than France; but in this reckoning Algeria is not taken into account." For war purposes, however, it is observed that the balance is not so heavily against France, for whereas in Germany there are only 995 males to every thousand temales, in France there are 991. Germany has therefore, only three and a half millions more than France.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY RHEUMATISM.

Neuralgia. Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,

SORE THROAT. QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES,

BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co. (Successors to A. VOGELEP. & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT.

The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuraigia, 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. Sawing Made Easy With the Monarch Lightning Saw!



THERE SONGS.

I Cod have mercy on him?" they whisperied; and both Dick and the captain removed? their hats and remained uncovered ill they had passed by. The others did not know what it meant, but they saked no question, and soon all was gay again.

Dick suit lay with his arms throw above. "What cusiness have you guessing the correction of hearty-cheering which manded his superior, with a haughty stemmoved? their hats and remained uncovered don't give up for a trifle, my boy. You're know what it meant, but they saked no more scared than hurt. All you need is a shu his mouth. If be was angry he did not remained the law of their hats and soon all was gay again.

There is no thinking anything about it?" do thinking anything about it?" do thinking anything anything about it?" do thinking anything anything anything anything anything about it?" do thinking anything about it?" do thinking anything about it?" do thinking anything anyth down, reddening all the water. Then a bright

ior. The breezs went down with the sun, ed away. south pressed their sail as they started to return. Between two fleckless transparent abysses, the floated, as through ether, and might, it seemed, be drawn up or sink down at any moment. The night deepened, and became a crystalline darkness, with stars above and stars below, and then the east grew

As the light increased, they saw a speck in the water, and, leaning low, Captain, Cary espled Inilip Nicola in a bark cance, dancing across the bay, skimming the water like a bird. The imp of mischief, or of vanity, seemed to possess the fellow. He shot across. their prow, so near as almost to catch the down and held him close, as a drowning man over back ands, like Captain Rowan foam it threw up, he zigzagged ahead of them might hold a plank. "Oh! Captain, Cap tossed up her head at that, and marches he slid into their wake on one side, and flew past them on the other. Lastly, he dropped | blow! far behind, and they heard him singing over the water. The song was some wild chant the air, all the Indians had retired in his own language, piercingly sweet, and into their wigwams, except Maile, full of a barbarous pathos and power. they listened, convention dropped from them | awake and full of excitement, was awinging like a garment. They were simple children | herself by the bough of a tree, half her motion

for them of burning gold showed above the woods, and with it. When the stranger appeared and kindled their feathery tops, a crinkling flame | looked her way she began, to chatter like ran round every ripple of the bay, and their squirrel, and lifting her feet acrambled into prow tossed off sparks instead of foam. Then the moon sailed majestically upward, and made an enchanted day about them. As she rose, the blue of the sky drew back, like approached and stood by her side the woman the fold of a curtain, and left a pathway of

mellow light for her feet. Not a word was said by any one. The scene was too beautiful for praise. Edith and Carl sat opposite each other, and Dick Rowan stood between them, leaning against the mast, and looking down on that fair head aloud, "I am going up to meet my man at the uplifted hand, when another caught him with its crown of braids. She leaned over ship and come back with him. It may save the boat side and trailed her hand in the a little time and I don't like to keep you up water, nor spoke a word, nor once lifted her any longer than I must." eyes. As the water-lily, growing to maturity through unconscious sun and dew, when its | the woman nodded her head in reply, but appointed sunrise comes, stirs through all its neither took any notice of Captain Cary. snowy petals, and opens to disclose another sun hidden within its folded whiteness, so her soul, now its time was come to know itself and be known, stirred through all its calm reserves and unconsciousness at the I will get him away as soon as I can. You sound of that savage chant. She forgot, for the time, all that was cramping in her life, and had a new sense of freedom and joy.

The song cessed. They neared the Point, and a path of crimson trembled out from the camp fire there and crossed the moonlight. Clara leaned and whispered to Carl. He hesitated a moment, then, with a gesture that | tree, darted at the money and snatched it up. showed a sort of defiant resolution, acquiesced in her demand. Carl seldom sang, and when he did, it was for the words rather than the music, and his style was that of an improvisator. He sang:

"The moon is climbing up the sky, Back rolls the ether blue, The folded ruses sur and sigh, With droppings of the dew The tide runs up to meet the stream, And bear her to the sea: Downward, as in a happy dream, They're floating silently.

"The slumb'ring deeps of life upbreak, Our childish play is o'er. The footsteps of the future shake The lintel of our door! Awake, sweetheart! thou givist today A soul, and not a toy:

Wake! lest the child's hand fling away The woman's crowning joy. " Cast off the dreams of childish days, Take on thy woman's state. Search thine own epirit's deeper ways

Ere yet it be too late. The time is come for thee to give-The time for me to take: List up thy lide, and bid me live! O woman's soul, awake!"

Slowly Edith lifted her drooping head, her heavy eyelids, and looked at Carl, and he coked at her. The full moon shone in their faces, and they saw only each other. The lily had bloomed ! Some sharp sound, like breath drawn

through teeth, was heard, and Melicent cried out, "Mr. Rowan!" They looked just in time to see Dick's

white face as he staggered tackward. His eyes closed, and, before they could reach him, he fell over the boat side, with a heavy splash and sank. Captain Cary threw off his coat, and was

overboard in a second, and soon they saw him bearing up a pallid face on his arm. "Haul in sail and row ashore!" he called out, and himself struck out for the Point, which they were close upon.

Philip Nicola met him there, and the

other men came down, and, when the party had stepped on shore, Dick in one of the tents. Captain Cary came out to meet them. "He has come to," he said, "and will soon be all right. But you had better go home. I will stay and take care of him. He doesn't oute them. When the sailor who had wish to go up now."

"I must see him, I shall certainly see him," Edith said resolutely, stepping forward. "I wouldn't tonight, Miss Edith," the

sailor replied, standing in her way. "He doesn't feel like talking." "I shall go in!" she said, and waved him sside and went into the tent. Dick Rowan lay on the low pallet, with

his face turned away and hidden in his arms. Edith knelt beside him. "Dick!" she said in an imploring voice.

He started slightly. "Don't speak to me Please go home now," he said. "I don't want

to falk." "I mean to be true to you, Dick," she sobbed, without rising. "I will never see nor speak to any one you wish me to avoid. I will go away with you this time, if you say

but to go. "I am going to walk home," Carl said, and

started off through the woods. CHAPTER XXI.

AMONG THE BREAKERS.

"The dispersion outleaning from the

stoop very low, for the opening scarcely 2p. She told me to say to you that she was reached as high as his shoulders, and, had he stood erect inside, he would have taken the stood erect inside, he would have taken the whole structure up by the roots.

Dick still lay, with his arms thrown above.

inalior succeeded, tingling with unseen broke, there was trouble indeed; and trouble that they ought to have taken Mr. Rowan up stars, and the bay became a silver mir. which could neither be laughed nor reason. With them and the could neither be laughed nor reason.

ed away.

"Do take the brandy, at least," he jurged;

and then I won't talk to you any more-till the boat comes back. You must take it. You're in an ague fit now.'

Dick was, indeed, trembling violently But more to relieve himself from importunity, it would seem, than for any other reason, he lifted his head, swallowed the draught that was offered him, and sank back again. His friend leaned over him one instant, his

cheek laid to Dick's wet hair. The poor boy turned at that, threw his told her I didn't know any other way arms around Captain Cary's neck, drew him you could have done it. unlesses you tain l', he whispered, "I've got an awful

When the sailor went out again into As and her father and mother. The child, wide of nature, and creation was full of mysteries lost sight of in the dark pine shadow, half floating out into the light. Now and then A golden splendor filled the east, a disk she stretched her foot and struck the earth

the tree and disappeared among its branches. Mr. and Mrs. Nicola crouched by the fire and sulkily ignored the intruder. When he did not turn her head, but tossed a strip of birch-bark into the coals, and watched it while it writhed, blackened, turned red, shrivelled, and disappeared.

"I wonder it she would like to serve me that way?" he questioned inwardly; and said

The man uttered a low toned guttural word

"I am sorry to intrude," he added stiffly "but when a man is sick he must be taken care of. Captain Rowan in there, doesn't half know where he is, nor what he is about. shall be paid for your trouble" he tossed a silver piece down between the two. "When I come back you shall have more," he said, and turning his back upon them, walked off into the woods.

Neither of the two elders stirred till he was out of sight; but Malie slipped from her She was escaping with it, when her father reized her, took the money from her hand, and put it into his pocket. She only laughed when he let her go. She had no use for money, except to wear it on a string around her neck, and a string of blads was prettion. Besides, she had her treasure the book the lady had given her that day. She threw berself on the ground, near the fire drew this book from the loose folds of her blouse, and turned the leaves, reading here and there. The page looked like all serts of attraction had drawn him to that spot would birds songe written out. Doubtless the birds making the language of it. Who would not think that ktchibessuwinoa was a verse from a feathered sougster? Malle would tell you that it means a "general." Probably the birds call their generals by that | to the boat with him. He sat there, with his name. One looks with interest on a head bowed forward, while they rowed child who can read his chippering, gurgling, back to the ship. He was like one twittering, lieping, growling "to whit, to- who is but half aroused from sleep, twittering, lisping, growling "to whit, to-whoo!" of a thought medium.

While she read, Captain Cary, tramping through the strip of woods between the encampment, and South street, recollected for the first time that his clothes were dripping only dry clothes and a bed. wet. "What a queer, topsy-turvy time we are having !" he muttered, wringing the water from his oravat, as he hurried along. "The whole affair reminds me of that fairy play I saw last winter. There must be something unwholesome in this moonshine.

The play he meant was Midsummer Night's Dream. But there was now no clamor of and bids it to battle. But for this merciful rustic clowns in a hawthorn brake, nor sight interposition it would have fared rustic clowns in a hawthorn brake, nor sight of Titania sleeping among her pensioners, the cowslips. There were but his own steps, muffled in moss, and lucking shadows creeping noiselessly away from the pursuing

By that short road across the Point, it was less than half a mile to the wharf where the Halcyon lay, and in ten minutes Captain Cary had reached his ship. His crew were all on board, and, as he walked down the wharf, he heard the refrain of one of their songe: And they sank him in the lowlands, low."

The verse ended in that mournful cadence that sailors learn from the ocean winds—the long-breathed, full-throated singers! At sound of the captain's step, silence fill,

and at his call a little imp of a Malay cabinboy appeared, stood with twinkling eyes to take his orders, then shot away to exegone up to the bridge with the ladies came back to the ship, the yawl was out, and Captain Cary sat in it waiting for him.

you come up, sir," the sailor said, as they sped down the river. "He says you'd better bring Captain Rowan up to his house. He will send the carriage down for you. He is obliged to leave town at four o'clock in the morning, in the Eastern stage, something about a trial of his in a court somewhere, so he can't see you in the morning." "Did anybody else say anything?" the

captain asked. "Mr. Carl Yorke said that, as soon as he had gone home with the ladies, he would come back to see Captain Bowan. He got

up to the bridge just as we did." Captain Cary bent low over his oars, and muttered a word he did not choose to speak aloud. Plain men are almost always ready His only reply was to bid her go. "Give to have a jaslous dislike of accomplished loose ends. In a few minutes they shook me time to think," he said, "I will tell you men, and a simple nature like Captain Cary's bands, dissolving all connection, except a afterward." And there was no way for her can never do justice to a complex one like friendly one, and wishing each other very Carl Yorke's. At that moment the sailor heartly success and happiness. The Haleyon, was thinking that, had Carl been the one to which they had owned together, was sold; fell overboard, he would not have cared to and, if the sallor went to sea again, he had a wet his skin for the sake of saving him. And mind to go in a new ship of his own, and be yet Carl had treated this man with friendly quite independent.

courtesy, and had admited and appreciated Hester also took a kind leave of her guest,

wringing her hands all the way, as we came

or thinking anything about it?" de

more scared than hurt. All you here is a shut his mouth. It he was angry he did not elittle brandy and courage. Everything will venture to show it. wenture to show it. Well? said the captain sharply after a Don't talk to me! said Dlok. watting a minute. Well? said the captain sharply after watting a minute. Why, sir there isn't much of anything that mouning voice. When Dlok Rowan's spirit else the man answered. Miss Yorke said that mounts to the said the captain sharply after the said the said the captain sharply after the said the s

with them and that she did not understand how they had allowed themselves to be sent away in Such's manner. And Miss Clara she said that you—isn't there a boat ahead, sir? "No. What if there is? Go on."

could not help being impatient,Well, Miss-Clara she said that you knew best, and she wasn't afraid of leaving Mr. Rowan to your care."

The captain sat with his car suspended and stared straight ahead. The seaman hesitated, then returned good for evil. "Miss breast, strongly heaving, and full of pith, Olara was mightly taken with the way you sgainst Dick's shoulder, his rough, tender want overboard, sir. Ushe thought that rough. went overboard, sir! (She thought that you did it in a very splendid fashlon. you could have done it, unless you had gone tossed up her head at that, and marched off, and got into the carriage."

The captain's oars flashed down into the water, and he gave a pull that made their boat skim the wave like a bird. When they reached the Point, the fire wer

out, and no person was in sight. Captain Cary hastened up the bank to the wigwam where he had left Dick Bowan, but as he leid his hand on the fold of canvas a gruff voice inside challenged him.

" I want Captain Rowan," he called out. A brief "He not here!" was the reply.

"Where is he, then?" "Don't know.

"You don't know?" cried the sailor, "None of your nonsense, sir! If any harm has come to him through you, I will hang you all to the branches of these trees. Come out here, and tell me where he has gone, if

you don't want to be dragged out." He tore open the canvas, as he spoke, and in the slim light saw a swift, dark paniomime acted inside. One shadowy figure was springing forward, with the flash of a blade in the round the neck, and a slim arm ran up his arm, that held the weapon. The haife flash. ed an instant in that slient struggle of the two to possess it, then Mrs. Nicola pushed her husband back, and, leaning forward, caught the canvas from the sailor's hand.

"The young man took Philip Nicola's cance, and went down the bay in it," she said angrily. "That is all we know about him.

It was not likely, indeed, that they would do him any harm: whatever their feelings might be, they would not dare to. There was nothing to do but return to the boat, and row down the bay in search of Dick. The light was still radiantly clear, and the whole surface of the bay plain to be seen. The group of Islands showed like ashen blotches on that mirror. The sailer pointed out to his captain a black speck that floated away from among these islands.

"It is a boat, sir," he said; "but there is no one in it."

"Make for that nearest island," the captain ordered; and muttered to himself, "Dick wouldn't do it! he wouldn't."

No, Dick would not, in any depth of misery, have thrown his life away. They found him there, lying prone in the sand, where, years before, he had buried his father. What be hard to tell. Possibly, now that he knew the meaning of failure, there was some blind feeling of compunction toward one whose failures he had reproachfully thought of.

Dick made no resistance when Captain Cary lifted him, and, after a moment, walked and has a mind to fall back into it. He submitted to all that was required of him, took what they gave him, did what they bade him. It was not much they prescribed-

There is a power of instinctive receil by which some natures are saved from being destroyed by the shock of a great blow. senses shut their inner doors at the jar of the enemy's approach, and the soul, in some remote privacy of its being, arms itself before coming forth to see who knocks at its portal hard with Dick Bowan, when, struck by the lightning of a glance, the framework on which all his life had been built up gave

way without a moment's warning. His friend left him after a while, and went up to the Cleavelands. Hester had expected Dick, but was too much occupied with her husband to be very curious regarding the accident. The young man had been knocked over by the boom, she had been told, and the result was nothing worse than a wetting. A wetting was bad, to be sure; she was so sorry; she hoped that Mr. Rowan had put on dry clothes at once, and taken something hot. He must really take care of himself. Butand here Mrs. Hester evidently considered herself returning to the subject in handwas there ever anything more provoking than this journey? Why could not that thresome case have been tried at Seaton instead of Machias? Why did not the judge see about it? Why did not her husband's lawyer let him know in season, so that he could have driven through in his own carriage by day, " Major Cleaveland wants to see you when | and not be obliged to post over the road by

night in those horrible coaches? "In short," laughed the husband, "why is not all the machinery of civilization regulated with an eye single to the convenience of

Mrs. Hester Oleaveland's husband?" When no one else was present, the gentleman could take these absurd cares with an equally absurd complacency, and really seem to believe that he was a pining invalid ininstead of a stout, rublound man; but the grave and wondering face of his visitor made, him a little ashamed of such cod-

dling. iling.
The bueiness did not take long to settle. All the preliminaries had been fully arranged before, neither gentleman being prone to leave his affairs at

AMONG THE BREAKERS, courtesy, and had admited and appreciated When the boat had slipped away from him thoroughly.

Indian Point, at one side, and Carl Yorke had "Well did, any one else say anything?" he strode off through the woods, at the other, asked presently.

Captain Cary lifted again the dingy canvas, "Miss Edith felt pretty bad, sir. She leaned York, "You know we all go to Boston soon," and entered the wigwam that Edith had just over the rail, and looked back to the Point, Continued on 3rd poe. to an or the contract to a section of the contract to the cont

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, 2: He stood awhile on the bridge, and watched it, won-dering how a nation was to preserve its honor if governed by such men and such means. A secret conclave met with closed doors and password, and not one man of proved integrity

"If they are patriots, then Washington was to do their cyll work. "I'd like to clean out that hall I" he mused as he went.

to have one wish, and that an imperative you feel that you must let nature have way a "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

the ladies of Mr. Yorke's family, and it was the captain yielded. He wrote a note of explanation and apology to Mrs. Yorke; and so It happened that when that lady's messenger Haleyon was miles 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 lulling motion, like the toand-iro of white, mesmerizing hands. And the face that watched that motion looked half-mermerized, pale and dreamy, with only a gropi g of thought in it.

The ship went well, and within a few days they saw the rising sun shine on the masts that very day, Father 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 haptized the year before, and welcomed home, and talked gayly with within a few short weeks. This man might have been Dlok's away. She was in bed when her young pec- all i could do to control my anger. I knew 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 iails, I want to know it

"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 clas." Father John drew his chair close to the young man's side, and took his hand. " My dear con," 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 this morning?' she asked. false?

"No, sir she was not false," he said. "It the daughter replied. "But it would look was something that she couldn't help. She would marry me now. If I would let her." would marry me now, if I would let her."

Dick stared at the priest in an almost indignant astonishment. "What, sir!" he exmarry s woman who loves another man? I always feared this, at the botton 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. The belonged to some one else." He shivered, looked down a moment, then said huskily, "Yes, Edith was true!" 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 wo-

"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 Yorke 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 their messenger. When he had delivered his plank and spar and rope of that ship is steeped in the thought of her. I have faucied her there speaking and laughing and singing, just as I expected she would some day, and asking me the names of everything. When I used to walk up and down the "deck I'd imagine her beside me. I could see her her beside me. I could see her dress fluttering, and the braid of hair, and two little feet keeping step. Why, sir, it was so real that I would sometimes snorten my steps for her sake. I never neglected my duty to her; but I looked at everything though a little rosy thought of her, and that made hard work pleasant. No, I can never a gain sail in the Edith Yorke. Have patience w. th me, father. Recollect, I have to everter wall that was my world, and have not a poin t to rest my lever on."

is your reason?" Diok a tarted up fiercely, and began to walk the position of a calprit, Carl would not allow the floor. "I cannot bear it! I will not himself to care. bear it!" he exclaimed. "You preachers. "I thought the with your reason, that tramples on all feet, ing, are as a d as the scientists, whose science anything but a rustic." tramples on all faith. God made the tide. As he said this, an sir, se well as the rook, and the storm as well as the calm, and it is for Him to say whether either is a jeculeliness. People who are wise, when they sit in their safe homes, and hear the wind howling, pity the sallor, and tremble for him; but, when you see a soul among the breakers, you soom; it, it it fell you. I will not bear such soom What do you think this loss is priest, who sat looking steadfastly at him, "It close, white folds, shutting ber in ...

hes sid and it would not be very hard for, were a dissolute man. I could find a miser ta in summer, and where she held you to come on purpose to see us.

Then he went. Everything was quiet as her place; but I am neither. I stand here, a cosy, shady nook, with only a sois, and he walked down through the town. It was twenty-eight years old, and I call God to table and chair in it, and seemed intended as witness was quiet as stainless as when I was an infant. he walked now in the same and could be without of the same and could be place for confidential communion. In that buning red, a cyclopean eye close to the fine my mother's, arms. It was Edith who ground, showed that the incentive to any and every possible sin was to be sold by the bottle or glass; mixed was my guardian angel incarnate. A Only a son; there, her daughters came for advice or neat, according to the taste of the my mount of that was my guardian angel incarnate. A Only a son; there, her daughters came for advice or neat, according to the taste of the me through paths that might have led to particular about the me through paths that might have led to particular about to lose. me through paths that might have led to perdition and kept me safe. If, in anger, an oath rose in my teeth, I falt her hand on my mouth, and did not utter it. If I was tempted with most impossible to be confidential in a large, wine, I remembered her, and pushed the glass away. I can be blood-thirsty, sir, if I am provoked, but many a sallor escaped the lash and from for her sake. Once I had my hand at a man's throat, with a mind to wring his vile life out of him, but I thought of her, and let him go. The memory of this is not to be reasoned away. Do you remember sir, the not one" was the conclusion the sailor came time when you first thought of your vocation, not one, was the constant and sand count of your vocation, to; and having reached it, he walked on, and and sat down to count the costs? When you left that nest of slanderers and plotters; called up the vision of your life before you and stripped from it one after another, wife, children and home and all that they mean, when he resched the ship, he found that did you want any one to preach to you in that Dick Rowan had roused himself sufficiently hour of common sense and reason? Didn't

you like a wave?" While Dick Rowan, bold with passionate feeling, poured forth this torrent of words the again : priest sat perfectly motionless and looked at him. There was no sign of anger, no conthem till noon, except their engagement with | sciousness of insulted digulty in his face, but only a profound sadness. This was no haughcertainly for Dick to say whether that should ity churchman, as his many lovers know, but be kept. There was some discussion a worthy follower of that lovely One who on the subject, but Dick was inexcrable, and said, "The servant is not above his master." When Father John towered in the pulpit, or spoke from the restrum, with his "Thus saith the Lord!" and "I am Peter and James and reached the wharf in the morning, the John!" there was an authority which could not be defined and a loftiness which would not have bent before Casar; but in things temporal and when winning and comforing souls his was a charity most tender and a.

little while, and didn't you find it go over

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

"Forgive me, dear father!" Dick said. " I did not mean to be rude, nor to torget the and spires of New York. The evening of reverence due to you. I know that all you would say to me is true; but-I die hard !"

CHAPTER XXII.

FXPLANATIONS. Meantime, what had been going on in the Yorke family at Seaton? Mrs. Yorke had not feared that there was any serious trouble. Edith had shown for him. When I till she learned that Dick Rowan had gone knew, last year, that he had proposed, it was ple 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 Cap. souled fellow, and he loves her deeply; but tain 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 home roof again. Then she turned upon her pillow, and dropped aslesp, giving thanks. She felt a elight unessiness when Melicent, before breakisst the next morning, asked her to send Patrick down to enquire for Dick. "Why, was he hurt? Is he not coming up,

"I presume that he is very well, mamma,"

"Why, then do you not marry her?" the the young woman evidently did not wish way, then do you not marry ner?" 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 inin possession of a secret, as James Russell Lowell has said, "will not let the cat out of claimed, "do you think me mean enough to the bag, but they give its tail a pull to lat you know that it is there."

Mrs. Yorke said no more. She found this manner annoying. But she observed at breakfast that Carl ste 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 srose 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,

"Melicent!' exclaimed her mother baughtily, and waved the young weman 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

niece's headache came from the heart.
"My head does ache, Aunt Amy," Eilth "But I am distressed about Dick. He is displeased with me. I do not wish to speak of it to any one but him,"

not need this to tell Mrs. Yorke that her

"I have sent Patrick down, my dear," her aunt sald; "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 news, and gone, the mother spoke with au

thority. "Girls, I insist on knowing, at once, the

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

gentlemen." { " Send Carl to me," Mrs. Yorke said rising. And, Clara, say to Betsey that I shall see ao one to day, then 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 cohe Melloent's opinion that one who had shows the juints in our prudent resolutions. poin t to rest my lever on."

been connected with their family should at The mocalight, the music, the sir, the water, or a government our year motion, were inforticating. And excher ned. "Where is your faith? Where withdrawal not only gave occasion for gossip, but it was rude to Edith. That it left him in

"I thought the fellow had more spirit!" he mutterso." "But it isn't in him to set like

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 heart." "And what if it broke hers?" asked Carl, as

though he had been spoken to: He glanced up at the window of Edith's hassook sgain, "My heart sobes for him suon scorn with the demanded stopping before the obamber. The ourtain was down, havging in When he saw Edith look at me, he is inted.

tired when she wished to be slone. It was a place where a rebel could be brought to submission, or a penitent comforted. It is alwell 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 sois as he spoke, and he closed the door, and came and stood before her, doubting at first what the tone of their interview would be. Ber question bad 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 themsolves. 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

" 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 bsfore he had uttered a word.

"My child," she whispered leaning toward him, "your happiness is my dearest wish; but there is honor!

He took her trembling hands, and met her look firmly. "Yes mother, there is honor," he said. "But listen to me before you conclude that it should be mentioned here in the subjunctive sense. You know mother, I could not speak of love to a child. I did not wish to. It was enough for me

to see that Edith was surely, though unconsciously, drawing toward me. If you had a rare plant, with a single bud on it, would you thank the one who would pluck the bud open before its time for blooming? And what flower is so delicate and sacred as a young girl's heart? Besides such a thought comes to a man also, when comes first, with a feeling of silence. To my mind, it would have been rude and indelicate to speak hastily. There was time, and meanwhile I guarded myself and her. Of course I saw what Rowan wanted and meant, and he also understood me: I am sure of that. I never dreamed though, that he would succeed. I was not prepared for that passion of pity and gratitude which Edith had shown for him. When I that he must have seen in her some instinctive recoil at first, and yet have appealed to her pity. He did not leave her free to obcose. I do not say that he realized that. He is an honest, noblehe lacks a certain fineness which should have told him when urging was proper, and when it was coarsely selfish. I am willing to admit that it may have been only a mistake on his part; but people who make mistakes have to suffer by them, and, if they are not to blame, no one else is. I, too, made a mistake then, mother, and I have suffered from it. I had a thought of saying to Edith, Since you are to think of him as a sultor, think of me also, and choose between us. Two motives prevented me. One was pride. I would not enter into competition with him; and there I was selfish. But the other was better. I saw that she was incredibly childish and looked mnon his proposal rather as a request that she should go and live with him and his mother as she had lived with them hardly help it. I would have spoken but for him him fairly first.' I supposed I knew

But no, I thought. "Let her answer what that answer would be; and when she came down stairs the next merning to meet him, I felt sure that it was to refuse him. I stood in the entry when she passed, and she knew that I was there, but would not look at me. She was very pale I saw, and I thought it was for his sake. It seems it was for her own sake. No matter what I felt when I heard the words with which they met. I went away, you know; I did not choose to make a scene. When I came back, I had made up my mind to speak to him clearly, and as irlendly as I sould, and ask that he should give her back

her promise, and leave her free to shoose again. He would have done it mother; I am sure he would. Had he been too loverlike, I should have made no delay; but, as it was, I thought best to wait till his visit was over. You could scarcely expect me to be perfectly cool and reasonable siways. Under the circumstances, I think that I have shown as much fairness as any one has a right to require of me I meant to see him last night, after the girls had come home-went to the sail with that intention. But he made me angry at starting. He stood there, and sang that balled from Le Misanthrope.

' Si le roi m'avait donne'

-sang it before me, and with such an air of triumph and certainty as made me feel anything but pitiful toward him for a little while Edith was offended, too. I saw her color with resentment. 'Ma mie!' It was too public a claiming. When we came backyou know what a night it was, mother." Carl stopped, his face growing very red. "There are some things not easy to tell," he said.

Mis Yorke put her arm around him and drew his head to her bosom. "Not even to your own mother, dear?" she

whispered, with her obeek resting on his hair, "It was my heart that taught yours to beat, Oarl."
In that sweet confessional, he went on with his story. "It was such a scene as gives one

that faint awaying of the brain that just Edith was there, and so beautiful !-- an Undine, drooping over the boat side, as though she might any moment slip into the water, and disappear, if I did not stay her. I sang what I would have said. I called her, and she turned to me!"

Carl lifted his head, oaught his mother's hands, and kissed them joyfully, then stood up before her with an air as triumphant as Dick Rowan's own. "The time had come, and she was mine!" he exclaimed, " Edith belongs to

me, mother?"
For the moment everything else was for gotten; and the mother forgot, too, till she saw his face cloud over.

" Poor fellow I's sald Carl, and Enelt on the It seems cruel to be so happy at such a cost. I went up to Heater's last.

I would have borne any reproach from him. 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. Bowan, and, till all is settled between him and Elith, you must bave no intercourse with her, here. My position is one of great

delicacy. I cannot even advise Edith." While they talked Edith had risen and written two letters, one to Dick Rowan, the other to Fataer Rasie, Both were short, the former only a line.

"You have no right to treat me so" wire wrote. " If you go sway without see La ma, never call yourself my friend again it It seemed hard; but she has 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 cut and post these letters, and had just come down stairs, when she met Carl in the ontry. She stopped abruptly at aight 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 oven for her to pass, and closed it after them. He was pleased with her dignity.

"I have been talking with my mother, he continged, " 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 bim. "I do not know why you should go," she said, coldly. " Shall I 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, Unil," she said; " you need not tell it me, and you must say nothing to me that you would not say to a married woman. I zines will no longer have his contributions. 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,

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."

and she had turned from him and opened the

(To be continued) COULD HARDLY STAND ON HER

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THE IRISH PROBLEM OF THE

Where are the Parliamentary Candidates to Come from?

4.00 BRALITIES OF AN IRISH MEMBER'S CIFE.

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 magasines, 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 litterateur 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 allments 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 part. ners and juviors and clerks help him through his drudgery. The literary man who would rise in his profession must ever keep all his wits alive and all his nerves a strung; his energies or his wakefulness must never fisg, otherwise he ceases to be en rapport with the swiftly-varying topics of the hour; he "loses touch" of the means by which his public are kept interested; the is imparted only after so much pain; and his The man who hopes to succeed by writing elee. 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—is a giant trial in itself. By dint of strenuous striving and constant maintenance of his standard of excellence, the literary men, if the stoff is to 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 barvest

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 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 How can they work at this the others? 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 san 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 contumely and that reward which noble minds find in the conscionspess, 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 or joying 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 vall of false delicacy between the truth of this thing and the people who should be made acquainted with the full measure of their indeutedness. 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 sneerers, who, for the most part have never seen a day's suffering in pocket or person from the Irish cause, naderstood their place, they would take off their lists every time they spoke of the Paritamentarians. 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, mared in case 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 advancement of their country—of these men the strange feet that they and theirs have often wanted for their ordinary meals is literally true

The difficulty of doing the work is not the do. The German Juden heize was never flercer than the Irish hatred which exists in come English circles, especially in London. An Irishmen is handicapped every way. But when he becomes an active Irish politicism, almost his last chance is lost. In addition to Parliament, belonging to that section which ment informs the world that "very fine must acts under Mr. Parnell, have actually been lin neckoloths are to be sold at 5s aplace." cashlered from valuable situations by rabid Hibernophobist newspaper proprietors and Rev. J. G. Brukes writes at 1 consider publishers. We know one who was a leader Perry Davis Pain Killer the best remedy Liveritor on a certain London Dally, at a salary ever knew for dyspepsia.

of £600 (\$3,000) a year. That tamous night. when the fight against Coercion was waged. all night long until it collectated in the expulsion of the Irish members in a body, he distinguished himself during the fierce on counter. Next day, when he appeared at his newspaper office, he was presented with a fortnight's salary and informed that his ser-vices 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 snother who held the position of specialist on one of the greatest of the London reviews. One morning, whenhe 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 stal wart 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 mightly while they were invited to my Lord Tomnoddy's dinners and my Lady Tenniscourt's afternoons, while-Government lawyers poured briefs into their bags, and Government newspapers requested: tuem to write for them and name their own price, and Government whips whispered of certain little commissionerships 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 mancould reiga with the state of a king, and enjoy the doice far niente all the day long.

The state of the s

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 bigh example before their countrymen. The sufferers have suffered and made no sign. No word of complaint has ever. sscaped their lips. Their pride has kept them. from letting the country know what the country should have made it its business from the first to have known all about. In stience they verve and polgonary leave his writings and have carried endurance of unimegined thingsthe polished grace of style and the case which | up to the point where their own powers of enduring further fistly fall them. We do not market falls away. Newspapers and maga-zines will no longer have his contributions. or more trying that man could make. Death on the field of battle to has no alternative but to give up all his time mind is cheap and casy compared with and thought to his writing and to nothing this prolonged and complete self-immolation, mind is cheap and easy compared with this surrender of glowing possibilities, this denial of the promise of the tuture and all that can make life worth living in the present, this continual grating on men's most sacred private feeling. 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 fatuous enough and forgetful enough of their duty to themselves and that part which should become an indebted country, to desire it, it would be physically, if in 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 mutter-roll is called for volunteers for the next general election.

This presents a problem to Iroland of great national magnitude. Is this vanguard and hope of the national army to be thus lost tothe 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 futurecontingency, when the places of the renegades are to be filled with true men-whosehomes, whose works, whose business, whose means of living are in Ireland?-Boston Pilot.

STARFLING DISCOVERY IN PARA. GUAY.

TRIBE OF INDIANS ADDRESS WITH TAILS. Rio Jameino, 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 Paraguan Missions in the district of Tacura Tuyu, was collecting yerba when his mules were attacked by Guayacuyes Indians who fled after killing several mules. The muleteers pursued firing on the Indians, one of whom a boy of 8 years was wounded and captured. The boy was brought to Posados and excited much wonder, and some Germans photographed him, he having a tall 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 tall, and, it is said, all the tribe are similarly adorned.

MRS. LANGTRY AT THE RACES. erendie gereard's " sole" wine and see: CLAPS HER BANDS.

New York, June 20 .- In the principal race at Sheepshead Hay yesterday, Freddie. Gebhard's horse " Kole" ran and won. And Mrs. Langtry was there to see him run, and she applanded most vigorously when he won. She occupied the most prominent chair is the first box of the upper tier, directly opposite the judges stand, and was very plainty 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'Denovan Bossa, was smong her admires. Except while the races were in progress her attention was ocoupled by the gentlemen who were favored by an introduction at the hands of Mr. Gebhard. The I tter was highly elated by the success of his horse, and his winnings weresecond in amount only to those of Plunger Walton, who invested heavily in both the suction pool and book betting. Mrs. Lingtry 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 Truth, it was the fastion among those who were then called beaux to wear that waistoost open, in order to show as much shirt as possible. A lady, writing in the Taller, says, "There is a fat tellow, whem I have long remarked, wearing his breast open in the midst of winter, out of an affectation worst that has to be seed. The very fact of of youth." This was supposed to have a their being active Parnellites has deprived very killing effect on the fair sex, for the some of these members of the work families to same lady observes: "A sincere heart has same lady observes; * A sincere beart has not made half so many conquests as an open walstoost." Stirts then were dearer than-they are now, for Swift tells Stells: "I have paid Harrison while he was with me seven guiness, in part of a dessu of shirts he brought me from Holland." Neckoloths were even being boycotted in society, he is boycotted in dearer propositionately than shirts, for in the his business. Some of the Irish Members of Daily Congress. Nov. 4, 1708, an advertise. Parliament, belonging to that section which ment informs the world that a very fine must

Archiepiscopal residence His life is one

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MONTREAL, CANADA. WEDNESDAYJUNE 27, 1883

> CATHOLIC CALENDAR. JUNE, 1883.

THUBBOAY, 28-St. Iron sous, Bishop and Martyr. Vigil of St. Peter and Paul. Bps. Brute (1839) and St. Palais (1877), Vincennes, aled.

FRIDAY, 29-58. Peter and Paul, Apostles Cone. Bp. Krauthauer, Green Bay, 1875. SATURDAY, 30 Dommemoration of St. Paul. JULY, 1883. · BURDAY, 1-Seventh Sunday after Pentecest.

Feast of the Precious Blood. (High Mass ot SS. Peter and Paul.) Octave of St. John Baptist. Epist. Heb. ix. 11-15 Gosp. John xlx. 30-35; Last Gosp. Matt. vii. 15.21.

MORDAY, 2-Visitation of the B. V. M. TUESDAY, 3-St. Leo II, Pope and Confessor. Quebec founded, 1608.

WEDNESDAY, 4-Of the Octave of SS. Peter and Paul. Sp. O'Gorman, Omaha, died,

MB. JNO. MCNAMER, Toledo, Ontario, has consented to cet as egent for THE Post and True Witness in his locality, and is empowered to collect subscriptions and enroll sub-

An Arkaneas editor wrote a strong article, cariticising the administration of judicial affars in his particular county. In the course of his criticism he undertook to form and emit the following estimate of the county judge:-"It is with sorrow that we announce that the county judge is a d----d se fool," The emphasis of the remark was only equalled by the candor which inspired it. The county judge was no other than the editor himself. It is seldom that a public man will bear such open testimony to his own shortcomings. That Arkansas editor deserves to be re-elected for another term, cr the balance of his life, to the highest position on the beach.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is vexing the Bife out of Gladstone. The young lord has wolunteered to prove the Khedive's complicity in the massacres at Alexandria if the Premier would only promise a full inquiry. It such complicity could be shown Gladstone would go down like a shot, hence his hesitation and his unwillingness to accede to the demand of Lord Bendolph. The Premier is evidently afraid herents, but to day it takes twenty-one sof the issue, and the indications are that there must be considerable grounds for the charge against the Egyptian ruler, or otherwise Mr. Gladstone would have entered an emphatic idenial of Lord Bandolph's assertions. The situation is being made rather warm for the Premier, and he deserves it.

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. We have often been told that the Irish are an ignorant people and that education among them was lamentably neglected. Perhaps those who were so ready to apply the epithet 'ignorant' to the neople of Ireland, will be somewhat astonsahed and confounded to learn that Ireland today is the foremest nation in the world in the matter of education. This fact has been ascertained and confirmed by the officers of the United States Bureau of Education.

In the Circular alluded to above, we had that Ireland takes precedence of all the civi-Head nations mextioned therein and heads the list with the unparalleled average of 20 per cent of her population of 5,159,829 in attendance at school. The second on the list is the United States, that confers the benefits of education upon nineteen and three-fifths of its population of 50 155 783. The next in line is Germany, which sends an average of fifteen and nine tenths of a population of 45,149,172 to school. France and Swifterland follow, and after them comes England and Wales. Russia adpostes but a very limited number of its inhabitanis, as only the insignificant average of one and a half per cent of its popula-"tion of 38 500,000 attend school. Thus Ireland, with her five millions, educates almeet on many as Russia does with its seventyeight millions of a population. These figures tell a story full of significance. Do they not contain the secret of the strength, union and determination of the Irlah people during the present agitation for their national rights? We think so. You cannot educate a people and keep them slaves. The moral dynamite cof an idea is far more effective than the physic. coal compound; it will penetrate and shatter

LANDSDOWNE AND THE CANADIAN

AND THE CANADIAN

The opposition to the appointment of

Lord Lansdowne as Governor General of Canada is becoming more pronounced every day; and all over the Dominion emphatic extressions of indignation and disapproval are uttered sgainst Gladstone's unwarrantable contempt of Canadian wishes and his utter indifference towards Canadian interests, in appointing such a manias Lansdowne to rule over the Dominion. Our

contemporary, the Evening Canadian of Teronto, says, "it is impossible for a free people to lorget that the man chosen to sit in the chair of their Chief Magistrate, is the scion of a line of tyrants and Shylocks who has not departed from the ways of his fathers, nor abandoned their sentiments. It will be impossible for a self-respecting people to honor with sincerity the position, while remembering the acts of the incumbent, which are only worthy of contempt. What renders Lansdowne's appointment all the , more surpricing and objectionable from a mere party point of view, is that he is a "rat." True to his instincts as a landed tyraut, he "raited" from his party on the land question. Some good may come out of the evil of this appointment. We may be able to teach Lord Landowne to respect the people, or he may teach us the necessity of having a voice in the choice of our Governor General:" As these are the decided opinions and sentiments of a very large portion of the Canadian people, it is probable that the reign of Langdowne will not prove a very harmonious period, but may form an unfortunate chapter in the history of the young Dominion, as is generally the case when the ruler and the ruled do not pull well together.

Under the circumstances, therefore, we consider it the duty of the Government of the Canadian people to interpose and prevent ar undesirable consummation. They should find no difficulty in choosing between the dictates of Downing street and the expressed wishes of the Canadian people. Ordi. nary foresight, sound statemanship and a due consideration of consequences should lead our Government to the conclusion that it is better and safer to stand by and protect the interests of our people than to submit to the insult of Lansdowne's appointment and to swallow the snub which Gladstone plainly intended in making it.

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 while at present in the same region there are two cardinals and eighteen bishops. In 1833 places of worship for Catholics were so rare as to be quite a curiosity, but to-day they bave sprung up all over the country, and are the most substantial indication of the slow but sure return of the English people to the Old Faith. Thus in 1833 there were in the thickly populated metropolis but twenty-five modest churches where Catholics could congregate for Divine Service, while the Register now shows that number to have been almost quadrupied. In Liverpool there were five Catholic Churches in 1833; at present the Catholic population is able to fill twenty-five at the several services on the Sunday morning. In Manchester, fifty years ago, four churches sufficed for Catholic adchurches to accommodate the Catholic community. These figures are sufficient to indicate the growth of the Church in the large centres of population. The same progressive march is kept up in the country; for we find that in five counties, in which there was not a solitary place of worship in 1833, are now provided with several; thus Northamptonshire has risen from zero to nine; Buckinghamehere has aix; Huntingdonshire has two; Butlandshire two; and Nottinghamshire has increased from nothing to tweive. There is therefore not a county in all Esgland in which the Catholics are not represented and in which they have not their own churches. The following counties are those that have shown the most marked progress:-Lancashire in 1833 contained eighty-four churches, at present the number stands at two hundred and fifty-three; Middlesex has gone from twentyfour to ninety-five; Essex from five to thirty; Hampshire from ten to thirty; Wiltshire from eighteen to thirty-eight; Yorkshire. from fifty-one to ninety-six; Leicestershire from six to twenty one; and so on through the entire list, until we arrive at the grand total of 1,070 churches and chapels in England and Wales where but a half century ago they only numbered \$45. It the strides made by the Catholic Church in its progressive march in Episcopal England have been great, in Presbyterian Scotland they have, comparatively speaking, been still greater. In Scotland there were three Bishops in 1833 where at present there are seven. The churches then numbered only forty nine, while now they have increased to the extraordinary number of two hundred and sixty-six, attended by upward of three hundred priests. In matters or on subjects of this nature, nothing is so convincing as certified figures, and to all impartial minds these figures are sufficient evidence of the growth of the Catholic Church in Great Britain, of the spread of her influence, and of the gradual return of

and the second second and the second THE LATE ARCHBISHOP WOOD. .

the English and Scotch people to the Catho

tic faith.

The Catholic hierarchy of the United States distitutions which the commercial expicsive has sustained a severe loss in the death of the scould not shake. With over one milition of great and good Archbishop of Philadelphia, her bright and intelligent youth in school, the Most Rev. James Frederick Wood. His

long record of useral ness and devotion to the service poly God, and of his fellow man. He was born in Philadelphia, April 27, 1813, and was of English parentage and descept. Five years of his youth were spent in England, whither his father had sent, him for the purpose of completing his education. Towards 1827 the youthful pupil returned home and during the course of that year went to Cincinnati to take the position of clerk in the United States Banks of that city. ... He gradually rose until he was promoted to be ozehier before the age of majority. After passing eight years in this bank, the young cashier accepted a responsible position in Franklin Bank of Cincinnati, where he served three years. It was about this time that his conversion to the Catholic Church took place, and on April 7th, 1836, the future Archbishop was baptized by the Most Bev. John B. Purcell. The convert now gave up all commercial pursuits and resolved on consecrating himself to the service of the Church into which he had just been received. He accordingly resigned his position in the bank, and proceeded at once to Rome, where he entered for the priesthood. After seven years spent in the College of the Propagands, during which he was appointed Prefect of Discipline, he was on March 25, 1844, at the age of \$1, in her boudoir and her bedroom. It drops ordsined priest by Cardinal Franconi, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Propagauds. In October of the same year he returned home, and was appointed Assistant Bector of the cathedral at Cincinnati. He subsequently became Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, in that city, and later was appointed coadjutor Bishop of his native city. In 1857, twentyone years after his reception into the Church and thirteen after his ordination to the priesthood, he was consecrated Bishop by Archblahop Purcell, and in 1875 was elevated to the Archbishoptic of the new archdiocese of Philadelphia by His Holiness Pope Pius 1X. of illustrious memory. In all these high and responsible positions of civil and religious life, Archbishop Wood ever commanded the respect and esteem of all classes, all sects and all parties by his unobtrusive qualities, his religious zeal and his great worth as a good citizen and a hely churchman. While indefatigable in his labors to advance the spiritual interests of his flock, he was ever suxlous and ready to do snything that would ensure their social and temporal welfare. His Grace was a warm-hearted and generous friend to the poor and distressed; his last act was to inaugurate an Irlah Relief Fund in the columns of the Catholic Standard for the starving poor in Ireland, and which regulted in the handsome sum of ten thousand dollars being cent to the Bishops of the impoverished districts. His good works are perpetuated in the establishment and founding of numerous churches, schools and charitable institutions in the City of Brotherly Love, which will remain intimately associated with the memory of his name, and which will tell more elequently than pen or voice of the good and great Archbishop, whose loss the Catholic Church of America deplores today with the deepest feelings of regret.

THE ABOMINATIONS OF THE "PERSONAL COLUMN." Tes " Personal Column' in journalism has developed into a most abominable institution. It has become the disgrace of the profession, as it has destroyed the peace of families and brought ruin to the morals and virtue of unsuspection individuale. Happily this feetering feature degrades but the small minority of the public press. The time however has come when the respectable class of journals should protest against the impurities of this journalistic innovation which has become with certain newspapers the foul mouthpiece of badly veiled prostitution. The people of New York, especially the mothers of families, aided by great unscruçulous daily of the metropolis, the N.Y. Herald. Public meetings have been called and held to organize a crusade against what is justly termed "the leprosy of the Personal Column." If James Gordon Bennett were not a man who does not besitate to boast that he "lost his reputation long ago" he would of his own accord have abolished the infamous Personal Column. But as he is unwilling to do so the most active efforts have been put forth to root out the evil and cover up the stagnant pool of immorality. A prominent citizen, who lost the confidence of his wife and family by having his name wantonly dragged through the mire of this column in the Herald by some disreputable character, has just entered an action for \$100,000 damages against the proprietor of that paper. We, however, have not get to travel so far as New York for lessons of admonition against the unholiness of the Personal column. In our own midst the evil is as rank as it ever was in the American metropolis. The following extract from an evening contemporary will speak for itself :-

PERSONAL—An American gentleman of good family, a stranger in Montreal, desires the acquaintance of a nice lady. Address, "Morrice,"—office.

The harm done by such filthy advertisements as the above, and which appear regularly in the same paper, is incalculable. Such open pandering to vice and profligacy is deserving of not only of the severest condemnation but of the punishment of the law. The Government of the country prohibits and punishes the publication and circulation of immoral literature; a itself to such practices is nothing else. "An

of our respectable officers, and is whispered youth, What would be the result of the Lacoste seems to be of the opinion that the ledy" at the Said office? It is needless to proceed further, the ruin of thousands of other "nice ladies" who were similarly trapped through this same personal column will that it is an indirect tax and that the Prosuggest the answer to the question. The prosperity of such a paper is a startling com. I then it has no right to impose indirect stamps. mentary on the morality, of the people of, and in fact that any stamps imposed for new Montreal. And this is the paper that pushes administrative purposes since Confederation its hypocrisy to such an extent as to lecture our citizens and especially the Irish people on the necessity of virtue and morality, side by silde swith a lits of a Personal coabominations." The commutty needs to be aroused on this subject and an carnest resolute effort to wipe out this degrading blot from journalism should be made by all those who take an interest in public morality and who desire to limit the occasions of danger to which the young and the old are exposed. In conclusion we will give the views of Mr. Chauncey M. Depew on the subject, as delivered on Tuesday last before the N. Y. Press Association: "The newspaper is upon his ecclesiastical training and studies read by the boys before he begins the study of his morning's lessons and it is his companion after he returns from school. It is beside our daughter into those young lives facts, thoughts and impressions which bear sweet or bitter fruit in after yesrs. You and I have known the whole moral nature of youth soiled and spoiled by this unguarded and unguardable communicn. It is often said that there is enormous profit in ministering to the depraved and debased elements in human nature, and that the papers which refrain throw away fortunes. I do not believe it. if the paper has come to stay. Without the family support no newspaper can survive; and that journal will have the longest life, largest profits and the greatest influence which, as far as possible, admits to its columns only such matter as its editor would freely narrate at his own tabl ."

> THE ILLEGALITY OF THE EXIIBIT TAX. The Dominion Supreme Court has just

endered an important judgment in the case of Maclaten vs. the Quebec Provincial Government. The point at issue was the power of a Provincial Legislature to raise a revenue, by the imposition of a stamp tax, on receipts, notes, accounts and all other exhibits filed in courts of law. In 1876 an act was passed in the Local Legislature which required litigants to affix a ten cent stamp to each exhibit that they might file in court. The will of the basing nonsense for any one to hold or assert Legislature was obeyed and no one took exception to the law until 1881, when Mr. Meclaren, Q.C., acting as counsel in a Superior Court case, tendered a note as an exhibit without the customary ten cent stamp being affixed. This was the beginning of the trouble. The prothonotaries refused to accept the exhibit without the stamp. Mr. Maclaren having resolved to test the validity of the law, moved for and obtained a rule against these officials, crdering them to appear before a judge and show cause why they relused to receive the unstamped exhibit. The Government at once saw the necessity of moving in the matter, as it involved the existence of one of their most i to commend him to the people of useful sources of revenue, this exhibit tax Canada and to win for him that respect and bringing in between thirty and forty thousand submission necessary to the welfare and dollars a year. The Attorney-General ac. peaceful condition of the country? We say, cordingly intervened in the case on the grounds that the law placed the administration of justice in the hands of the Provincial Government; that it must pay the salaries and fees of its officials, especially of those who receive and preserve exhibits filed in the courts of law; that Sec. 32 of Chap. 109, of the Conseveral organs of moral opinion, are actually solidated Statutes of Lower Canada gives the engaged in waging an unrelenting war on the | Governor-in Council the power to impose such tax or duty as, he sees fit on all proceedings in courts, and that the Act 39 Vic., Chap. 8, imposed a tax of 10 cents on each exhibit filled in cases. Mr. Maclaren on the other hand, maintained that these fees were used not to pay the officials but were used for general purposes; he however based his objection to the tax principally on the grounds that in attempting to levy and collect this tax the Government were seaking to raise a revenue for Provincial purposes by illegal means, viz., by indirect taxation, which is not within the powers of a Local Legislature. The British North America Act says on the sabject, that "in each Province the Legislature may exclusively, make laws in relation to direct taxation within the Province, in order to the raising of a revenue for Provincial purboses:" while it confers on the Dominion Parliament the power to raise money "by any mode or system of taxation" that will not of course conflict with the exclusive power of ple. A Governor that the people cannot the Local Parliaments to tax directly. The and will not respect, and a people that the objection was well taken, and the Hon. Justice Mackay, before whom the case was heard. held the tax to be indirect and unconstitututional, and rendered judgment accordingly.

The case was brought to the Court of Appeal by the Government, when they succeeded in having the decision reversed. Mr. Maclaren Court which came back to this first judgment, the manner in which it was made. When declaring the exhibit tax illegal. The issue is of the greatest importance to the Local Government, and the dread of losing acceptable to the Canadian people, he such a valuable source of revenue is deplayed in their anxiety and has e to have the case

a street we set that we new # the great

appeal and to make application to the Privy such marked contempt by the Downing into the ears of unsuspecting and innocent. Council during its present sitting. Hon. Mr. stamp on exhibits but that it may lead to a decision "that all stamps imposed since Confederation are Illegal, and if it is declared vince has no right to impose indirect taxes. are illegal?" the mad better bed a more

It is, therefore, quite easy to understand why the Government is not satisfied with the decision of the highest tribunal in the countaxation curtailed, especially when it is in our Legislatures pass Acts which are so easily declared unconstitutional and ultra vires. A the British North America Act by our legislators would prevent such expensive and troublesome litigation as in the case under discussion.

THE APPOINTMENT OF LANSDOWNE TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

BRIP. Date the de The selection of Lord Lansdowne as anocessor to the Marquis of Lorne for the Governor-Generalship of Canada continues to be a prominent topic on both sides of the Atlantic. From the beginning it was felt that the appointment was an injudicious one and that it would be better if it never had been made. Great dissatisfaction and even indignation have been unequivocally expressed in many quarters at the ides of placing such a man as Lansdowne at the head of Canadian affairs, while, on the other hand, the felicitations that were uttered for the Downing street favor in certain other quarters were either the expression of flunkeylam or lanorance.

There can be no doubt that in the appointment of the Marquis of Lansdowne Gladatone has made a most unpopular and risky selection, and it is becoming more and more evident that it is looked upon with increasing disfavor by a very large number of our fellow citizens. The question will be asked: In what is the appointment of Lansdowns to the Governor-Generalship objectionable to the Canadian people? And we give the following answer: The appointment of Lansdowne is objectionable from a triple point of view; first, on account of the person selected; secondly, on account of the manner in which the appointment was made, and thirdly, on account of the reasons why it was made. In the first place, it is dethat it makes no difference what kind of man, or manner of man is sent to govern and rule over a free and self-respecting nation, as long as the British Government sends out some one who can feed on our best, and carry away his salary at the end of his term. It makes all the difference in the world, whether our governors (so long as we continue to import them), are men of honorable record and stainless character. Canadians would be unworthy of the name if they would consent to contrast with freedom, justice and morality. And the antecedents of the Marquis of Lansdowne, are they such 88 decidedly not! Lansdowne's record is written on pages of blood and death. He is greatly responsible for the terrible sufferings and starvation of fellow subjects in another portion of the Empire. The Chicago Iribune, one of the most influential and enlightened organs of public opinion across the line, has the following to say in regard to his conduct : "His pauperized tenants have been forced to said to meet with the approval of those over emigrate in large numbers, and in such a pitiable condition that many of them have died in American workhouses. He seems to have improved upon the ordinary methods of persecution practised by landlords. His evictions have been characterized by extreme cruelty. He has never carried out the previsions of the Land Bill when he could avoid it, and he is even charged with misappropriating relief funds to the improvement of his property. He has lived a life of ease and luxury in England and on the Continent, which was made possible by the hard izing of his wretched tenantry."

country, we cannot but consider the appoint. ment of Lansdowne to be highly imprudent. and one that will fail to meet with the approval of the entire Canadian pag-Governor cannot and dare not trust, will be the next term. Is it wise to force these undian and Home Governments put their heads together and consider the question. . .

Mr. Gladstone was asked in the House of Commons if the new appointed would be made answer that he did not take into consideration what Canada thought of the matfillness in the 71st year of his age, at the of this sneak is carried into the home circles take all necessary proceedings for further our statesmen like to be treated with as Belmont, whether in the right or wrong,

Street officials. If our Ministers and popular representatives had the slightest remeeting of this stranger "and sa nice young | question is not only a matter of the ten cent. spect for their position and the standing of the Dominion, they would send home an em. phatic protest against such baughty and imperlous airs by Mr. Gladstone and his government. If we have no direct voice in the appointing of a Governor General that is no reason why our peoshould be anubhed so openly, Dla ' in the British Parliement and told to mind our own business and take what we get, as the London Times speeringly remarked. We hold that if would behove the home authoritles to have ascertained in some fashion, try; no government likes to see its powers of cfficial or unofficial, from the responsible government of this country, whether such want of all the revenue it can command, and and such a personage would be acceptable to more. In the meantime, it is a pity, if it be the Canadian people. If that course had not a shame, to have our Governments and been pursued, it is not probable that the same unpleasantness would exist as does now over the folsting of Lansdowne upon the little more knowledge and understanding of Dominion. Finally, the appointment of this noble lord is objectionable for the reasons which inspired it. The English press plainly confess that it is regarded by the English Premier as a sort of rebuke or protest against the Home Bule resolutions transmitted to him from the Dominton Parliament a year ago. The London Morning Post says, in speaking of Lansdowne's opposition to the Land Bill, that his action in this matter " justifies the conclusion that when exercising viceregal away in our North American dominions he will not permit himself to be made the tool of faction." This is very complimentary to Lord Lorns

who had the "weakness" to forward Canada's sympathy for Ireland to the foot of the throne. So we are promised that the next Governor " will not be made the tool of faction." But how will it be if Sir John A. Macdonald will undertake to run the Government without his Lordehip's concurrence. The London Globe next dis. closes another reason why this particular individual was appointed. It says that with Lanedowne, " Annexation intrigues can, perhaps, be more effectually combated at Government House than in the Parliament at Ottawa." Then we are to have a Governor who will dictate the politics of the country, and crush out the aspirations of the people. The Viceregal Lodge is to be set up against the Senate and the House of Commons, and the business of the Governor will be to combat any demands for independence. The London Times caps the climax by declaring that Lansdowne's mission to Canada will be that of an agent of wholesale emigration from Ireland. Says the Times : "The great success of well managed schemes undertaken by private hands, like that which bears the name of Mr. Take, is a strong argument in favor of some larger and more fully organized attempt to relieve the poorest districts of Ireland. We may be sure that this matter will be one of the first to occupy Lord Lansdowne's attention; and, "indeed, it is one which, from the Irish point of view, he has already studied in detail. It will be a satisfaction to Lord Lanedowne if he is per-"mitted to aid in the solution of the well be ruled by a man whose record was a glaring | "nigh insoluble Irish problem." So we are to have a Governor-General in the novel capacity of wholesale emigration agent. He will assist in depopulating not only his own estates in Kerry, but all the landlord-ridden districts of Ireland.

> We think it is very unadvisable for Lansdowne to bring his landlord policy out to Canada. If the landlords want an emigration agent out here let them pay for one, but let not the Governor's salary be used for that purpose. On the whole, therefore, the appointment of Lansdowne to the Governor-Generalship of Canada must be considered a lameatable blunder on the part of the English Government, as it fails to give satisfaction whom he will be sent to rule.

> > THE BELMONT LIBEL SUIT.

When John Davoy, 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 Irlsh cause in 1865, and dishonestly withheld by the said banker, he undertook a task that was as difficult as it was worthy. He had to fight a man with twenty millions and face an influence, political and social, which was paramount in the State. For eighteen years toil, the inadequate compensation, the brutal | August Belmont refused to return the sum of treatment and the grinding down and paper. \$16,000 which had been entrusted to him in his capacity as banker by O'Mahony In view of these odious antecedents, and of to be paid to O'Leary in London. the utter indifference of Downing street to That money had never been paid the kind of man that is sent to rule over this to O'Leary, and when a demand was made for its return by O'Mahony the house of Belmont interposed the most dishonest objections and inaugurated a litigation which was never concluded, and was only abandoned when O'Mahony sank into his grave. For several years there was no one with pluck enough to tackle the great millionaire a novel position for Canada to be in during and to force him to diegorge the money to which he had not the slightest right; it was pleasant relations upon us? Let our Cana. | felt that against any one who would attempt such action would be arrayed the millions and influence of Balmont, the leaders of the The second grounds upon which objection | dominant political party of which he was the appealed the case to the Dominion Supreme is taken to the appointment of Landdowne 18 chief, the whole official staff of the departments, the judiciary, and the party, press. And such are actually the odds against which John Devoy, has had to fight in his worthy attempt to recover a substantial portion of the national funds. " Belmont brought an action tor criminal !!bel, but failed to fortiori, should it prohibit and punish appealed from to the Privy Council in Eng. ter. He did not make any effort to ascertain secure; a public invitation to an Assignation land. We would like to know, in this continuous the opinion of the colonists, but ulterly disco- Devoy: A second trial, was instituted Bureau, for a newspaper effice that will lend nection, the use of a Dominion Supreme garded them. There wishes, or settings, or without much delay; and every, precaution Court when its judgments are not final; its prejudices were not to be consulted, and they was taken to prevent a second disagreement "American stranger in Montreal desires the name is evidently a misuomer." The Govern- would have to take what it pleased the British, of the jury. The jury was carefully selected Iteland has nothing to dread, but everything Grace passed away after a long and painful acquaintance of a nice lady;" and the desire ment has instructed the Hon. Mr. Lacoste to Government to send out. We wonder how from a class that have smiles for such men

ver Book when he errow word the common was also when the second and

while no man who could in the least be suspacted of balag favorable to Devoy, was allowed to form one of the twelve. The attitude of the Court was fatherly for Mr. Belmont and very stern towards Mr. Davoy. Every latitude was given to cross-examine the detendant, but the prosecutor was protected from answaring all questions that might lead to indisorset disclosures. Finally, the Judge's charge was a practical arraignment of the defendant, and a olear request for a verdict of guilty. The Undge seemed to forget that he was on the bench his charge resembled so much the passionate appeal of the prosecuting counsel. And to complete this judicial farce, Balmont's counsel remarked to the jury that no matter what verdict they brought in the punishment of Devoy would only be nominal, which amounted to saying, "if you bring in a verdict of guilty it will save Mr. Belmont and it will not hurt Mr. Devoy, as we will not press for a sentence against him." This attempt at open bribery of the jury was allowed to pass unnoticed by the Judge, and the result was just as was expected—a verdict of guilty with a recommendation to extreme clemency.

The New York correspondent of the Gazette says that "the obsequiousness of court and coursel to Mr. Belmont was painful to witness in these days of enlighterment, and carried one back to the old dark times of 200 years ago when a nobleman's word would be taken, though a hundred common people swore to the contrary The exhibition in Judge Cowing's court was painful, but not in the sence meant by the lickspittles who are ready to worship aristocracy in any shape, but particularly when it comes in the shape of incarnate collars of the great dinternational pawnshop." point of the law, the fact remains that it was and is a dishonest action on the part of August Belmont to refuse to return the money to its rightful owner upon the most miserable pretexts which legal ingenuity could devise and upon the subteringe that the money had the prosecutor could not have ignored, that the Government had never received a penny Sullivan \$2. Total,\$56 75. of the money. The trial has been productive of good in throwing light on a foul conspiracy to divert the national funds from the objects intended by the subscribers, and facts that were generally unknown are now in the Huron, Out., to the above fund. The list of possession of those who have resolved to re- subscribers will appear in our next issue. cover the money and not to cease their efforts until every dollar of it is restored.

PARNELL TESTIMONIAL FUND.

ALL subscriptions to the Parnell Testimonial Fund, opened in the columns of Ter Post and Taus Witness, should be addressed to the editor, Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has consented to act as treaturer.

Proviously acknowledged......\$168 00

Storiogery germonterRen	100 00
D. McManamy, Sherbrooke	10 00
M. Leaby, Montreal	I CO
M. Walsh, do	1 00
Pat McKenna, Cote des Neiges	3 00
T - Matterna do	2 00
A. B. Brennau, Montreal	2 00
T. Murphy, do	2 00
Pat. Kavanagh, do	1 00
E. Lynch, L'Epiphanie	5 00
Ald. Donovan, Montreal	5 00
Ed. McLaughlin do	1 00
Jas. Kelly do	2 00
John P. O'Connor do	10 00
P. Grace, Wright, Que	1 00
Frank Stafford, Montreal	10 00
J. O'Donoghue, do	1 00
Jno. Burne, do	2 00
B. Tansey, do	5 00
P. J. Bonsyne, do	3 00
Henry Hart, do	2 00
Thomas Croker, St. Gabriel	5 00
Michael Feron, Montreal	5 00
John Power, do	2 00
A Friend, Napierville	2 00
P. J. Leitch, Valleyfield	1 00
J. Bermingham, Montreal	5 00
J. Donnelly, do	1 00
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	1 00
	5 00
	2 00
	1 00
W. O'Mears, Sherrington Patrick Morris, St. Chrysostome	1 00
	1 00
	2 00
	1 00
James Looby do	
Three Americans do	
Per P. McCool, Sheer	
J. Lyons, Montreal	
J. Collins, do	1 00
L. Noon, do	1 00
Edward Murphy do	5 00

AN OLD MAN'S EXPERIENCE.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS Sir,-Enclosed you will find one dollar for the Parnell testimonial fund from an old man who has seen how the men of law and order in Ireland labored to destroy every manly feeling among the people. Well do I remember a woman of bad repute and her son and daughter who were kept for the purpose of swearing against innocent people. I know the man well who hamstrung his own cows and horses and made money by doing so, although he was caught in the act by his own servent man. There were four men transported for the deed he had done. This mysterious No. 1 can be got in or about Dublin Castle, and nowhere else. That wretch Carey has done his work for the Castle. In my youth I was well acquainted with men from North and South, Protestant

our great struggle for life and liberty against old John Bull, and also in our late unpleasantness, thus making our country what

As one good turn deserves another we consider it our duty to contribute our mite to Mr. Parnell (a second Washington) and his countrymen in their present struggle against the same Mr. J. Bull, the great lover of liberty and so-called British fair play! THREE AMERICANS.

Montreal, Jane 21, 1883.

SHEEN'S TRIBUTE TO THE PARNELL TESTIMONIAL FUND.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS DEAR SIR, -I enclose you herewith a list of subscribera to the Parcell Testimonial Fund from Sheen and vicinity.

The Irishmen here wishing to follow the example of their countrymen at home and abroad, join in sending their mite as a tribute of respect and admiration of the great man, who is so nobly performing the task that so many patriotsidied to accomplish-the freedom of his country from the merciless yoke of England. They would also respectfully suggest, that their example be imitated by the inhabitants of the other rural townships, until a sum be collected worthy of the Irish people who have made Canada a home. PATRICK MCCOOL

SHEEN, June 20th, 1883. James McCool \$10, a irlend 2, Pat McCool 2, Edward Carlin 1, Mrs. Edward Carlin 1, Thomas Hettigan 1, Michael McCool 1, O. L. McCoot 1, Michael Hayes 1, John Shen 1, Pat Masterson 1, Lawrence Slattery 1, Tim Sullivan I, William Jennings 1, George Morris I, John Meers I, Pierce Costello I, Mathias Kasu I. Patrick Murphy I, Thomas Dunbar I, John Sullivan I, Edward Lefevre 1, Michael Foley 1, Auonymous 1. Caris Jennings 50c, Martin Forlong 500, John Donnelly 50c, Pat D Sullivan 50c James Shea 50:, Denis Darcey 50c, James Michard 50c, Mertin Berrigan 50c, Andrew Arbour 50c. Michael Downey 50c. Jeremiah Berrigan 50c, Charles Lefevre 50c, John Costello 50c, Mrs J Costello 50c, Miste and cents in the representative in America Ellen Egan 500, John Farlorg 500, John McParlon 500, Pat Waters 500, Michael Although a verdict was given on a technical Brennan 50c, Michael Fox 50c, Michael Tallon 50c, B E Molver 50c, Daniel Sullivan 50c, Daniel Sullivan, jr, 50s, Ar'hur Devine 50c, Pat O'Brien 50c, Owen Smith 50c, James Higgins 50c, James Millar 50c, Pat Tuminsy 50c, Tim F Sullivan 50c, Thos Costello 50c, Pat Connelly 25c, Pat Berrigan 25c, Wm Ryan 25c, Peter McDonald 25c, Louis Clement 25c, Miss Ellen Sullivan 25c, Miss Bridget Meers been forfelted to the English Government, 250, Matt Mosts 250, Matt Tallon 250, John when it was proven on sworn testimony which | Johnston 25c, John McGillia 25c, John Mc Donald 25c Michael Sullivan 25c, James Brennan 25c, Michael Quin 25c. James

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

We have to acknowledge the recoipt of \$20.45 from Mr J. Hogan, of Kezabazus, and \$42 from Mr. Thos. Ford, Ashibeld, County

LOCAL NEWS.

-Over 100 men are now at work on the construction of the St. Gabriel sewers.

-The ecclesiastical students of the Seminary and the Montreal College students leave for their homes to-day.

-We understand that a copy of the "Land Catechism " has been accepted at the Vatican Library, and that the author of the volume has received a most courteous letter of thanks

from the Papal authorities. -Messra. J. C. Rodgers and B. J. Farrell, who were awarded the contract for the formation of busins near St. Gabriel Locks on the Lachine Caral, have made the necessary deposit with the Government, and the work will

be proceeded with at once. -The body of the man J. Pratt who was drowned last week while bothing off the S.S. DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT MOUNT Lake Huron, was found on Monday. The cor-oner was notified and held an inquest last evening when a verdict of accidental drown. ing was returned. The father of the decasesd, who lives at Yorkville, Ont., has been noti-

A GOOD MOVE .- The advocates of tem. perance should congratulate themselves on the introduction of "JOHNSTON'S FLUID which took place last April. The pupils of BEEF" into the leading saloons of the city. | the Convent were dressed in mourning for it has become quite a favorite, and has the occasion. The whole was presided over almost entirely displaced whiskey. At the Ornival His Excellency was amongst those who pertook of the beverage and expressed himself highly pleased with it. It continues to be the chief beverage at the House of Commons' refreshment room .- Ot tawa Citizen.

CATABRH.

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

REQUIEM MASS.

An anniversary solemn High Mass was celebrated in the quaint old parish church at Almonto, Ont., on Thursday week for the repose of the soul of the late lamented Rev. Edward Vaughan, who died in the Tracadie Monastery on the 14th May, 1882. The Rev. Father Foley was the celebrant. The church was filled with the relatives and friends of the deceased.

IMITATORS VS. BUBSTITUTORS.

Good points are worth remembering, for the reason that they assist us in avoiding many discomforts, and protect us against the cupidity of overreaching people. When you learn from friends that Putnan's Cons EXTRACTOR is safe, prompt and effectual, don't allow druggists to paim off a worthless and perhaps poisonous substitute. His object is quite patent. He wishes to make a few cents difference between a good article and a cheap imitation or substitute. Patnam's Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere. Beware of dangerous imitations. Poison & Co., proprs.; 3 ..

OUR UNIVERSITIES.

with men from North and South, Protestant and Catholic; one and all told me the same story, vig.; that men from Dublin Castle swore; in United Irishmen one night and Orangemen the next night. I verily believe all those secret societies can be traced to Dublin Castle.

Mr. Editor, it's a sad thing to think how many well minded and honest young men will join secret societies

Yours truly,

Yours truly,

Parsion Moebis.

St. Chrysostome, June 20, 1883.

OTHER:

MB. Editor, Enclosed please find \$3, one dollar each from these american, mechanics; at present in this dity. Capade the Parnell fund, The Irish people nebby, helped us in against the pretensions of their great rivate. The country to examinations in law at Laval University show that both in popularity and efficiency of instruction the law faculty of this famous cid Catholic University is far ahead of any other in the Province of Quebec, and probably in the Domition. In Montreal the Suddents at the law classes number 72, and in Quebec 61, a total of 128, while the law classes number 72, and in Quebec 61, a total of 128, while the law classes number 72, and in Quebec 61, a total of 128, while the law classes number 72, and in Quebec 61, a total of 128, while the law classes number 72, and in Quebec 61, a total of 128, while the law classes number 72, and in Quebec 61, a total of 128, while the law classes number 72, and in Quebec 61, a total of 128, while the law classes number 72, and in Quebec 61, a total of 128, while the law classes number 72, and in Quebec 61, a total of 128, while the law classes number 72, and in Quebec 61, a total of 128, while the law classes number 72, and in Quebec 61, a total of 128, while the law classes number 72, and in Quebec 61, a total of 128, while the law classes number 72, and in Quebec 61, a total of 128, while the law classes number 72, and in Quebec 61, a total of 128, while the law classes number 72, and in Quebec 61, a total of 128, while the law classes number 72, and in Quebec 61, a total of 128, while the law clas BONE PREVIOUSLY UNKNOWN PACTS. eine, the edder is any cult done. ter ped in the sale for

list of medical students in Victoria University numbers about 190, which makes it the largest faculty in the Dominion. In arts and sciences McGill is still supreme. Work is now about over for the season in all the Universities.

INFORMERS IN QUEBEO.

THREE OF THE TRAITOR HIRELINGS LANDED IN THE ANCIENT CAPITAL. REABLY THROWN INTO THE BIYER.

Information from reliable private sources in Quebec goes to prove what has already been stated in several of our American contemporaries, that the men whom the British Government have made tools of and who now merit the hated appellation of the old country to the "colonies," (as Canada is called), where they have to ilve with their ill-gotten gains. Already several of the dirty breed have landed in this country, none of whom, however, are very notorious, their informing having been of a petty nature, but nevertheless, not without its reward. The British Government are not only going to import paupers to Canada, but what is infinitely We have the worse, informers. most trustworthly information that very recently three of this class landed per steamer in Quebec. They had been followed by a man from the other side, who soon made some of his countrymen in Quebec know who they were. When they got on shore a warm reception awaited them, and had it not been for a mistake and the arrivat of the Quebec Biver Police, the three of them would have been thrown into the stream. There are few who would be very sorry if they had have baen.

"BLACK OLOUD!

EALT OF THE FAMOUS PROTTING STALLION-REC-OBD, 2 171-PURCHASED BY MAYOR M. V. WAGNER, OF MARSHALL, MICH .-- A LARGE MANUFACTURER, AND THE BUSINESS MANAGER CF THE VOLTAIC BELT CO. OF TRAT CITY.

The telegraphic appoundement made a few days ago that the famous trotting stallion, Black Cloud," whose brilliant performance upon the furf last season which won both the astorishmeet and admiration of horsemen, had been sold by the cetate of the late Andrew Cutter, of Parms, the late Andrew Cutter, of Parms, Mich, to M. V. Wagner, Eq., mayor of Marshall, Mich., has been verified and proven to be correct. Black Cloud is a marvel of beauty and admiration, and is perhaps the handsomest and meet magnificent looking horse in a race that ever trotted upon to commanding abilities and their clishiners sted. the American turf. A large, finely proportioned horse, with a color "as black, as black can be," with not a mark upon him, sare a smell, bright, beautiful star in the forebead. His hair is as fine as silk, and as soit as volvet, his mane and tail are long and heavy his tail almost touching the ground. When trotting at full speed he is a beautiful eight with his heavy mane flying in the breeze, his long, even, unerring stride, and so strong his galt, so grand his action, so perfect his every movement, that the looker on becomes wrapt in wonder and admiration. The noble animal passes into most excellent hands. The purchaser, Mayor M. V. Wagner, of Marshall, Mich., is not only an admirer and loves of good horses, but is also a most excellent posiness man, and a man of great energy and enterprise. He is a large manufacturer, and is the business manager of the Voltate Belt Co, of Marchall, Mico, whose excellent Electro, Voltaic Belte, and other Electric Appliances for the cure of various diseases of the humen body, have by their victus and wonderful accomplishments achieved under the persistent advirtistog and excellent manage ment of Mr. Wagner, an enormous sale not only throughout the United States but are shipped to every country throughout the civilized world.

Mayor Wagner has placed Black Cloud in the hands of that noted driver, Peter V. Johnson, of Ubicago, who will campaign bim this season. Under his excellent management we expect to see the horse accomplish wonders.

ST, MARY.

The annual distribution of prizes at the Mount St. Mary Convent, on Guy street, took place last Friday in the beautiful hail of this institution. The entertainment was of a private nature, there being no music or singing, owing to the death of Mother St. Mary of Jesus, late Superioress of Mount St. Mary, by the Rav. Canon Leblanc. The Very Reverend Mother Superioress General and the Reverend Mother Assistant Superioress Gen-

eral wers present. The opening addresses were presented to the Bay. Canon and the Bey. Mother Superioress General by Misses M. L. Donais and M Greene.

GRADUATING COURSE. -The gold medal and crown was awarded to Miss Daisy Grace and Miss Alice Mathieu.

UNDER GRADUATING COURSE .- Gold and sliver medal awarded to Misses A Paradis, M L Donais, E Gauthier, M Greene, A Lopaineur, M L Garand, A Cherrier, and L Fontaine.

SUPERIOR COURSE.—Silver medal awarded to Misses C Thyffault. Rosa Belle, L Duchesneau, Agnes Biwes, B Seers, Annie Bowes, E Seere, E Fontsine, R Stalk, C Manshall, J Gauthier, A Versailies, M Curran, A Lapointe, L Lafreniere, A Sicotte, M Schiller and S

Farry. EXCELLENCE OF CONDUCT. - 1st, Boarders Gold medal awarded to Miss Louis: Page 2nd, sliver medal awarded to Miss R McCay 3rd, silver medal awarded to Miss E Bebournay; 4th, silver medal awarded to Miss A Langlois. Half Boarders: Bilver meda! awarded to Miss Bosabelia Decary.

Religious Instruction. - Gold medal, presented by the Rev Canon Leblanc, awarded to Miss A Paradis; crown awarded to Misses Alice Mulhern, E Michon, S. Beauvals and O Senecal.

DRAWING .- Gold medals awarded to Misses M.T Desjardins, A Versailles, E Seers, A Lalonde and P Giroux.

Gold medal presented by a friend of the institution for needle work, was awarded to Miss Dalsy Grace, A Mulhern, E Gauthier, L Fontaine, and P Giroux; a silver medal was awarded to Miss D McCabe.

Assibulty.-Half Boarders: Silver medal awarded to misses O. Decary, T. Ledno and J. Versallies.

Vocal SMusic .- Silver medal awarded to Misses M. Green, A. Cherrier, M. T. Donais and A. Lalonde. Beveral ellver medals were presented for

French and English conversation. Two magnificent volumes were presented Two magnineent volumes were preented by His Lordanip Blanco Lorrain, of Pontiac, to the pupils who most distinguished them, selves, during the year by, aimplicity and modate in their dress, in their manners and in their tastes; these prizes were awarded to the Miseas Louise Mathleu and Jenny Michade. The issues was brought to a close by Misa Dalsy Grace and Miss Alice Mulicem Isliver-ing the jarcwell addresses in the name of the

ing the farewell addresses in the name of the young lady graduates.

Haverbill, blass, ships about 2,000 csees of

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE

The Montreat Branch Organized—The Constitution adopted—Election of (1f. ficers for the Pusuing Year.

The Montreal branch of the National League held its regular meeting on Sunday a ternoon to the purpose of completing its organization and electing its staff of officers. The President, Mr. electing its staif of officer. The Fresident, Mr. C. J. Doherty, occupied the cheir. After the Secretary had read the minutes of the previous meeting the Chairman stated that the committee to araft the Constitution had concluded their labors and had presented their report. In communicating the results to the meeting be annunced that the Leave would have to consider the adoption of a declaration of principles which would from the near of its Constitution. which would form the basis of its Constitution. The following declaration of principles was

let. The League is not a distinctively Catholic organization. Its Catholic members, however recognize frankly and without reservation, the right of the Catholic Church through its Ministration of the Catholic Church throug ters, to pronounce authoritatively on all ques tions of faith and morais, and to condemn any course of political action which may be opposed to the teaching of the Church, or the principles of sound morality.

2nd. The members of the League are Cana-

dians. As such they are sensible that their first allegiance is due to Canada, the land of their birth or adopt on, wherein they have enjoyed and enjoy the fullest civil and religious liberty, under a constitution than which they take pride in saying, none freer is known to the

Srd. The members of the Lague are Irishmer Srd. The members of the League are Irishmen or the sons of Irishmen. Mindful of the oftree peated injunction of the great O'Connell to "Agitate, agitate, agitate," they believe it to be the duty of all Irishmen to further by every legitimate means the efforts of Ireland's leader, Parnell, and his trusted associates to obtain for that country the freedom that Canada enjoys and the in-stimable blessing of Home Rule that has made Canada and, they feel confident, will make Ireland a contented and prosperous country.

ath. The League is not a disloyal society, nor a society verging on disloyalty. Its members feel that not only in the oas interests of fraland, but in the best interests of the Empire properly understood, it is their duty to do everything in their power to assist those who, by constitutional means, are triving to transform Ireland from a province justly disconted with its lot and a source of weakness to the fampire, to a self-governing, self-respecting and contented nation, standing on an equal footing with the stater Islands their trusted coadjutor and not their disaffected slave.

5th. The movement which this League is organized to assist is solely the constitutional agitation led by Farnell. Its members, while they deem it unnecessary to add that they have no words but of condemnation for crime in any shape or form, protest most emphatically ath. The League is not a disloyal society, nor

commanding abilities and their disinterested zeal in a cause whose triumph will be the triumph of rightend justice, piedge their sincere support to Ireland's chieftain, Parteil, and the Irish Parliamentary Parly in every constitutional effort they may make to obtain for Ireland "their own again"—an Irish Parliament, of the Irish people, and Irish laws made in Ireland by the Irish and for the Irish. This was followed by the reading of the National programme as adopted by the Irish National League, and the whole was unanimously adopted.

The by laws were next discussed and adopted

The by-laws were next discussed and adopted. At the close of the discussion the chairman announced that the election of officers for the ensuing year would take place. On being nominated Mr. Coherty declined to accept the presidency again, and explained that it would be better to have the honors distributed and new blood introduced in the offices. The meeting reluctantly yielded to Mr. 1 oherty's earnest request, and innuimously elected Mr. M. Donovan to the Presidency of the League.

Mr. P. Flannery, President of St. Am's Temperance Society, was also unanimously elected.

Mr. P. Flancer, President of St. Ann's Johnerance Society, was also unanimously elected Vice President. Mr. T. Euchanan was re-elected Treasurer by acclamation, a position which has worthiny filled for several terms. After the meeting had passed a cordial vote of thanks to the outgoing chairman, and listened to the loangural address of the new President, the election of the other officers was posiponed until Sunday act. until Sunday next.

TEACHERS WANTED to subscribe for cur PUBLIC SCHOOL JOURNAL, only \$1.00 a year. Our TEACHERS' AGENCY is the largest in the United States. Graduates and teachers desiring new or improved positions anywhere, should at once send for our circular, enclosing stamp for postage Address, F. E. WILSON & Co., 357 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

OBITUARY.

Vallier, Senator for the Department of the Rhone, France, la dead.

Rev. Wm. Josiah Irons, D.D., an English writer on religious subjects, is dead.

Mr. Francis R. McCulloch, eldest son of Sab.Chief McCalloob, of the Fire Brigade, dled yesterday afternoon (Juno 19th) at the early uge of 23 years. The deceased was a very estimable young man and a general favorite with all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

General Sir Wm. Knollys, relired, is dead. He was born in 1767. Archishop Bianchette, of Oregon, whose death was reported yesterday by telegraph, was born at St. Pierre, Riviere du Sud, county of

Montmagny. A woman who had lived on the Miramick! for more than a century has just been interred in the Reman Catholic burying ground at Nelson, N.B. the was a native of Miramichi, and was

born in the year 1779, being, therefore, 104 years old at the time of her death. oid at the time of her death.

Bishop Coleuso of Natal is dead, aged 69 years.

He was a graduate of Et. Johns College, Cambridge, and was appointed first Bishop of Natal
in 1854. He was depoted in 1861, his book of
"The Pentateuch and Book of Joscuae" having
been condemned by the Convocation of Canterbury, The Bishop had been unwell only since
Sunday last.

bury. The E Sunday last. Sunday last.

Dr. Edward Rousseau, for many years a Justice of the Peace for the District of Quetec, died on June 19th, at St. Rochs, aged 76 years. In his younger days he had been an extreme Liberal, and in 1837 88 supported the insurrectionary movement during the rebellion, aiding Taylor and Dodge, the American sympathizer, in their escape from the custody of the Imperial troops in the Citadel, after they had been taken in arms at Amherstburg. As a medical practitioner he enjoyed a large patronage.

ANOTHER THEATRE FIRE.

FUBITY SEVEN PEOPLE BURNED TO DEATH AT DERIO, SWITZERLAND.

LONDON, June 25. - While a performance. was being given in a puppet theatre at Derio, on the shore of Lake Como, the structure took fire and was entirely destroyed, 47 persons being billed and 12 injured.

The show was held in a large hall over a tavern. There were ninety persons in the hall. Bengal light was used to represent fire, and the sparks set fire to a quantity of straw and firewood stored in an adjacent room. On perceiving the firmes the showman shouted "fire," but the spectators thought the cry was morely a realistic detail of the show and remained seated. Cries of is or would throw one obstacle in his way, fire were soon raised outside the hall, and the audience, thinking an effray had arisen in the cr, of magnanimity and of human sympathy, street, barred with a heavy table the door leading from the hall. They did not discover the mistage until the flames burst into the room. After the fire was distinguished fortyseven charred corpses were found near the table, including the bodies of the showman and his wife.

A large portion of the dead bodies are those

of women and children . The wounded were burt by leaping through the windows. A child was flung out of a window by its mother and fell upon a pile of straw. This is the only one of the spectators present in the hall that was not hurt.

Application is being made by Messrs. B. Normandin, of Longuenil, John Young, W. G. Bayne, T. P. Butler and S. Cookson, of Montreal, for the incorporation of Listers Patent of the Longueuil Cotton Manufactur-ing Company, with a capital of \$250,000, and of the Weber credit and business. One false

The state of the s

A Newspaper Sensation-How it was Used-A Run on the House Successfully Met-Banks, Agents and Pelands to the Rescue-Nearly \$100,000 Paid Out in Eight Days-Albert Weber's Magnificent Work-The Feeling in the Trade-General Expressions of Sympathy and Good-Will-What the Fature will bring forth.

The pianoforte trade has had many vicitalindes; has experienced many turns of good and ill fortune; has seen many a rise and many a fall; has endured controversy on controversy, and struggle siter struggle, and yet probably has never witnessed anything like dollars, the series of events which have transpired But the during the past two weeks and which have involved nothing more nor less than a deliberate attempt to rain one of the oldest, one of the most reputable and certainly the most enterprising planoforte manufacturing concern in this country. However, thanks to the solidity of the house, which the dead founder built on something more substantial than sand; thanks to the good will and outhusizem | met. of an army of agents and customers, and thanks to the sympathy of the business world all over the country, the storm has been faced lived through, and overcome.

No firm in the music trade has over been called upon to go through a similar experi ence, and it is no reflection upon the planeforte business to say that there are but few houses that could have done so and lived. To be for days belied, misrepresented and maligned, to have your private life exposed to the public gaze, to have your every action twisted and tortured into something have; in fine, to be presented as a being without honor, credit, or morals, and yet to withstand it all, is evidence that you not only possess almost supernuman powers of resistance, but what is better, more than ample testimony to prove the utter fatsity of the charges brought against

Through such an experience has the house of Weber lately passed.

If there be any, as there must surely be, who, listening to the seductive instructions of a Steinway or the Mephistophelian promptings of a Tretbar have ever doubted the solvenoy of the firm of Albert Weber, let them, in all fairness and honesty, confess that a house that can successfully withstand a shock such as it has just received and survive it, has provided for all time absolute ovidence not only of its financial condition, but of the depth into which its roots have struck into the soil of pablic confidence and favor.

Some thirty odd years ago, Albert Wober, a young German musician and journeyman planomaker-for he was both, with but little more capital than his own practical experlence, tireless industry and indemitable pluck-started in business for himself in this city of New York.

How he struggled and fought, how he labored by night as well as by day, how he built up a great business, guined the good will of the press and musical profession, and finally compelled the admiration even of his suemics and competitors is mutter of history

and is known to us all. But the fight which had never broken his indomitable spirit, proved too much for the weakened frame that contained it; and come four years ago, just as he was about to reap the fruits of his long years of tell he sickened and died, a victim to the terrible pressure and strain which a successful career entails on the ploneers in the industries of this New World.

He left behind him a widow, two daughters and a son barely out of his teens. Upon tuis boy there then devolved at one stroke all the tremendous responsibilities, carer and auxieties of a concern which involved a million of capital and over a million of business a

It was a terrible position for so young a man. Even his most intimate friends, even these who sympathized with him desply and sla-cerely, trembled for the consequences. The enemies of the house, and there were

many, asserted that the great popularity it had enjoyed rested on the pessonality of the head of the house; that, he being gone, there was practically nothing left, and predicted the speedy downfall of the house, and in order that their prophecy might be failfiled left no stone unturned and lost no opportunity to embarrass and hamper the concern by exerclaing a fiendish ingenuity in the concection and spreading of false rumors and sensational stories concerning it. It was under such auspices that young Albert Weber entered on his business life, and it has been under such conditions that, utterly inexperienced in the ways of the world, he has had to fight and struggle as best he could. And be it understood turthermore that the Lusiness being left under his father's will in the form of un estate, he has found bimself in a position where he had an absolute responsibility while tied down by all the paraphernalia of the law, and hampered by the good-natured, easy-going incompetence of those who were associated with him

under the law.
In spite of all these detrimental and adverse influences the business steadily grew in volume and in prosperity. As in the days of his father, none but the best artisans were employed and the highest wages of any plano house in the world confinted to be paid. And as a result of this great care in its construction the Weber planes stand to-day without a rival in the world.

It there be those who are disposed to cavil or doubt my statements I will appeal to all those who have done business with the firm since Albert Weber died. Has not this boy been the life, the very

soul of the whole concern? Has he not selected and bought the raw material, superintended and run' the factory, sold the planes, controlled the credits to dealers and managed all the finances?

There can be but one answer to this question. One unanimous 'Yes!" Now, therefore, this being so I do main-

tain that whatever be the shortcomings, the mistakes, nay, the follies of this boy, he who would make his row barder to hos than it lecks not merely all sense of justice, of honbut is a coward of that cold blooded type that scriple not to wreak on the stripling son the vengesnos their hate had failed to execute on his father.

With the newspaper reports, articles and interviews that have recently appeared on the house of Weber, and specially on young Albert, my readers are, no doubt, by this time, perfectly familiar. Out of a purely private business transaction with an unscrupulous adventurer named Giro, a newspaper sensation was concorted which was made the means not only of presenting Albert Weber to the public as a young man devoid of all sense of honor and responsibility, but later on this sensation was enlarged, thanks to the quacrup. ulous rivalry of competitors, to include a detainment of the object desired—the overthrow

lines gave effect to bogus interviews and the ingenuity of reperturial scamps was taxed to the utmost. "Young Weber and his doings" were the sensation of the hour and marked. copies of those papers which contained the largest quantity of ribaldry were circulated to the extent of thousands by rivals envious of a prosperity they had striven in valu to attain for themselves. Tongues were loosened and the wildest, most reckless rumors floated through the town. The result of this can easily be imagined. On Tuesday, June 12th, young Albert Websr found himself called upon to meet a sudden and unexpected run upon his house. He never flinched but propared to mest it. Onring the eight days from Monday, June 11, to Tuesday, June 19, the firm paid out nearly one, hundred thousand

But there is another side to this picture. If there were those who, impelled by the temporary scare, hesitated not to take advantage of the firm, there were also those who hastened to come forward not merely with words but with practical deeds of sympathy and good will; and it is no exaggeration to say that had the run been four times as great as it was it would have been just as successfully

As soon as the first rush was over young Albert published a card over his own signature which did much to restore confidence. I quote it here in full:

A CABO FROM ALBERT WEBER.

TO THE PUBLIC: During the last few days the leading New York Callies, and later the press of the country, have contained a newspaper sensation which has been manufactured by certain interested parties out of a transaction which arose from a mining speculation into which I had entered.

Certain of the reports are highly colored. while others were evidently inspired by a bitterly hostile animus. All placed me before the public in a position that was as unfavorable as it was unjust. My private life and business affairs were exposed and overhauled. and I found myself accredited with acts of which my only knowledge was derived through the press; not only was I asserted to be personally inscivent, but every possible etfort was made to discredit and embarrace the firm I represent—a firm that has had an unblemished and most honorable record for the past thirty years, having been founded as far back as 1853. This honorable record I

propose to continue. Except in one or two instances all the state... ments made about me or attributed to be interviews alleged to have been held with me are of ther incorrect or absolutely false. It have not sunk \$40,000 in newspapers, and so fer us theatrical ventures. I never spent a dollar in one either directly or indirectly in my life. It is but night for me to add that so far as the estate of Albert Weber is concorned, it is not only absolutely solvent but was never in a more prosporous condition than it is to day, a fact that even it; competitors have admitted. Bo fir as I am personally concerned I will say this, that whatever obligations I have incurred I intend to ment them all, dollar for dollar, without flinch-ALBERT WERER.

ing. This card explains his position in full and gives a very clear and decided answer to the question as to whether he intends to most his obligations and responsibilities or not.

A word as to the general feeling in the trade. Certain of the leading houses, such as Chickering & Bons, and others, have put themselves on record with expressions of sympathy and confidence in the stability and the solvency of the house. Their sentiments are undoubtedly shared by the great majority of the trade, certainly by all reputable and honorable tirms, and by the American people.

There is, however, another side to this picture. All the journals, social or musical, that are in any way known to be infidenced or controlled by Steinway & Sons have been filled. with the most scarrilous articles and paragraphs which have maligned not only the living but the dead.

This fact needs no comment, nor the expenditure of any eloquence or " fine writing" to bring it right home to every fair minded

person. Now as to the future. For over thirty years the house of Weber has stood, mosting all its liabilities and obligations with the most honcrable promptitude, and earning a deserved reputation for the excellence of the instruments it manufactured and the wonderful enterprise with which the business was carried on.

Such a record is not easily made, nor is such

a record easily overthrown. The solidity of the house is just as much an assured fact as is its continued prosperity. If this were not so its rivals would never have resorted to such desperate means to

overthrow it. The strength, prosperity and usefalness of an individual or of a business, may always be pietty correctly gauged by the amount of opposition it develops .- New York Music Trade.

DOMINION TRADE AND REVENUES. The Canada Gazette contains the following The following is a statement of goods exposted from the Dominion (exclusive of Brit-

Ported Hell and Dominion (caseas:	
ish Columbia) for May:	
Produce of the mine	\$138,922
Other countries	15,479
Produce of the fisherles	313,805
Other countries	2,140
Produce of the forest	1979918
Other countries	91,849
Animals and their produce	1,528,068
Other countries	41875
Agricultural products	2,564,068
Other countries	162,235
Manufactures	7 273,400
Other countries	56,040
Miscellaneous articles	54,634
Other countries	1,910
Total	\$6.885 405
Other countries	374,450

Grand total.....\$7,259,855 The value of the goods entered for consumption in the Dominion and the duty coliected thereon (exclusive of B. C.) during the month of May was:—
Total dutiable goods, value: . \$ 6.994,157 00

Coin and bullion (except U.S. silver coin)..... Free Goods, all other..... 3,037,315 00

Grand total entered for consumption, value..... \$10,040,078 00

The following is the unrevised, statement of Inland Revenue accorded during the Tobacco 237,929 Petroleum 998
Bonded manufactures 2331

Total.....\$624,979

The Distinguished Preinte Dies from the Effects of Injuries Sustained some months ago—the Death Bed Scene—inturounded by Blabops and His Clergy—He Passes Jaway in Feace—Sketch of His Career.

Penadelpena, June 19.—The Bight 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. The best medical skill has all along period he had been incapacitated from atwhich he had heretofore paid close attention. The announcement of the Archbishop's critical condition created a great impression in Roman Catholic circles here today. At the College of St. Charles Borromeo, at Villa Nova, where commencement exercises were being held, the students were called together, when the telegram was read to them stating that the Archbishop could hardly live another twenty-four hours. It was at once resolved to discontinue the festivities, and gloom succeeded the hitherto joyons occasion. Vicar General Walsh, who was at the college, at once hurried to the Episcopal residence, where he was formally made administrator of the diocese by the rapidly fail-ing Archbishop. The last sacrament ing Archbishop. was subsequently administered to the dying prelate, confession was heard, and he was anointed by Father Elcock. Toward evening the Archbishop rallied somewhat, and, expressing a desire to say farewell to the clergymen of the diccese, as many were admitted to his chamber as were in attendance the Episcopal residence. At 11 o'clock tonight the Archbishop is in a very precarious condition. Dr. Gross, who was in stiendance, said there was hardly a possibill y of his recovery. Dr. Gross says his few withdrew their cash. disease is unemia. This is a development of Bright's disease, from Which the Archbishop has long been a sufferer.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—The Archbishop of Philadelphia died last night at ten minutes past eleven o'clock. His bedside was surrounded by bishops waiting to receive the last solemn blessing of the dying prelate.

James Frederick Wood, fifth Bishop and first Archbishop of Philadelphia, was born in that city April 27, 1813. His parents were English and came to this country four years before the birth of the Archbishop. His father about English or Irish affairs, just as some was a merchant and importer, and determined that his son should secure the bast education the schools could afford. Accordingly at an early age James Frederick attendwent to England and entered a grammar school attached to the Church of St. Mary de Orypi, at Gloucester. He remained in Eng-.land five years. In 1827 he went to Cincinnati to take a position in the United States Bank of that city. He entered as a clerk, but gradually rose until he was promoted to be cashier. After serving eight years in this bank he was engaged by the Franklin Bank of Cincinnati, where he served for three years. On April 7, 1836, he embraced the Roman Catholic faith, and was be ptized by the Most Rev. John B. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati, by whom he was confirmed in the same year. He then resigned his position in the tank and went to Rome to study for the priesthood. He spent a few months in the Irish College, of which, at that time, Cardinal Cullen was rector, and then entered the College of the Propaganda. This was in at hy Cardinal of the Sacred Congregation of the Propa-

APPOINTED BISHCP.

"Yand"..

He returned to this country in October the same year, and was appointed assistant rector of the Oathedral 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 Cosciutor Bishop of Philadelphia, with the right of succession. On the 26th of April, 1857, twenty-one years after his reception into the Catholic Church and thirteen years after his ordination to the priesthood, he was consecrated bishop by Archbishop Purcell. He at once went to Philadelphia and entered upon his episcopal duties, taking special charge of the financial affairs of the diocese. Under his administration these flourished, and means were secured for continuing the erection of the cathedral and sustaining other works. Before the comple. gion of the cathedral he erected the present -cathedral chapel and organized the cathedral parish, which is now one of the strongest parishes in Philadelphia. On the death of Bishop Neuman, January 5, 1860, Bishop Wood succeeded to the episcopal title and full administration of the diocese of Philadelphia, and devoted himself with characteristic energy to the additional duties devolving upon him. The Cathedral was dedicated in November, 1864; the Osthedral chapel was en-· larged; many churches were completed and others commenced and additional religious orders introduced The Cathedral Rome for Destitute Orphan Girls was established and other educational institutions were strengthence and enlarged. The Theological Semin. ary of St. Churles Borromeo was also erected and was opened for the reception of ecolesiastical students in September 1871.

He made a number of visits to Rome, and -W.s there as a member of the Coumenical Council, which was convened December 8, 1869. He was also present at the canonization of the Japanese martyrs in 1868, and at the celebration of the eighteen hundredth anniversary of St. Peter and St. Paul, in 1867. He was also present at the opening of the Vatican Council, December 8, 1860, and attended its sessions for several months, until compelled by illness to return home. Before leaving Rome, however, he placed upon record his faith in the dogma of Papal infallibility and his desire for its definition.

INVESTED ARCHBISHOP.

On the 12th 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, in recognition of his learning, plety and zeal. Four months later, June 17, 1875, Archbishop Wood was invested with the pallium or badge of office with the most impressive ceremonies at the Cathedral by Archbishop Bayley of Baltimore, the Primate of the Oatholic Church In the United States.

On Sunday, May 28, 1880, the first Provincial Council of the Boman Catholic Church in Pennsylvannia. was opened at the Cathedral Patiadelphia by Archbishop, Wood in in sent for three letter postego stamps. Address April last year the twenty-fifth antiversary Woslow Dispensary Medical Association, of the elevation of His Grace to the Bithopric Buffalo, N.Y.

was celebrated with proper and imposing ceremonics; in the Cathedra; One of the most remarkable traits of Archibishop Wood's character was the financial capacity. The members of his discess teatly to his sagacity in administering the vast property under his care, which aggregated more than \$12 000 000. Not one collar of debt stands against this estate that cannot be met on demand. Of all the colleges and benevolent institutions which were exceed under the Archbishops care not one is burdened with dect. The Archbishop's experience in ranking, when a young man, has been furned to good account. When he took charge of the affairs of the discess the finances of the Church were in a complicated. finances of the Church were in a complicated condition. Funds and income were small, while the debts were alarmingly large. He been unable to effect a permanent recovery and the condition from this accident, and the suffering of the of each institution and congregation archbishop has been such that for a long in the diocese. Then he set himself energetically to effect reforms and retrenchment. tendance at any of the special ceremonies to One of the most memorable events in his career was the prompt aid given to a savings bank in which the funds of his fellow-churchmen were deposited during a severe financial crisis. A bank located at Chestnut and Third streets, thirty years sgo, was compelled to close its his excessive modesty sions prevented him doors after a stubborn "run" made by from soknowledging that his commondition ago, its depositors. The excitement spread to the savings banks, especially to one in which the funds of many Catholics were deposited. The Archbishop promptly came to the rescue and gave the book such substantial aid that it tided over the dangers of the hour. After that event the Archbishop began to receive

deposits from the Catholics of his diocese, investing the same for them in securities. Many thousand dollars were put knowledge that it succeeded, owing to the into government bonds at the low aid of the two hundred thousand troops which rates during the war which have made their possessors rich. When the hope promoter of revolution abroad—threw into less financial condition of Archbishop Purcell at Cincinnati was made public, Archbishop Wood sent word to all his depositors that they might draw on him at eight for the amounts due them. He further declared that he would thereafter be unable to allow interest to those who did not see fit to withdraw their money. Such was the faith of the depositors that very

A SHAM AMBASSADOR.

FURTHER DETAILS ABOUT ERRING-TON'S DOINGS IN ROME.

Bons, June 22 .- "Who is Mr. Erring-

ton?" According to the answers of Fitz Maurice and Gladstone he is a private citizen coming periodically to Rome on his own husiness, who occasionally visits the Pope, answers questions Americans are received in audience by his Holiness and give him information about American affairs. According to the Times, Mr. Errington, in his personal friendship for ed school in Dock street; afterward he the English Cabinet, may have been of some use to them by acting as the channel through which communications have passed between the British Government and the Vatican concerning the interests of the Catholic subjects of the United Kingdom. Other newspapers, which are not condoned; beget secret sociehowever, blame the British Government for such irregular dealing. They say that Mr. national heroes, but as the law Errington is an efficious agent without diplo-ordains and preaches. There may be Errington is an efficious agent without diplomatic character and without any authority. The following are facts well known to

Mr. Errington here: as though he was the received Ambassador of things, not wisely perhaps, but hotly, that of England to the Holy See. He has regular if it were right for England to harbour and and irregular audiences with the Cardinal protect Mazzini, the known head-centre of a Secretary of State, and he is treated like a secret murder conspiracy in Italy, can it now British Ambassacior. He takes great care be wrong for America to throw her starto give this color to his position in Rome, striped flag over the head of conspirators not and his behavior is that of a regularly ac-1838. After nearly seven years of study, credited Minister. If persons who don't during which he was appointed by the au- know him do not acknowledge this official thorities of the cellege Prefect of Discipline, character, Mr. Errington does not disguise stone ought to have remembered at the meethe was on March 25, 1844, at the age of 31, his chagrin, and he has really taken offence

every one who has watched and has known

it such disregaid. 2. All foreign and Roman families receive him with the honor and respect due to an to condone, whether they succeed or fall, official position. Even among the English Catholic visitors there are many who covet his resition, and who would like to succeed him in his capacity and enjoy his privileges,

especially the pecuniary ones. 3. Mr. Errington visits the Secretary of State not on ordinary days, but on the days | too late for the Prime Minister to learn wiswhich are set spart for foreign representativer.

4. Mr. Errington sends his communications to London through the courier of the English Embassy of the Ogicinal.

5. Mr. Errington is constantly visiting the offices of the Osservatore Romano and of the Monsteur de Rome. He tries to dictate and inspire their articles on Irish affairs, supplies information about Ireland, and slips from newspapers commenting on his mission to Bome, which may have appeared in England under his inspiration and sometimes appear to have been written by him. He has also supplied articles and communications to the liberal press of Rome when he could not succeed in getting his views printed in the or- a tribute to the profound and tender humanity

gars of the Vatican. 6. It was by his machinations that he se, that the general was in the habit of years cored from Cardinal Simeons, Present of the attending at what was termed a commemor Propaganda, the circular note to the Irish ation of the martyrs Monti and Toquetti, Bishops twelve days before it was published. Several days before the publication of this document Mr. Errisgion went around saying, by over 100 soldiers, and also of his having, "It is high time that the Pope should choose when dictator at Naples, decreed the erection It is high time that the Pope should choose between Croke and McCabe, and I have pre- of a statue to the memory of Milano, a children, under the direction of the Congrevailed on him to give it to Croke and the Parnellites.

7. Mr. Errington bossis a great deal about his power over ecclesiastical affairs, and he has affirmed openly that all matters concerning the nomination of new Bishops and ecolesiastical dignitaries in England and Ireland are almost entirely in his hands.

In the face of these facts, it is impossible not to conclude that either Mr. Errington assumes a power and an influence to which he has no right, and that he is a political humbug, or that he really has such influence and such position, and that the assertions of Gladstone and Lord Granville are untrue. Errington, however, is not in the best of odor at the Vatican. He and Mr. Schlozer have been watched closely, and have been found very smart in double dealing. The German Ambassador, with his everlasting smile stereotyped on his curled lips, as is LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER in the following well known, supplies the acti-Vatican writer of the Jewish Rassegna the latest information on Pruzeian affairs. Even before the letters sent from Berlin have reached Rome, or those from Rome have reached Berlin, their substance is known to the editor of that journal. Mr. Errington gives the same writer information which is used to intimidate the Vatican or to mislead public opinion.

STARTLING DEBILITY

dred affections, are common results of youthful follies and 'pernicious practices, pursued in solitude. Means of unfalling and perfect cure are suggested in large illustrated treatise, 148 WA

The Praises of the Italian Filibuster Sungaby the English Premier

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

A singular meeting war held at Stafford House, London, to present to the Duke of Sutherland a tablet in commemoration of Garlbaldi's visit to England in 1864, and to glority the successful results of a secret con piracy and of an armed rebellion. The Duke of Sutherland, in addressing the Italian Committee. In praise of a successful revolution, stated with great truth that "Mr. Gladstone prepared the way for Garlbaid's glorious achievements in Italy "Mr. Gladstone acknowledged the impeaciment without blushing, and pleaded guilty, at any rate, to a profound interest and affection for that country. Mr. Gladstone is too modest on the point from acknowledging that his cosmopolitan love of liberty, and his "anti-Vaticanism" which especially when he is out of office, breaks out like a rash over his political complexion-led him to take a foremost part in preparing the way for the outbreak of a revolution in States with which England was on terms of smity.

Into the merits of the Bevolution in Italy we need not now enter; it is sufficient to ac-Italy. Had it falled, however; had Mazzini, the arch-conspirator, the head of the "con-spiracy to murder" society, not found an asylum in England; had Gallenzo, with his lavis-lazuli hilted dagger, commissioned to murder the King, Charles Albert, not escaped the gallows; had Garibaldi with his armed filibusters, and his foreign legion, equipped by English gold, and armed with English rifles, been caught, red-handed, in open revolt against constituted authority, and executed for his crime and for his deeds of blood, mr. Gladstone, we may be sure, would not to-day have met a committee of revolutionary Italians, and glorified the crime of rebellion and the criminal who had paid the forfeit of his life to the outreged laws of his country. How true it is, as Mr. Gladstone's conduct shows, that nothing in an unprincipled world succeeds like success t A successful reballion condones the secret society that plots in the dark and stabs in the back, and converts the red-handed conspirator

Nationalism is a powerful instinct in the human breast. It lives today as well as yesterday; it is not limited to one fair region of the world: it may be found at home as well as abroad. A Nationalist Party may fell as well as succeed. It may, in human weakness and from human passion, commit crimes ties, whose members are treated not as enthusisstic politicians at this moment in Europe or in America as ardent now for the cause of Irish nationality as Mr. Gladstone was on behalf of Italian nationality a few 1. Mr. Errington speaks and acts in Rome years ago. And they argue before the event more guilty than Mazzini?

into a hero.

The lesson which wise statesmen in England ought to learn, and which Mr. Glad ing at Stafford House, is never to support by their moral influence the plots of secret societies or deeds of violence and crime; never acts of illegal violence in any cause either abroad or at home. In his old age Mr. Gladstone still shows himself to be as heated and passionste a politician as when, in his flery youth, he hounded on Garibaldi in his illegal acts of violence and bloodshed. Is it dom and prudence from the calm and lofty and impartial conduct of the Sovereign Pontiff, who condemns in Ireland as well as in Italy the plottings of secret recleties, and declares, in words of true wisdom, that: "It is wicked to jurther any cause, no matter how just, by illegal means"?

Mr. Henry Bellingham, M.P., gave notice. that he would, in the House of Commons, yesterday, ask the Prime Minister "if it be a fact, as reported in the Observer of Sunday, June 3rd, that he took a leading part in what that paper styles a Garibaldi celebration, and used language of a highly laudatory des cription regarding that chief of the Italian revolution; whether, when paying so elequent of the late General Garlbaldi, he was award that the general was in the habit of yearly men who had been executed for blowing up the Serectori barracks at Rome when occupied soldier who had been executed for an attempt on the life of the late King of Naples; whether he considers praise of Italian revolutionary leaders consistent with his action towards Arabi Pasha in Egypt and the Land League party in Ireland, and if he could show why political tactice that include murder and arson are praiseworthy in Italy while they should be deemed by him worthy of coercion acts in Ireland; and whether he is, therefore, prepared to adopt a new line of policy in that country." By the rules of the House the hon. member was unable to place the question on the paper; and he could not, therefore, ask lt .- Liverpool Times.

A LADY'S ENDORSEMENT.

Madame E, the acknowledged leader of the most refined and fashionable society in the city of New York, speaks of MURBAY & highly complimentary manner, viz: "It has a fragrance as fresh as the odor from blooming flowers, and imparts to the bath a delightful buoyancy. I use it on the toilet table and the handkerchief, to the exclusion of all other perfumes.

LAND AGITATION IN SCOTLAND.

The first annual meeting of the Highland both Nervous and General, Lack of Self-confidence and Will Power, Impaired the object of Which is to effect such Memory, Despondency, Weak Back, and kin-changes in the Laud Laws as will secure fair rente, durability of tenure, and compensation for improvements, with such an apportion of the people throughout the Highlands, and day in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon street. | gold ; the nodue is encrusted with amothysts, Mr. Macfarlane, M.P., precided, and was ac-

The Chairman said the first intimation he did him the honor of electing him President. (Cheers.) When he first brought forward the question he was charged at least with exaggeration. It was said that there were no grievances, and the Lord-Advocate committed himself to the statement that the popu. lation had not diminished, but increased. Lord Napler seemed to be taking a very determined stand on the part of the people. (Hear, hear.) The first resolution would be moved by their great friend and apostle of

the Highlanders, Professor Blackie. (Cheers.) Professor Blackle, who was heartly cheered said that one of the bighest honors that he had received in a long life, in which he had enjoyed a considerable amount of prosperity and happiness-more happiness than most people because he never grumbled-(laughter)—the highest honor that he had received was to be called on to address Londoners on this subject. (Cheers.) He never knew of a great gospel that was not abused at its inception by all the learned and titled people. [Hear, hear.] He had resigned. the Greek Chair in order that he might do something better and he thought he wasdoing something better now. The Land Laws were so very bad that the only wonder was that all landlords were not worse tyrants than they were. He did not know a man with a finer sense of Luman justice than Mr. Gladstone-(cheers)—and he was perfectly sure that if they kept together and stated their case as the evidence in this Commission would enable them to state it, and roared-(laughter) —and roared, and roared again, let them depend on it, they would gain their case. (Cheers.) He concluded by moving—

"That this meeting regrets the continued enforcement of unjust laws, under which Highland landlords have been able to depopulate large tracts of country for sporting and other purposes and to remove the people capriciously from the more fertile to insufficient patches of barren soil, and this meeting urgently calls upon the Government to take steps for their repeal."

Mr. Dick Peddie seconded the motion.

Mr. M'Clymont moved the second resolution : "That this meeting, while regretful that a Royal Commission has been appointed to inquire into the condition of the crofters, regrets that no representative of this class has been selected to act on the Commission; but this meeting earnestly urges the people to take full advantage of the opportunity by fearlessly tendering evidence as to the grievances and the reforms they consider necessary to promote their welfare."

Professor Robertson seconded the resolution.

Dr. G. D. Clark moved, and Mr. J. L. Toynes seconded, and it was unanimously agreed :-

"That this meeting declares that no alteration in the land laws can give permanent satisfaction which will not provide for the Highland people a durable footing on the soil of their native land, and this meeting urges upon all who are interested in the prosperity of the country to agitate zealously for this reform until it is accomplished.".

A vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Dr. R. M. McDonald and seconded by Mr. Morrison Davidson, brought the meeting

morning at High Mass which was sung by Fr. McCarthy, the choir of St. Francois Xavier's rendered in happy etyle for the first time the calebrated Messe Bordelaiss, the leading part being creditably sustained by Mrs. Shields. It is a modified Gregorian and a favorite of Father McCarthy's. In the evening the same choir opened the services with Lambillotte's Quid retribuam. Father O'Loughlin then presched a sermon on the "Dignity of the Priesthood." Solemn Benediction then followed. One of its attractions was the execution of Zingarelli's Laudate by the pupils of the Convent schools. Great credit is due Miss Caroline Branniff for her excellent interpretation of the lengthy solo, which she sang with much feeling and spirit.
The Te Deum closed the religious portion of the day's solemnities. The committee consisting of gentlemen of the congregation, then proceeded to the alter, where Mr. John Murray read a congragulatory address, to which Father McCarthy replied in sultable terms. The address was most artisticallie illuminated and engrossed, and was handsomely bound in red morocco, the work of at water is in good condition. The preliminary Toronto firm. The presentation was them heats will be rowed this morning, and the made to the rev. gentleman of a chaice and igreat scull race at 4.30 pm. set of breviaries. The chalice is of me

set in brilliants. The braylaries (Ajvoisio) are from the well known house of Rustet & Co., New York and Unclinati, publishers to this. had received; that he had done any good! Holiness; ared solidy bound the Bussian however, small; for his fellow/countrymen leather, and finterleaved, with colored; and was, when he began to be abused by some of the Scotch papers. (Hear, hear, and laughter) The next was when this association the commemoration of this silver jublice. with its harmonious proceedings constitutes one more link in the long chain of affection and esteem which unites the Catholics of Brockville to their worthy pastor

THE BOHEMIAN SAINT

CELEBRATING, THE 500TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARTYRDOM OF ET. JOHN NEPOMUK.

PRAGUE, May 19 .- The legend of St. John Nepomuk is, I believe, generally known. This saint was born in 1330 in a little village in Bohemia, and became confessor to Queen Johanna, the wife of Wenceslas IV. Because he would not disclose what she had confessed he was n maltreated by the King, and finally drowned in the Moldava in 1383. There is no historical evidence to support this legend Historians know that in 1393 a John of Pomuk was drowned by the King, and they know that this John was enything but saintly. But it is certain that the Bohemian people early began to believe in the martyrdom of St. John, whose public worship greatly increased after canonization in 1729. The Pilgrimage of St. John Nepomuk is very interesting. There is hardly another large city in the civilized world where this mediaval institution is still preserved. It is no longer a religious, but a national testival.

This year 60,000 strangers visited Prague, to a great extent peasants from Bohemia,

Moravia, Silesia and northern Hungary. The feetival begins with fireworks on the Schutzen Island the evening before the 16th. On the 16th High Mass is conducted by the Archbishop in the Cathedral at the tomb of St. John. This is of solid silver, weighing 3,700 pounds. The peasants are quite beside themselves when the Archbishop drives up in an enormous old-fashioned coach, said to be three hundred years old. In the church the crowd passes in and out during the Mass without a particle of reverence, excepting in the case of a very few old women and still fewer old men, who pray fervently. Several Slovaks struck me parti-cularly. They were very devout in the church as well as before the statue of the Saint, which is one of the thirty on the venerable Charles Bridge. A striking group in the church was formed by a number of lame old women with their crutches, lying, and sitting before an altar, almost transported in expactation of a miraculous bealing. There is also a great crush at the dungeon where the Saint is said to have been incarcerated.

The visitors are in the habit of inspecting the royal palace, where they have expounded to them a great deal of their, n tional history. There is no doubt that these pilgrimages have contributed much to keeping alive the national spirit, especially during the sad period of political oppression when the Bohemians never ceased to consider Prague the ospital

of their kingdom. The scenes in the streets are characteristic. We see the usual booths, many of them containing pictures and statues of St. John in all sizes for sale. In one street the walls of many houses are hung with secular pictures, also for sale, and in a corner stands a little girl singing and offering songs, the subjects of which this year mostly relate to the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The songs are dedicated "to the youths and maiders,"

THE FOLLOWING SPEARS FOR ITSELF
THE FOLLOWING SPEARS FOR ITSEL

THE PULLMAN BEGATTA HAN: AN WINS THE FIRST HEAT.

[Special to THE POST,] POLLMAN, Ill., June 22 .- Hanlar, McKay Lee, Perker and Briefand started in the first heat. Hanlan took the lead. At the first mile Lee led slightly, Hanlan second: Hanian turned the mile and half buoy first, and won easily in 22:19; Parker second, McKay third, Briefand in rear, J. Will Elling

Riley, Teemer, Kennedy Hosmer and Plaisted started in the 2nd heat; Hosmer won after a sharp contest in 23 16; Toumer 20d, Biley 3rd; Plaisted 4th; Kennedy dirtanced.

Hamm, Welsberger, Elliott and Olayton competed in the third heats. Olayton steared badly, and, after taking Elliott's water, crowded into Weisberger and Hamm's. Weisberger was delayed a minute, and abandoned the race Elliott did likewise." Gaudout won in 23 29; Hamm 2nd; Clayton 31. PULLMAN, 111, June 22 - Five thousand

people are here to witness the boat races. The great scull race at 4 30 pm.

remitted to the National League His mis. "Over 25,000,000 of Raddook are annually ston, he adds, is only half done." to red" for sale in England. and the foot ornamented with a sliver cross | ston, he adds, is only half done.



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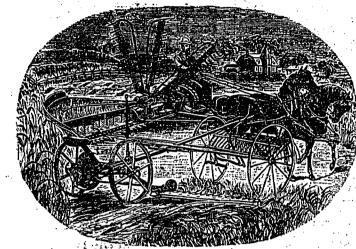
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DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, No. 924. I ame Bermine Lamoureux, wife of Jean Ba-tiste Lefebyre, farmer, of the Parish of Laprairie, in the District of Montreal, and duly authorized to ester en justice, Pisintiff, vs. the said Jean Baptiste Lefebyre, Defendant. An action for separatir nasto property has been this day instituted in this cause.

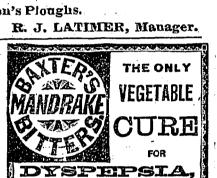
Montreal, May 20th, 1833. ROBIDOUX & FORTIN. 435 Attorney's for Piaintiff.



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

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.

Loss of Appetite,



mesara, Editors -The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman, as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady tants, to help her answer the large correspo which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

. On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhess, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakdestroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves meanness of the stemach. It cures Bleating, Headaches, Kervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Dopression and Indigestion. That feeling a searing down, causing pain, weights and bearanche, is always permanently queed by the use. It will not all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law

that governs the female system.

It costs only \$1. per bottle or six for \$5., and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply.

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the best in the world for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and blds fair to equal the Compound in its popularity. All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole

A LIGHTNING BICYCLE RIDE.

From the National Republican.

Bown a Mountain Grade which Fell Three Hundred Feet to the Mile

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. From the works op to the mines there was a broad, hard, smooth road, used for carting ore down from the mines and hauling supplies up. The average grade down the mountain was 300 feet to the mile; in some places it was steep-

er, and at intervals almost level. By constant practice I managed at last to ride my 52-inch University roadster up the whole slope to 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 rigot out my bloycle, explaining that I could digo swifter than a horse down the slope. In

a few minutes I had on my suit and was off. The night air was clear and crisp; the moon, except in a few curves, shone directly into the guloh, lighting up the road. Leaning well back, with my legs over the handles and a firm finger on the brake, I allowed the wheel to glide down the first long slope at a speed which I never dared to venture before. Finding the motion safe, I allowed the ma-chine to run taster and still faster. Over the first level I shot like an arrow. Down the next slope I seemed to glide with the rushing Then I turned a curve and ran into the shadow of the mountains, upon the next level. Knowing every inch of the road, however, I did not slacken my speed, except

very slightly. As I flow over the top of the next slope, s steep plunge of nearly half a mile, another curve completely shut out the moon, making the road almost as dark as a pocket. Here I put down the brake hard, and checked my speed materially. Still I knew the road so well that I had no fear. But just as I was on the steepest plunge of the slope-

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

The brake had broken short off at the el-

There was nothing to check the machine, which was running away with me, with over five miles of mountain grade before me, and the coance of meeting a team at any moment in the dark. I might have leaped backward off the machine at the instant of the break, but five seconds afterwards it was too late. To attempt to dismount would be certain death. There was nothing to do but stick to the saddle and take my chances.

When the accident happened to the brake was just entering a dark curve in the shadow of the mountain. The wall on my right appeared a dark, almost invisible brows, while the chasm on my left was of an inky blackness. As I rounded the hollow of the curve I could see the moonlight far ahead on the point of the elbow which I must turn where the road was channelled into the wall. As I approached it I had the sense and nerve to run on the outer side of the road, close to the edge of the canyon, thus giving myself as broad a turn as possible. I found by the track of the wheel afterward that at the sharpest turn I had actually ridden within three inches of the extreme edge for several rods, where, if I had been going at a less fearful speed, the wheel would certainly have alipped over the edge and carried me down a fall of 1 000 feet.

Safely past this, the worst point, the remaining curves were easy. Thus far there bad been no time to think. My actions were more instinctive than reasoning. My mind was a wild, confused whirl of sensations and fears.

But now as I shot down the last steep incline, suddenly I experienced a terrible mental shock. It was caused by hearing the tinkle of a bell far below, and seeing the spark of a lantern such as the mine teamsters carry in front of their wagons. There was a team, perhaps a train of teams coming up the road! In a few seconds I should be near them. The shock made me think, and that clearly. If the teamster was walking beside his team he would be on the inside, next to the mountain wall, and the team would be in the middle of the road. If he was riding the team would be kept near the mountain wall and at a safe distance from the outer edge of the track. Either way my best chance was to pass on the outside. As I approached, therefore, I ran close to the outside edge of the track, and flaw by in safety, hearing the te-mater shout as Ldid so. Here it was lucky that I was going at such speed, for the teameter sew the red light of my lantern when I was nearly a mile distant and, recognizing it, he started his team toward the outer edge of the road, so as to give me the safest passage on the inside; but I passed him before the team could be driven over, otherwise I should have surely run into

them. And now the wheel ran along the level to the bottom of the mountain; still my frightful velocity did not perceptibly diminish. I ran on past the works and into and along the village street. Luckily the street was covered thinly with sand-not enough to make it bad riding but sufficient to gradually stop a coasting wheel. My speed slackened perceptibly. Still I ran nearly through the village and then managed to turn a broad corner and up the slope of a side street, which finally checked my speed so that I ventured to drop my feet cautiously and take the pedals, after



dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after cating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constitution, curing and freventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the atomach, slimilate the liver

HEAD 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.

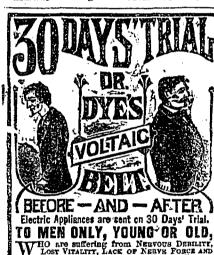
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1 Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

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310,000 COPIES in the U. S. and Canadas. THE 37th EDITION—just out of press; contains (in addition to the vast amount of information, uning in addition to the vastament of the Constitution for the Government of the Connading Founding, Legal Forms in every day use, Statistical and Reference Tables, and hundreds of forms that combine to make a volume absolutely necessary to every one in the Dominion Sold only by subscription. AGENTS Wunted Sold only by subscription. AGENTS Wanted EVERY WHERE. Send stamp for information and terms, and mention this paper. Address of BAIRD & DILLON, Publishers Lakeside Building, Chiengo, III., U.S. Ask may Book Agent for HILL'S MANUAL.



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LOST VITALITY, LACK OF NEUVE FORCE AND
WHOOR, WASTING WEARMESSES, and all those diseases of a Personal Nature resulting from Abyles and OTHER CAUSES. Speedy relief and complete resto-ration of Health, Vigor and Manhood Guaranters. The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Century, Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlettree. Address · VOLTAIG BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

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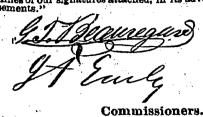
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"TILL WARNED, OR BY
continue to weaken their systems by the use of
the ordinary disagreeable drugs, when the
Orients Fruit Larstive is a greater purifier and
strengthener of the digestive organs. It is prepared by the MEDICAL SPECIALITIES MANUFACTURING CO., MONTREAL Price 256. 51 ti

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly. TO CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000 50

Tickets only 85. Shares in proportion. 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, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with Lonesty, tairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charltable purposes—with a capital of \$1.000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.
By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A.D., 1879. The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State

It never scales or postpones. Its Grand Single Number Brawings the place monthly.

A SPLENDIN OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS G., AT NEW ORLEANS, TU*SDAY, July 10th, 1883-158th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100.000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each Factions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES. CAPITAL PRIZE..... 5 10 20 100 800 500 1000 do do do do do 25 APPROXIMATION PRIZES. Approximation Prizes of \$750 \$6,750 do do 500 4,500 do do 250 2,250

1967 Prizes, amounting to......\$285,500 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 address. Send orders by Express, Registered Letter or Money Order, addressed only to

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lost.

The following described Certificates of Ownership of Shares of the Capital Stock of the National Car Co., of St. Albans, Vermont, all in the name of Duncan Macdonald:

No. 119—May 26th, 1869, 10 shares. No. 319—July 6th, 1871, 4 shares. No. 436—January 10th, 1872, 5 shares. No. 547—January 20th, 1872, 1 share. No. 548—October 25th, 1872, 2 shares.

In all 38 shares. 7 PLACE d'ARMES, Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS TRICT OFEMONTREAL. In the Superior Court. No. 994. Dame Sarah M. Lynd, Plaintiff, vs. Thomas C. Drake. Defendant. The Plaintiff has this dey instituted an action for separation of property of the Defendant, her husband, returnable on the 16th instant.

Montreal, 4th June, 1888.

DOUTRE, JOSEPH & DANDURAND, 435

CONSUMPTION.

nat I will some in this disease, to any sofferer. Dive Ex JABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sofferer. Dive Ex Ireas & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pouri St., N. Y DR. J. L LEPROHON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Belly of Pure Copperated Timor Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARLANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O. 80 G THE TROY MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. Clinton H Meneeley Bell Company,

TROY, N.Y., Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Oldest Workmen. Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Special attention given to Church Bells. Illustrated Oatalogue mailed free.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE

LIS THE-COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

HOUSEHOLD USE

It is a preparation of pure and healthy in-gredients, used for the purpose of raising and shortening, calcusted to do the best work at least possible cost. It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mir readily with flour and retain its virtues for a long period. RETAILED EVERYWEERE. None genuine without the trade mark



'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 singgishness and lack of energy.

A contemporary mentions a case beyond the ordinary coulists. It is that of a young lady who, instead of a pupil, has a professor in her A Young Man writes : "I have used Mack's

Magnetic Medicine and am much pleased with the result." It has cured me after dootors and other medicines had falled. Beeradvestisement in another column. Soldelin. Montreal by Laviolette & Nelson, clicket

Poushkin, the Bussian poet, said Bt. Petersburg, is unsuited for lovers, the nights being too cold in winter and too clear in summer.

Hollowau's Ointment and Pills -Bheumutism and Gout .- These purliying and soothing remedies demand the earnest attention of all persons liable to gout, sciatica, or other paintul effections of the muscles, nerves, or joints. The Ointment should be applied after the affected parts have been patiently tomented with warm water, when the urguent should be diligently rubbed upon the adjacent skin, unless the friction should cause pain. Holloway's Pills should be simultaneously taken to reduce inflammation and to purify the blood. This treatment abates the violence, and lessens the frequency of gout, rhoumatiem, and all spaemodic diseases, which spring from hereditary predisposition, or from any accidental weakness of constitution. This Ointment checks the local remedy. The Pills restore the vital powers.

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

If you are tired taking the large oldfashioned griping 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 provent their becoming deep seated in the system, by using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Forty years' experience in every climate on earth has proved this to be the most reliable remedy for colds, coughs and all lung diseases.

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

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

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

HAYBIVILLE, Onio, Feb. 11, 1880. I am glad to say I have tried Hop Bitters and never took anything that did me as much good. I only took two bottles and I would not take \$100 for the good they did me I recommend them to my patiente, and get the best results from their use.

THE WORD "ELECTRICITY.

O. B. MERGER, M.D.

How the Jealous Makers of an "Ecleo-tric" Oil Endenvoyed to Suppress Briggs Electric Oil.

THE LATTER TRIUMPHANT IN THE

Electricity is recognized as a powerful agent in modern medicine, and the great success which has attended the use of Briggs' Electric Oil has naturally created for it jealous enemies among the makers of medicines alleged to be cures for diseases of a similar nature to those which have been so successfully combatted by Hriggs' Electric Oil. The most prominent and active among these enemies has been Messrs. Northrop & Lyman, of Toronto, manufacturers of a medicine called "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil." These jealous persons sought to prevent us from using the word "electric" on our label, claiming that it was an infringement upon their trade mark, being similar to the word "eclectric" means something, and its used in connection with our oil because the oil is charged with electricity by a powerful battery, as set forth in the sworn evidence of the maker before the court. Both Mestrs. Northrop & Lyman, on cath, deposed that no electricity whatever was put into "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil," and this in the face of the fact that on their labels appears a cut of a bottle, from which a large number of formidable thunderbolts are radiating. The statement is also made that the oil is "combined with electricity." The express of this fraud upon the people was the great result of "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil" were concerned. It amounted to an actual acknowledgment, under oath, by the makers of the oil, that they had been palming off on the public a medicine said to contain electric Oil which did not contain electric Vince oath by the makers of the oil, that they had been palming off on the public a medicine said to contain electric Vince oath by the makers of the word "electric Oil, was charged with electricity, were confirmed in the use of the label bearing the word "electric Oil was charged with electricity, and to day Briggs' Electric Oil stands before the people, its claim to be what it is having been vindicated by the Canadian High Court of Chaucery. COLTEST.

QUERY?

Through Throad and be that a clittle group in the standard of the control of the

(New Fork Times)

Nearly forty years ago a young man, of unusual endowments, began to mould public 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 yes: terday that he contemplated the establishment of a large magazine in this city, the fact was deemed so important that a representative of this paper was commissioned to see him 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, etill greater activity for years to come. He received the inter-; viewer most courteously, and in reply to a question said:

"It is true I have come to New York to es tablish a monthly magazine. I have come here for the same reason that I went to Boston 25 years ago. Then Boston was the best Europe for manuscripts and early editions, and platform in the country from which to speak an immense amount of material was thus acof 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 abidfuture of our country pivots upon our phy- on the Sentences has appeared. The publivoted 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 | pointed to be held in the sixteenth district of ought to conclude with ten years of crganized warfare."

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

"It has come through suffering, which scems the only road to self knowledge. The stomach, heart, kidneys or liver fall into headed the poll on that occasion with 2,587 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 Re-

"Within the last few years discases of the kidneys have greatly multiplied. When I was engaged in practice, thirty-five and forty half the number of votes cast, the election is years ago, serious disease of the kidneys was rare; but now distressingly frequent and

'To what do you attribute this great inexesse of kidney troubles?" To the use of stimulating drinks, adul-

torated food and irregular habits of life." "Dector, have you say confidence in the remady of which we hear so much now-a-Warner's Safe Cure?'"

i believe in the ounce of prevention rather than in a ton of cure." " But have you noticed the remarkable tes-

timontals of Warners's remedy?" "I have, and confess that they have puz aled and setonished me. The commendations of proprietary medicines usually come from unknown persons residing in back counties. 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 thrust such testimony acide may be professional, but it is unmanly. No physician can forget that valuable additions to our Materia Medica have sprung from just such sources. I was of impressed with this cloud of witnesses that I purchased some bottles of Warner's Safe Oure at a neighboring drug store, and analyzed one of them to see if it

contained anything polsonous. Then I took three ci the prescribed doses at once, and found there was nothing injurious in it. 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 when a hundred intelligent and reputable persons unito in the statement that a certain remady has oured 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 si-lo Auring their school life. This institution bename bafors I left it, the largest and most and managed by one person, in our country. I sat down to dinner every day with a family of two hundred reasons. The remarkable resuits of this muscle training among girls, 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 Charning, Dr. Thomas Hoskins, Professor Lennard, and others were among its Society. teachers, and more than four hundred persons -took its ciploma and went out into all parts of the hand to tenan 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 61 bours per day. of literature, and will present the hundred and one questions of hygiene with the simplicity of a child's talk. To this and all sccalled learning will be subordinated. The magazine will be more or less illustrated, and will atrive to reach a high place in the conefidence and hearts of the people. In a few wacks our first number will appear and we

shall fondly hope for it a hearty welcome." Mie lorg experiences of a gentleman who stands without a peer in successfully demonatrating the principles of hygiene; whose beart has always been in sympathy with the afflicted, and whose brain has ever been active in planning for their relief, are to be the windpipe, causing justant sufficiation. given to the public through the pages of a magazine. And it is capsolally significant. and proof positive of a rare merit that a propristary medicine, even with such high standing as Warner's Base Cure is known to have, should be endorsed and recommended national renown as D. Dlo Lewis.

At Utica yesterday thirteen thousand boxes

OATHOLIC NEWS.

P. Causreque, a French Catholic mission-

ary, has puplished a French Grammar in Malagasy.

It is reported that the Pope's protest to President Grevy 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 Bay. Dr. Carr, the learned Vice-President of Maynooth College; for the Bishopric of the united dioceses of Galway, Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora. The Vory Bev. Father, upon whom His Holiness recently conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity, has been voted Dignissimus by the clergy. His Lordship is a native of the archdicesse 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 Bay. 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

cumulated. The reope 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 reing interest of the American people in this cently that the first volume, to be followed by subject. They have come to realize that the three others, of Bonaventura's Commentary sical vitality, and especially upon the vigor cation of the remaining works will be carried of our women. My new magazine will bear on regularly. In appearance, as well as in the title Dio Lawis's Monthly,' and be de- 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 Parls last Sunday. A fortnight previously an election had been ap 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 "indelicate actions," votes, M. Calls, the Catholic candidate, designated as a "Legitimist," came next with 2,309 votes, and M. Thulie, the milk-andsugar Radical, was No. 1 from the bottom with 2299 votes. The French law enacts that if a candidate does not secure an absolute majority-that is to say, one vote over one 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. Passy 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. Calla, who was thus returned at the head of the poll by a mejority of 3036, against 2999 polled for M de Bouteiller. Tais is a crumb of comfort fo, those who look upon the present state of things in France as distressing.

Mgr. Ootton, 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 infitiel text books in the schools, the whole of he aphlic warshin is to be sto ned likawisa This is purely and simply self-defence. The French people have contracted with the Catholic Church to pay its priests certain stipends in return for spiritual services rendered, and what these stipends amount to can te seen from the official schedule, of which we give the subjoined translation :-"There are 31,103 deservants or assistant priests in France. Up to the age of sixty years they receive from the State a salary of from £36 to £40 per annum. From 60 to 70 they get £44, from 70 to 75 they receive L48, 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 allow. ance, called binage, of £8 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 resenting the injustice done to the parochial clergy is likely to be adopted by other French Elshops us well.

SCOTCH NEWS

HEALTH OF LEITH -The number of deaths which occurred in Letth 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 wore illegitimate.

CHARITABLE BIQUESTS. - The late Mrs. Esin. of Craigie, widow of the Ray, John Bain, Logie Pert, 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

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AT ABERDEEN. -The cost to the Aberdeen Town Council of experimimentally lighting a number of streets in the centre of the city for four months with the electric light has been £409. There wers 16 arc lamps, which burned an average

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

GIRL CHOKED BY A SYKET, -A melancholy death from sufficiation took place in Wick on The facts above narrated are indeed most Sunday morning. Isabella Calder and 14, important. It is gratifying to know that the daughter of John Calder, burgh officer, while amusing horself with a younger sister, threw a sweetle 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

DEATH OF SIR JOHN FORTERT .- Sir John Forrest, of Conlston, Bart , died in Eulinburgh, on Tuesday, at the age of 66. He was son of the late Lord Provost Forrest, of Ediaburgh, who obtained a Baronetcy on the occasion of by a man so able, so apputable and of such ed as second Baronet on his father's death for 1870. Sir John was a Commissioner of Sup. ply and Justice of the Peace of Mid-Lothian. He was unmarried, and is succeeded by his of cheese were sold, the range being 1040; to brother William, late captain in 79th Regi104c, the bulk at 104c. Twenty-two thin. ment Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

BILMARMOCK .- THE GIPT OF & COPPER-HOURE | Gas 178; 50 Pacific 64].

BY LADY OSSISSION: The contracts have been fixed for the handsome, coffee house to be gilted to the town by the lady of the manor, Lady Osaington. The total cost will be about £3 (CO; including furnishings, and the building will occupy a site at the bead of John Finnis street. It is to be ready for opening by the 1st January next. The contractors are: —Mason work, Messre Boyd & Forrest; joiner work, Mr. A. Andrew & Son ; plumber work, Messrs. John Bloket & Son ; plaster work, Mr. F. Elder.

EDINBURGE. GRORGE HERIOT'S DAY -The 320th applyeriary of the birth of George Heriot, the founder of Heriot'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. Theresiter the Hospital boys and. the children attending the outdoor schools, numbering about 5,000, sssembled on the green to the north of the institution, where they were briefly addressed by the Lord Provoit. The governors then adjourned to the council room, where they drank from the loving cup to the memory of George Herlot.

THE GLEEDALE CROFTERS -Our Portree correspondent states that several of the Glendale tenants paid their rents to the Rev. Mr. M'Pherson on Saturday last. It is also stated that a considerable part of the disputed hill of Wate stein 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. Maopherson 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 isnee is 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. LOUIS A. LAMBERT. Ingersoll's infidel arguments. It pleases fourth now in press. Clergymen of all denominations are ordering large numbers for distribution amongst their flocks. Price, elegantly bound in cloth, 50 cents; paper, 25 cents. Address, Buffalo Catholic Publication Co., St. Stephen's Hall, Buffalo, N. Y.

A 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 Alexander Sullivan, Bernard Callaghan, Thomas Lynch, Ray. Father Dorney, and Michael Kelley, of Chicago; P. H. Kelly, of St. Panl; Mr. Dawson, or Minne. sota; 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 rethe United States the enclosed resolution for months. time and place for the reception of the resolution. I have the honor to invite you to accompany the executive of the Irish National Lergus for this purpose. The occasion, I used not add, is one which can be made of manity demands that we render it potential and effective.

"ALEXANDER SULLIVAN, President." After hearing the statements of the deligation, the President replied as follows: -The subject you present will receive my careful cousideration. It has already been under consideration by the secretary of State. Correspondence in regard to it has been had with our diplomatic and consular representa tives and an investigation into the facts is now being made by them. It is, of course, proper that this Government should accertain whether any nation with which it holds amicable relations is violeting 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 passengers arriving as immigrants at any part of the United States, and if there should be found any convict, lunatic, idiot or any person un ble to take care of himself without becoming a public charge, they shall report the same in writing to the Collector of suca port, and such person shall not be permitted to land. The investigation will be thorough and erbaustive 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 | Bermuds, 40c to 42c; borax, refined, :43c to fine planes to be found at the storts of the 16c: fartaric sold crystals, 51½ to 52c; N. Y. Plane Company. These instruments cream tertar crystals, 30½ to 31c; cream the calcurated N. Y. Weber, and all those white, 60 per cent, \$2.25 to 2.30; planes and organe are sold at very reasonable sugar of lead, 12½c to 13c; blohromate DIECES.

discount. Send postal card, for large illustrated catalogue, addressed to N. Y. PIANO CO.

St. James street, Montreal, Agents for Weber, Decker & Son, Vose, Hale, Williams, and other Planos. 46 TF

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITHERS OFFICE.
Tuesday, June 26. At New York to-day money loaned on stocks at 22 per cent. Canada Pacific stock was not 80 firm. It sold up to 642 and then dropped to 641. St. Paul Manitoba sold at

In the money marks t loans on stock collaterals can be obtained at 53 to 6 per cent on call and time. Sterifo, exchange was a good deal nominal to day at 1 or round. amounts of 60-day tills, 9 to 1,9% prem. cash, over the pounts, demand, bills 1, premium.

New York, 1 p.m.—Stocks dull and fregular. Am Ez 894; C 8 65; D.& L; 1274; Rrie 364; L'S 110; M.O. 954; N.P. 514; pfd 894; N.Y. O 119; St P.M. & M. 1222; U.P. 934; W.U. 864. COMMERCIAL.

of wholesale merchants, who expect the usual summer dullness shout this time. We are inclined to take a more cheerful view of the crop prospect than some croakers. True; the sesson has been late, and the low lands have suffered from constant and heavy showers of rain, but to make up! for for this, superb weather is now the rule, and a heavy crop of hay, a good crop of fruit and an average crop of grains and roots will bo, gamered

in due course. In Ontatio the grain crop will be large. In many places farmers, when proceeding to plough up fatl wheat and sow the land again discovered they were making a mistake when fall trade is not looked forward to with disbe satisfactory alike to the city wholesaler and the country retail store-keeper. Business changes and failures bave been insignificant since our last, and there is no reason to doubt but that "the country is safe."

during the week, but the fall samples just reosived by the English mail have reminded some large lines of Jane make have been our merchants that it is about time to get disposed of. More of it has been offered at 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 as to tares. Flour.—The following sales some very good, neat patterns which retailers can offer over the counter at 15c to 20c per The latest and most crushing answer to yard. Judging from what we have seen of all; Catholic and Protestant, Jaw and Gentile, goods just received in this city, we state \$4.80 to 4.82\; spring extra \$4.65 to 4.70 are equally delighted with Father Lambert's most unreservedly that it is our candid superfine \$4.15 to 4.25 strong between Candid superfine \$4.15 to 4.25 strong betw terrible extinguishment of the "Modern Vol. opinion that country merchants will best taire." Three editions in three months; the subserve their own interests by delaying their purchasers 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 engars we hear of sales of yellows at 65c to 75 as to quantity, and granulated is fi:mly held ac 8%c to 90 for small lots, and 8%o 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 610 to 7c. In teas the only feature of any importance is the sale of new crop Japan tea at 431c. Coffses are in reference to the treatment of frishmen by steady as last quoted, and spices rule firm. England. The committee is composed of In truit the volume of business is rather limited. Valencia raisins being quoted at 55c to 61c, and currents have changed hands in wholesale quantities at 540. We also hear of a sale of prunes at 61c wholesale.

IRON AND HARDWARE -The iron trade, al-

though most accurately described as quiet, has not been without a fair share of patronage since our last report, round lots of Gartsherrie, Summerlee and Calder having been placed at \$20 50 to 20 75, Coltness being quoted at \$21 75 to 22 00. Eglington and Dalwellingcently held in Philadelphia the executive ton are quoted at \$18 50 to 18 75 ex-ship four Scotch warrants are cabled 47s. The statistical position of the pig iron the purpose of drawing the attention of the market is improving. Bar iron is steady at American Government to the policy of the \$1 90 to 200, but we hear of no large selection. English crown, in first, by law and terce re- Tin plates at firm, I C charcoal at \$5 25 and ducing to poverty large numbers of the Irish I C cokes are \$4.40 to 4.50. Canada plates people, and then compelling them to emigrate, unshilled and unequipped, penniless to foreign lands. The President has appointed Saturday, June, 23, at the White House, as the Saturday, June, 23, at the White House, as the Saturday, June, 23, at the White House, as the Saturday, June, 23, at the White House, as the Saturday, June, 23, at the White House, as the Saturday, June, 23, at the White House, as the Saturday, June, 23, at the White House, as the Saturday, June, 23, at the White House, as the Saturday, June, 23, at the White House, as the Saturday, June, 23, at the White House, as the Saturday, June, 23, at the White House, as the Saturday, June, 23, at the White House, as the Saturday, June, 25, at the White House, as the Saturday, and the Saturday, at the White House, as the Saturday, and the Saturday, at sells at \$1 65 to 1 70 per 63 lb bundles. Cut nalls steady at \$2 85 per keg for 3-inch and upward at 4 months, and 100 per keg off for cash. Window glass keg off for cash. Window glass is easier at \$1.85 to \$1.90 for first cut, the greatest advantage to Ireland, and huin some lines nominal. The lowered prices of new metal has induced consumers to supsly their wants from that source, and old stock is for the time neglected. The change in the United States tariff on the let 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 later we look for better figures. We quote:-Wrought scrap from, No. 1, per ton, \$16 00 to 17 00; cast scrap iron, stove plates, \$14 60 to 15 00; cast scrap iron, machinery, \$16 00 to 17 00. Copper -Bolts, per 1b (nominal), 141c to 15c; scrap, 13c to 14c; composition, lac; heavy brace, lie to like, light brass, 9c to 91c.

Daugs and Chamical .- Optum has deslined to \$4.50 to 4 60, owing to the new crop being a large one. It is claimed that in Ben 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 basiness is passing at the late reduction in values. The English market is still very quiet. Here supplies generally are jull, the importations having been larger since the opening of navigation than for the corresponding period last year. Prices are as follows : -Blearb sods, \$2.40 to 2.70; soda ash, \$1 60 to 1 85; arrowroot, per 1b, 10c to 142; are among the finest in the world, including | tartar, ground, 350 to 380; caustic sods, potash, 11c to 12c; bleaching powder, \$1 75 Country dealers are supplied at the usual to \$2; alum \$1 75 to \$1 99; copperas per 100 lbs \$1 to \$1 10; flour sulpbur per 100 153 \$2 75 to \$3; roll sulphur \$2 40; Epsom salts per 100 lbs \$1 25 to \$1 35; sal rods per 100 lbs 900 to \$1 05; saltpetre per keg \$9 to \$10; sulphate of copper (best) \$5 25 to \$5 75; whiting per 100 lbs 50c to 60c; Port. land coment per bil \$3 25 to \$3 50.

JILE .- No round lots are reported since bur last, and we quote :- Linseed boiled, per imperial gallon, 60c to 643; and raw 5720 to 60c; olive \$1 to 1 10; cod, Newfoundland A, 655 to 6740; Halliax 60c to 6240; Gaspe 6240 to 650; Seel, refined Steam, 6740 to 700; lard extra, \$1.05 to 1.10; do No 1, 950 to \$1; cod liver, \$1 70 to 1 75.

PETROLEUM. -This market drags along n the same quiet groove as reported for several weeks past, the demand being of a very, limited character, with prices quiet all round. At Petrolia refined oll is quoted steady at 1210 to 13c fo.b. We quote:—Petroleum, refined, 15tc to 15tc; on cars in broken lots, 16c to 16 of and in single barrels:17c to:18c.

Over the country, demand bills a standard of the country of the country, market here was quiet a grant.

Thestory market here was quiet a firm.

Business was limited and prices feet firm.

Business was limited and prices feet firm.

Gas was in demand and steady. Only job. ing lotter of the former there is a firmer feeting, and green butchers hides are sold. Skins to family at 150 per pound for No. 1; with salss we not controlled with the country of the

Canada wools are unchanged.

Balt There) has been some sattempt to concentrate stocks, but it is believed they are too bulky. There is a fair movement from first hands in unougly unusually low prices. but the supply is considerably in excess of re-The business of the week has been moderately larger and fully up to the expectations of wiolegale merchants who arrest that was \$2.40.

LEATHER. The market remains quiet, the only sale of any importance being 7,000 sides Nos 1 and 2 B A sole on p t, but, believed to be at a shade under current values. Ship. ments 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 a:ticle. -

The market for provisions is unchanged

and dull. Canada short out mess pork sells at \$22 50 per brl, Western at \$21 50 to they thought the crop was winter killed. The 21 75, and lard at 13c to 134s. Smoked hams brought 140 to 1410, and bacon 130 to 140. trust, but with every confidence that it will 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 : - Oresmery 21c to 22c; l'ownships I9cto21c; and Western 16c to 18c. DRY GOODS.—This trade has been quiet | Cheess—The market remains quiet and with out much change. Offerings are light and 10 to. Some inquiry for fine colored was experlenced, but there is very little of that description here. Prices have an easy tendency. We quote 10c to 10 c. The public cable was 6d lower at 57s. Eggs-With a fair supply to select from buyers move slowly and the market is dull at 160 per doz. Canada eggs in New York are quoted at 18c to 184c. Ashes,-A better demand for pots has arisen, and prices are stronger at \$5 to \$515 were reported:-125 bris superior extra at \$5; 250 bris extra, at 480; and 125 do, at \$4 80; the two latter in the sheds. We quote: Superior extra per bbl \$5 00; extra superfine adian) \$5 15 to 5 25; strong bakers' (American) \$6 25 to 6 75; fine \$3 75 to 3 85; middlings \$3 50 to 3 60; pollards \$3 25 to 3 40 ; Ontario bags (medium) \$2 40 to 2 50 ; do (spring extra) \$230 to 235; 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 971c. Outs are duli at 40c; rye nominal at 70c; barley at 55c to 65c, and corn at 64c in bond. The schooner "T. H. Howe" has been chartered in Onicago to take 21,000 bushels corn to Kingston.

MONTREAL HAY MARKET.

The best timothy was sold at \$11 per 100 bundles. Ohoice 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 13 50 wholesale, and at 650 to 750 per 100 pounds retail. Pressed straw selfs at 40c to 45c per 100 pounds retail as to quality.

MONTREAL HOBSE 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. Kimbal sold one bay herse for \$150, one gray horse for \$135, one bay horse for \$130, one chestnut horse for \$120, and received from Upper Canada two very fine pairs of dapple greys. Mr. Maguire of the College street. market soid on the 18th inst., one brown mere, weight 1,200 lbs, for \$265, one bay pony veighing 1.030 one grev 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 mere, 4 years, for \$150.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

The receipts of shipping cattle were not large. Choice cattle are strongly held with sales up to fic per lb live weight. Mr. James Mothane, M.P.P. was the chief byyer, purchasing over 150 head at from 5/c to 6/c, as to quality. Other sales were made at within that range. Cable advices from Liverpool report the market a shade off at 8d to 8/d. 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/c would be readily paid. The demand was quiet and slow at from 4c to 6c. Calves were firm at from \$3 to 800 each. Lambs were in good demand at \$250 to 400 each. Live hogs sell at 7c to 7/c per lb.

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

from the port of Montreal during the week ended June 23:-Cattle. Sheep. Per Titanla...
 Per
 To
 Caute

 Titanla
 Glasgow
 SW

 Lake Champlain Liverpool
 253

 Ontario
 Liverpool
 253

 F R Lingham
 25

 B uenos Ayrean Glasgow
 513

 Total
 1.46t

 Last week
 2.055

 Total to does
 15,400

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Portage du Fort, 19th June, 1883, 45 3

 $\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{ITH}}$

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MONTREAL