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MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1888.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Specially reported for and taken from THE MONTHFAL DAILY POST.)

Dublin, July 2.—An important statement of DUBLIN, any 2.—an important sestement of the present position of the Irish land question was adobted manimumly at a meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops held last week at the College of Maynoo'h. The Bishops say there College of Maynoo'h. The Bishops say there are pressing gri-vances calling for immediate legal redress. They urse that the "Fundamental demand of agricultural tenants of mental demand of rent is, as it has always in sub-tance been, for the establishment of an impartial public tribunal to adjudicate between landlord and tenants; tenants do not of an important particular to authorizate between landlord and tenants; tenants do not

of an important and tenants; tenants do not between landlord and tenants; tenants do not claim that the amount of rent to be paid should be fixed by them selves; what they object to is that this should us determined by the arbitrary will of the landlord."

"It is unnecessary here to enumerate the special circumstances of the Irish land system, which must be justice of the tenants claim in this matter beyond question. The principle that Irish agricultural tenant's should be protected by a law against the imposition of exercitant rents and against eviction in consequence of non-payment of such rents, has long line been recognized by of such rents, has long since been recognized by Parliament. It is a fundamental principle of the Land Act of 1881 and several subsequent statutes The present claims of the tenante. then, is for a full and eff-clive application of this principle even as regards those classes of agricultural enants on whom the right of having agricultural enants on whom the right of having their reats fixed by modic tribunal has been conferred by acts of Parliament. Obstacles have been allowed by the Legislature to remain, which, in very many cases, practically remier those acts inoperative." The bishops say in conclusion: "We deem it our duty to aid that unless Parliament shall at once apply some restly effective measure for the protection of Irish tennants from oppressive exactions and from arbitrary eviction, con-

protection of trust tennance from oppressive exactions and from arbitrary eviction, consiquences most disastrous no less to public order than tithe safety of the people will almost inevitably ensue." PLOQUET'S DAYS NUMBERED.

LONDON, July 3.—In view of the two recent raveries suffered in the Chamber of Deputies the Floquet ministry have become somewhat precarious in regard to their tenure of office. The whole Frunk press, including even the Ministerial prints, have assumed an attitude of mingled mostility and indifference and have ridently arrived as the conclusion that the days of the present Government are numbered. The of the present Government are numbered. newspapers discuss the quastion whether the cabitet shall as allowed to live until the end of newspapers tractions are supported from office before July 14. To add to the amorpanes to which the ministers are subjected. President Carnot's organ, Lc Siccle, resident protests against Ulq et's projected revolutionary manifesto canquet of 3,000 provincial mayors on the 14th, on the ground that it is no part of the President's duties to preside over party binquets, while, besides, the expense of such an affar ought not to be borne by taxing the believe my party or any combination of parties in or out of the Chamber that would assume the responsibility of bringing about a sume the respon-ibility of bringing about a crisis on the eve of the 14th of July, when all the revolutionary spirits in the country are on the qui vive for any pretext of a riot.

Prince Von Bismar k, in conversation with

several members of the Prussi in Oberhaus, paid a very high tribute to the talents of the young Kaiser. He praised him for the serious view he takes of his tak as the ruler of a great nation, and hand d the zeal, readiness and resolution with which he devotes himself to the lution with which he devotes himself to the affairs of the government. The Chancellor warmly acknowledged the calmuss, judgment and intelligence which Wilhelm has displayed in dealing with foreign matters. He added that in addition to the professions made by Wilhelm II. in his public declarations of his policy, his chief aim will be to maintain peace between Germany and her neighbors. The Kaiser had given, Bismarck stated, private assurances of a similar effect and stated, private assurances of a similar effect and he was confident of the Kaiser's purpose

and ability to carry out his promises.

Lornon, July 4.—The excitement which has been caused by the discovery of the means and oeen caused by the discovery of the means this ployed to prevent the success of the new Panama loan increases every day, and is reaching a high pitch. It has been proven that one syndicate on the Paris bourse sent 500 telegrams to all parts of the world aunouncing the death of de Lesseps, and one of the Paris journals contains a full exposure of the manceuvres which were resorted to by an important financial concern to depress the market value of the shares, and thus frighten off people who intended to become subscribers to the loan. The French Government and police are investigating these charges, and

expect to get at the culprits.

The Popoff affair has completely divided the Bulgarian army. The majority of the officers side with Gen. Popoff and with the Conservative minister who espoused his cause in an-tagonism to the prevalent influence of the Government. The minority, however, are equally fervent in their support of Stambouloff's side of the quarrel. The matter has become an important political dispute and has caused angry dissensions in all quarters. If Gen. Popoff should be reinstated in the army his enemies would be indignant. If he should not be restored to his former position his friends would raise a great outcry in his behalf, and the affair would become outcry in his behalf, and the affair would become dangerous. It would certainly precipitate a cabinet crisis in Bulgaria. The position of Prince Ferdinand is exceedingly difficult, for while he has won the gratitude of the Popoff party by espousing the cause of the General, he has lost ground with Stambouloff's following, and is quite out of favor with the Ministerial party. A strange story is current concerning M. Stambouloff. It is stated that while he was in Phillippopolis he

is stated that while he was in Phillippopolis he received a despatch from Jitomar in Russia ad, "Do not resign; await letter from This message was signed "Techaroff." The telegraph operator divulged the message and it created much surprise, because the man Tenharoff is a notorious Russian agent, who was formerly Bulgarian Minister during the administrations in that country of Generals Skobeloff and Kaulbars. Premier Stambouloff was taxed by his colleagues with having received such a communication from such a man, and admitted having received a despatch. He assert ed, however, that he did not understand its One thing is certain and that is, that the most patriotic and anti-Russian sentiment of the country is arrayed on the side of Gen.

Popoff.
London, July 5 — The libel suit brought by Mr. O'Donnell against the London Times drags that sow length slong, and will continue to do so unless the chief justice rules as irrelevant the bulk of the evidence for the defence, of which there does not seem much prospect at present.

The drafting of plaintiff's statement of his claim gave the widest possible latitude to the lawyers who have charge of the Times interests. Their object is, of curse, purely political, and they are making desperate efforts to be mirch Gladatene and the Irish I-ater-To-day the name of James Carry, the infamous informer, was introduced in the case by the A torney General with somewhat dramatic effect. By a curious coinci i nce letters were received in London to-day from Suth Atrica, in which Charles Daval, showman and journalist, gives an interesting description of the visit he paid Carey's grave. It will be remembered a coroner's inquest was held on the informer's body at Port Elizabeth, and a verdict of "Murder" was returned again, the avenger, O'Donnell. But it was evident that not a man in town mourned over the informer's fate. body was hurriedly interred in the unenclined graveyard on the hillside near the town. Up to that time only colored people and white criminals who had died in jail had been buried there. A miserable, desolate spot it was, in truth, but well fitted to receive the remains of a man who, himself the worst of criminals, had ured others to crime and death and then himself met with a violent end. Carey's grave adjoins that of a nameless Kaffa criminal, and it should have been itself nameless. It was meant to be ro, and would be but for the persistent labor of some unknown hater, who on the plain white teadstone has written in pencil the inscription: "J. Carey, Irish informer" Whenever time or weather obliterates his work the unknown surely returns and carefully re-writes the inscription. Many menths ago an-other and more charitable, but also unknown hand, placed on the grave some bands of fluted iron so arranged as to form a rude cross. Over and over again the cross has neen dismembered and thrown about the graveyard, but the pieces are always collected by unknown, mysterious hauds and again placed on the grave, fashioned into some a-mblance of the emblem of salvation. Latest .- Justice Coleridge has decided that O'Donnell has Lo case against the London Times. THYING TO OUST BISMARCK.

LONDON, July 5.—There is much talk in Ber lin now of an alleged conspicacy to cust Prince Bismarck during the brief reign of Emperor Frederick Frederick, some persons professing to have ascentaned, upon unquestionable authority, that the Chancellor's dismissal was actually signed by the Kaiser, but for some reason with-held and finally destroyed. It is also asserted neld and unally destroyed. It is also asserted that several highly important political papers, belonging to Emperor Frederick's series of State documents, are missing. These, it is asserted, would shed much light upon the true relations existing between the Emperor and the Chancellor, but no theory is advanced to account for their disagramment.

their disappearance. A meeting of Unionist peers is to be held shortly for the purpose of discussing the ques-tion of more extended organization of the Liberal Unionist party, and starting a fund to assist such organization.

LONDON, July 6.—There was great rejoicing

O'Donn-l's action against the Times, and in the House of Commons lobby the Tories and University ist politicians were exuberant in their delight. That they have some cause for satisfaction is admitted alike by Gradstonians and Parnellites. O'Donnell, as Chief Justice Coleridge hinted, for the sake of gratifying his own vanity and had been dead an hour. love for notoriety, brought the action in a manner to play into the hands of the Times result from the decree of lawyers, and enabled the defendants to repeat their vile slanders to the presence of all Eng land, without giving the Irish leaders a fair chance of giving them the lie in the court of justice in which they were uttered. So claringly unjust were O'Donnell's tactics, that Jus-Coleridge was moved to indignation, and publicly administered a scathing re-tuke to O'Donnell and his incompetent legal advisers. It is to be feared the cause of Home Rule will suffer temporarily among British voters by the proceedings of the last few days. No efforts will be spared by the Turies and their Unionist allies to circulate the ibels which Attorney-General Webster, from his safe place in the court, poured forth against the Irish leaders day after day. Choice selections will be printed and scattered broadcast in every constituency. When the Times commenced its re-called revelations millions of copies were distributed gratuitously by the Printose League and other official Tory organ izations. The slanders in their original form were so gross and reckless that the mark was overshot and little effect was produced. But now they have apparently received judicial andorsement, and the delighted Tories are contident that U'Donnell has placed in their hands a weapon which, adroitly wielded, may iffice a mortal wound on the Irish cause. It is not so bad as that, but the Gladstonians are underiably anxious, and are asking why should not Parnell abandon the attitude of proud and scornful reserve he has consistently preserved since the commencement of this miserable business. Your correspondent saw the Irish leader at the House of Commons. He makes dismised and improvement as your was as dignified and impressive as usual. No one would have supposed he was a man whose name has been on every Englishman's tongue all this week in connection with the vitest accusations. He did not see there was any need for him to say anything on the subject. He gave the lie to the Times when they first published the the lie to the Times when they first published the libels and had since ignored them. He had expected to be called as witness in the O'Donnell case and would then of course have repeated and emphasized his denials, but he had not been called and that seemed to Mr. Parnell to end the matter as far as he was concerned. When questioned as to certain specific allegations by the Attorney General, Mr. Parnell said he could not see the wisdom or necessity of denying or even referring to those particular points in the case, but b fore I left him he gave me the impression that he was seriously considerme the impression that he was seriously considering the advisability of changing the actics he has hithered followed and taking some effective

tion in Parliament.

Patrick Egan cables from Omaha to Labouchere: 'Letters produced by the Times in the O'Donnell trial from me to Carey, October, 1881, and letters from Parnell to me are villianous concoctions. No such letters were ever written. O'Donnell can get a score of responsible witnesses familiar with my handwriting.

means to justify himself in the eyes, not of his own countrymen—for that is not needed—but in

those of his Liberal friends in Great Britain.

That action will, I have reason to believe, con-

sist in the first instance of a personal explana-

THE O'DONNELL SUIT VERDICT. LONDON, July 6.—The sudden manner in which the O'Donnell libel suit has come to an end is a matter of astonishment to those who were anticipating rare and startling disclosures were anticipating rare and startling disclosures of the methods and secret business of the Irish National Leagues. Parnell's testimony had been looked forward to with great interest, and numbers are disappointed at the abrupt finals of what was expected to be a long-drawn battle.

Sir R. D. Morier, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, is about to come home. It is ru-

mored that his departure from the Russian capi till is connected with negotiarions between Rus-ela, Germany and England looking to the establishment of a definite status for Bulgaria.

STANLEY'S WHEREABOUTS. The New York Sun this morning will publish editorially comments as follows upon the Al-x andria (Egypt) despatch stating that Z-behr Pasha is the "white pasha" There is no doubt that Z-behr Pashs, the former king of the Soudanese slave dealers, is mistaken in the last batch of letters from Emin Parha. He said that the continued wars between the Kings of Usanda and Unyoro had so unsettled the country that he felt it his duty to remain near Albert Nyanza. He thought Stanley's arrival would end his difficulties, as he Stanley's arrival would end his difficulties, as he would then be so strong that the two fighting chiefs would pay attention to his requests, which they now u-ually ignored. He intended, however, early in November, to risit a friendly chief at Alandu, in the mountains about twenty miles wear of Albert Nyanza. It happens that the Mahui has not hara-ard Ruin Pache at all since, the latter shandarduse porthers part since the latter abandoned the northern part of his province, and it is not at all likely than Emin Pasha has yet had any time or desire to leave the ten stations he still maistains to travel west into Egypt's abandoned province of Bahrelghazel. He also said that he was having much trouble in de-patching news through the country of the beligerent lines, which explains why his letters . 19 six and eight months on the way, though letters from Wadelai have reached the coast in four months.

PURE FORGERIES.

LONDON, July 6 — (Latesta) — Mr. Parnell solemnly pronounced the London Times letters forgeries in the House of Commons to day.

LONDON, July 7.—A painful illustration of
the hardships which necessarily arise now and
then because of the rigid passport regulations enforced by the Berlin government with regard to Aleace and Lorraine, has just occurred at Nancy, and was the subject of much nomment. A maid servant of that city received a despatch from friends at Nagenan, informing her that her mother was seriously ill and wished to see her before she died. The girl immediately prepared for the journey, and her mistress, fore-seing the difficulties that might arise from the strictness with which the passport rule is carried out by the German officers, the girl explained to them the extreme urgency of her errand and showed them the telegrams which she had received. The officials were obdurate, and refused absolutely trailing the proof girl to profused absolutely to allow the poor girl to proceed to her mother's deathbed, even with gendarmes as an escort. They further threa-tened, unless she recrossed the frontier at once tened, unless and recreased the frontier to once voluntarily, that she would be conducted back by German troops. The girl left by the next train for Igney-Avricourt, at which station a brilliant idea occurred to her. Rushing to the telegraph office she telegraphed Her Majesty the Empress of Germany at Potsdam that "An Alsauan girl is summoned to the deathbed of her mother, and is prevented from passing the Alsatan girl is attinuoued to the deathload her mother, and is prevented from passing the frontier, and she beseeches Her Ma, sty to come to her nelp." The girl then immediately too the train again to Deutsch-Avricourt, where, the train again to Deutsch-Avricourt, where by that time, telegraphic instructions from the Empress had evidently been received, for she was permitted to finish her journey. She arrived, however, only to find her mother

It is expected that a sensational law suit will result from the decree of the Synod divorcing King Milan of Servia from Que n Nat lie, as the latter is determined not to submit to the decision. The Servian Minister of War is gone to Weisbaden to officially acquaint Quren Natalie with the fact that a divorce from her has been granted the King, and to bring away the Crown Prince, who has heretofore been with his mother. King Milan has naturally refused to allow the heir to his throne to re main with Queen Natalie and brought up in circles where he will be taught to regard his father as an enemy. It is doubtul whether Queen Natalie will relinquish the cars of her son, and serious complications of a not very dignified character are quite likely to ensue. LONDON, July 9.—The Austrian and Hun-

garian press continue much agitated by the movements of Wilhelm II. and sheir possible consequences, but do no' confess harboring any The newspapers of the Austro-Hungarian empire agree that although certain proposals looking to the final arrangement of the vexing Bulgarian question may be made, and very likely will be made, by Russia in the person of her Cz.r at the approchi g Imperial interview. Such propossils, whatever their precise character, will have no definite result. There is prevailing, confidence that nothing will likely be attempted without the convenience of the convenience. without the concensus of the continental powers, or without due reference to Austria. Diplomatic circles in Vienna do not believe that the Government of St Petersburg will formuthe Government of St. Petersburg will formulate any new propost ions in any circumstances, but confine themselves to old points. It is thought De Giers will simply reiterate has demand for the deposition of Prince Ferdinand, the dissolution of the Bulgarian Sobranje and the appointment of a mixed Russian and Turkish body of commissioners with full powers from the new principles. mis ioners with full powers from the new minis try, and carry on the gove nment in all its de-tails until a new prince shall have been elected. Bulearia, if any were permitted to be named, would be a tool of Russia. This is Russia's old-time policy, and it is not believed for a moment that she will depart from it in any material point under any pressure that may be brought to bear upon her. The utmost concession it is arrested that Russia will noscible concession it is If this were done, of course the next ruler of to bear upon her. The atmost concession it is expected that Russia will possibly grant is that she may consent to the appointment of an interadministrative commission, to which national administrative commission, to which each of the great powers of Europe shall contribute a member. This would interfere a good deal with the main purposes of the Russian party, but would, if other points be granted her, leave her so far in advance of her present position in the Balkans as to be a tremendous step forward.

ANOTHER MIRACLE.

The following communication has been reselved from a trustworty source :-On the 4th there was a pligrimage from the county of Arthabaska of over 1,200 people. There was a boy five years old from Kingsey Falls, who came with his parents. He did not walk for over two years and carried bis little crutch. He left it at the shrine of St. Ann, and came home perfectly cured. He had an abscess on his leg. He was running around the cars as smart as any child of his age coming home. His parents were over-joyed to see their little boy cured. Several people saw him going down, and then saw him running around coming home. To vouch for the same, his father's name is P. Bedard.

"Be moderate in all things," as the boy said to his schoolmaster when whipping him, scent of the pomegranate, and the rich perfume of a dog."

ST. ANN'S PILGRIMAGE.

Fourth Annual Pilgrimage to the Shrine of the Good Ste. Aane de Besupre linder the Direction of the Redemptorist Fathers-A Wonderful Miracle.

Some five hundred ladies and children went down ca. Saturday evening to Ste. Anne de Beaupre on the steamer Canada, on the annual pilgrimage under the auspices of the Rev. Redemptorist Fathers. They returned to the city this morning highly delighted with their trip. The steamer left the Richelieu pier at 5.30 p.m. The St. Ann's Young Ladies' choir sang "Aya Maria Stella" as the boat left the wharf. The trip down was delight. ful, the boat reaching the shrine at six o'clock on Sunday morning. Low Masses were said at 6.30 and 7 s.m. by Rev. Fathers Strabbe and Godts, at which all the pilgrims received Holy Communion. Grand Mass was chocated at 9.30 a.m., when an eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Mallergier, C.S.S R., formerly of St. Ann's church of this city. A programme giving the order of exclass was printed and distributed among the pilgrims.

The pilgrims left Ste. Anne's at 12 o'clock noon, arriving at Quebec at 2 o'clock, and a delay of about 3 hours was made allowing the pilgrims an opportunity staceing some of the principal points of interest in the Ancient Capital.

At 5 o'clock the steamer started from Quebecon the return journey, arriving in Moztreal at 6 30 this morning, every one being delighted with the trip and the many reigious consolutions which it afforded.

A young girl, about 12 years old, residing on Murray street, named Mellio McCarthy, was miraculously cured of hip disease. She had been suffering for about 4 years and was unable to move about except with the aid of crutches. Immediately after mass yesterday she found herself cursd, and left her crutches behind, walking from the church to the boat with as much eras as the best among them. The pilgrims were delighted at this fresh proof of the extraordinary power of of the good Ste. Anne, and fincked around the fortunate girl offering her their congrutulations.

Some of the other pilgrims who were suffering from different ailments expressed themselves as feeling much improved after leaving the church, but the case of Miss McCarthy was the only one that could be authenticated

as miraculously cared.

The St. Aun's young ladies' choir, under the direction of Miss Jonnie Reilly, deserved special commandation for the manner in which they acquitted themselves. Their sloging at the High Mass was very fine and was greatly appreciated by the pilgrims. Thanks are also due to Play. Fathers Strubbe and Godta for their great exertions in organizing this succeseful pilgrimage, and for the untiring maelves to looking after the wants of the pilgrims. The present pilgrimage was one of the most successful ones

> THE BELOVED NAME. BY PHILIP O'NEILL.

There is one name among all other names that must forever stand the first in the Christian salender. So great is the miraculous power, the mysterious virtue, the honied sweetness, the marvelous glory, and the wonderful merit of this name, that the whole world should keep ilence around when it is even mentioned.

L blush to tell it—there are some of my readers who use that beloved name in the form of a curse in low and vulgar conversation. God pity them, for they do not realize the shocking enormity of their crime. When the great debt egainst us had borne us down in ruin and dismay, and we were to be cashout from our inheritance forever; in that distressful moment when living nature was filled with omens of evil and malevolent spirits rioted in malignant joy at our destruction, One came and saved us. Would you know the Saviour's name? Written high you know the Essiour's name? Written high upon the cross on Calvary, where He paid the debt, behold the beloved name. It is Jeaus of Nazareth Ch, whata name is there, my friend! We will cherish this name down deep in the we will cherish one name down deep in the sanctuary of our hearts, where daily we shall of-fer it reverence and love, and holy thoughts and plous adoration. We will never be in the com-pany of reakless men who take that beloved pany of reakless men who take that beloved name in vain—we will bless this name and call upon others to bless it always. The love of St. Paul for this holy name is shown in its repetition in his epistles. The great Apostle was almost a seraph in love; his zealous soul could not tolerate a half-hearted. Christianity; and when from his earnest lips came forth the ringing sentence, "If any man love not the Hord
Jesus Chrit let him be anothema," he spoke as
became a soldier of the cross. It must, indeed,
have been a sublime pleasure to this loving disciple to be beheaded for the sake of Christ. That holy name was like honey on the lips of the chosen Apostole of the gentiles, as it was a there forever burning in his heart. My friends, flame is a mystery in this name, a power, a sweetness that won the heart of the mat St. Paul. There is salvation for us in the holy name, and certain, is produces a subtle and in-terior sense of mysterious influences working by grace within us, leading to higher conditions of Christian life.

Christian life.

By the power of this name, the dead have been restored to life, and the spirits of darkness cast out in every quarter. Would you see a change in your life even in the short space of three months?

Then say with the morning beams, "Blessed

be the sweet name of Jesus," and repeat this many times during the day; and as the evening shadows fall, and the memory of sin arises, say, "My Jesus, mercy." These simple words have more power with God, more virtue for salvation than can be found in the most eloquent sermon of learned length and thundering sound. The utberance of these simple words in a prayerful apirit, with faith, and hope, and love, is greater than prophecy, and is more valued ab we than the most brilliant deeds of heroes. The one is a work of supernatural or nerces. The one is a work of supernatural grace, the other is merely in the natural order. The name of Jesus was brought from heaven by the Archangel Gabriel, and it is the only name that expresses the excess of love He bears us. This name represents an abysa of fondness which is infinite, an ocean of sweetness which will in-

of honey will at last insbriate the soul that calls lovingly upon this miraculous name. Let us often dwell upon this beloved name; let us revel in the graces that it brings; let us enjoy in unuterable rapture this foretaste of Eden; let us say a thousand times a day: "Blessed be the sweet name of Jesus!" sweet name of Jesus !"

WARNING TO SLANDERERS.

A faithful priest lay on his death-bed. He had for many years labored zealously in his parish. Only the pleasure of his Divine Master and the salvation of souls had been his constant aim. But there were those who mis-construed his noble motives since they could not find fault with his conduct. They hated not find fault with his conduct. They hated him, and finally sought his removal or ruin, of course, under pretext of benefitting the parish. Evil minded: men have a way of giving their wicked plans a pious guise. They learn that from their father, the evil spirit. If the devil hates anything, it is a priest that is predent and faithful in his dates towards the aculs entrusted to him. They invented an ugly story about him: This hurt the poor priest so keenly that he lost health by degrees, and finally one day found him ardeath's door. Fearing that their priest might pass out of life, and inally one day found him ardeath's door. Fearing that their priest might pass out of life, and appear at the tribunal of the Esernal Judge, before having obtained his forgiveness, they resolved to ask his pardon. They entered the sick man's room, and humbly and with tearful eyes asked his broveness for having robbed him of his name. "We are very sorry, Father," they pleaded, "for our conduct. We will do all we can to make reparation. Can you forgive us, Father?" "I have already forgiven you," gasped the dying priest. So you will retract and make reparation, will you?" "Yes, Father," they eagerly exclaimed. "Very well," he acswered, "I have but one request to make. Will you do what I ask?" "Surely. Father; whatever you wish we shall do." "Well, then, one of you take this feather pillow: go with it whatever you wish we shall do." "Well, then, one of you take this feather pillow: go with it up into the church steeple, and empty the contents of the pillow out of the window above the roof so that the feathers will be scattered by the wind." Thereupon one of the men took the pillow to the church steeple, and threw the feathers ont of the window. The wind immediately sent them in every threaten, Returning to the sick room he told the dying priest, "Father I have done on you wished." "Father I have done an you wished." That is only the first part of no request," whispered the sufferer, "the second part pertains to both of you; please, now, to gauter all the feathers again, put there in this same follow and place it under my head, then I shall die hand peace." Among of these results the results of the peace. peace. Amased at these words, the men doubted, shill more than before, whether their pastor was insune or not. "But, Father, that is impossible," they remonstrated, "we should peace. is impossible, 'they remonctrated, 'we should have to climb up in every tree and house top; besides the wind has carried the feathers every where, so that they can never be found.' 'That is just what I wented to make you understand," the dying man answered smiling sadly. 'you say you will make every reparation for your slanders. But you cannot. It will be easier tor you to gather those feathers, than it will be for you to restors any mood name. than it will be for you to restore my good name

MONTREAL PRIEST DROWNED.

A very sad accident took place yesterday at St. Hyacinthe. It appears that the Fev. Mr. W. G. Barry, of the Grand Seminary of Montreal, was visiting some friends when they decided to bathe. The rev. gentleman had hardly entered the water when he was seized with a syncops and was drowned under the eyes of his friends. The body was lamsdiately recovered. The Rev. Mr. Barry was well known in this city. The late gentleman was about to be admitted to the price hood. The remains have been forwarded to St. Urbain for interment.

BUDDEN DEATH OF A PRIEST. LONDON, Ont., July 4.—Rev. Father Pendergast died auddenly last night from an affection of the throat, at the early age of 28 years. Father Pendergast was the son of Mr. John Pendergast of this city, and received his early education in London. At the age of ninoteen he went to St. Joseph's

convent. Somerset, Ohio, to complete his studies, and four years ago was ordained a priest. Latterly he has been troubled with his throat, and on May 24th last came home to his parents. He has continued in telerably good health since, and yesterday alternoon was out for a stroll in the garden. In the evening Father Prendergast retired as usua! apparently all right. About 11.30, however, he summoned the household, bid them good bye, and a few minutes afterwards died of strangulation. His funeral will be conducted by the Order of the Dominicans, to which he

belonged.

A CAMADIAN SANCTUARY.- Year after year an ever increasing throng of pilgrims wend their way to she far famed shrine of Saint Anne de Beaupré, Quebec, and there, by their develion and piety, bear testimony to the great love which the French-Canadiaus, as people, bear to the Mother of the Blessed Virgin. In the year 1885, 80,000 pilgrims are estimated to have visited the shrine, and, although we have not the figures before us for last year, we believe the number could not have fallen far short of 100. 000. Of these many came from great distances from the numerous French-Canadian settle ments, with a sprinkling here and there of Eng lish speaking Catholics from Ontario and elsewhere, but the vast majority bailed from the different dioceses in the Province of Quebec. That so few English-speaking Catholics visit the shrine may be due to the very mosgre know. ledge most of our people have of the wonderful miracles God has there been pleased to work, and the innumerable graces He there dirpenses through the intercession of Saint Anne.

Thomas Cromwell and his accompanies in the sing of sacrilege, robbery, ornelly, falsehood, incontinence and perjury, whereby they spoiled and wrecked the monasteries of England, until the indoment of God fell upon them. The the judgment of God fell upon them. The author, he says, has cited Cromwell and his tools to judgment, and out of their own hands they stand convicted of falsehood, injustice, avarice, severility and immoral deeds. The concluding sentence of this powerful criticism is too forcible not to be given in full: "Upon the evidence of such wretches the highest sanctity and noblest intellects of England were blackundate the heart of the true lover with an unspeakable delight. The airs of Paradite, the such men no just man would take even the life

VILLA MARIA CONVENT.

The following is the complete list of prizes and diplomes distributed at the annual com-monoement excercises at Villa Maria convent. Graduating course : The following young ladies

received diplomas :-Miss Flynn, of Brooklyn ; Miss Broderick, Hartford; Miss O'Denshor, Brockville; Miss McLaughlin, Brooklyn; Miss Hodgden, Beston; Miss Sr ffin, Breoklyn; Miss Rooney, Brooklyn; Miss Mattocks, Chicago; Miss Irwin, Montreal; Miss Curran, Montreal; Miss Joseph Miss Jo Miss Logan, Pittsburg, Penn. ; Miss Slaven, New York; Miss Beaulien, Sorel; Miss Fox, Montreal; Miss Leprohon, Montreal; Miss Conolly, Brooklyn; Miss Hernandes, New York; Miss Hynes, Green Island, N.Y.; Miss McLean, West Troy; Miss Egan, Men-treal; Miss Dunn, Montreal; Miss Casault, Quebec; Miss Lombard, Colebrook, N.H. Agold medal for religious instruction, pre-sented by Rev. J. W. Maréchal, Notre Dame de Grace, war awarded to Miss Curran and Fies McLaughlin, A gold medal for mathe-matics, presented by Mr. J. B. A. Mongenais, to Miss L. Hodgdon, A medal for elocution, presented by a friend of education, to Miss Leprohon. A meds! for order and econ, omy to Miss Casault. A gold medal for phonography, presented by Mr. J. J. McElhone, of Washington, D.C., was awarded to Miss Sheldon. The medal offered by His Ex-Miss Sheldon. The medal offered by His Excellency the Covernor-General of the Dominion was awarded to Miss Flynn. A gold medal, "Essais Litteraires," presented by the Hon. P. J. O. Giauveau, was awarded to Miss Beaulieu. A medal presented by His Honer the Lisutenant-Governor of Quebec, for universal history, was awarded to Miss Irwin and Miss Mattocks. A gold medal for literature, presented by J. Logan, M.O., of Hittsburg, was awarded to Miss Broderick. A gold medal for composition, presented by Rov. W. Fitzgerald, was awarded to Miss Rold medal for composition, presented by Rov. W. Fitzgerald, was awarded to Miss Slaven. A gold medal for German conversation, presented by a friend of the institution, was awarded to Miss Griffin. A superb volume, prize for oulinary art, presented by Rev. P. Dowd, St. Patrick's, was awarded to Miss Rooney. A gold medal for domestic economy, presented by Mrs. Ed. Murphy of Montreal, was awarded in Miss. Murphy, of Montreal, was awarded to Miss Noz. A microscope, prize for natural history, presented by Mr. Ed. Murphy, of Montreal, was awarded to Miss Concily. A gold modal, "Comitatis Palma," presented by the Roy. L. Colin, S.S., was awarded to Miss O'Donahoe. A gold lyre for sacred music, presented by the Rev. Mother Superior General, was awarded to Miss Hernandez. The Countres de Beaujeu's gold medal, for proficiency in French conversation, awarded to Miss B. K. Logan.

A BOOTLESS VICTORY.

TAE " TIMES" GAINS NOTHING BY THE C'DONNELL VERDICT.

LONDON, July 3.—The famous, or what promised to be the famous, trial of O'Donnell's libel sain against the Times has ended and no glory ataches to either the plaintiff or the defendant. None of the expected exposures of the National League were made and none of the Nationalists burt in the conflict. Taken allin all, the whole affair was a miserable force and an abortive attempt on the part of the Tinks to make political capital, and to inflica a blow up in the League and especially upon Mr. Parnell. No one who can correctly estimate the trial and its results, for a moment doubts now that O'Donnell and the Times were in collusion, and that the action was brought by mutual agreement by the former for the sake of revenge, which feeling was stimulated, without doubt by Conservative money. By the latter the action was brought that certain admissions might be forced upon Mr. Partail nell on the witness stand which would tend to hurt the Irish party. There is strong suspicion that O'Donnell himself was the author of the letter produced by the Times, and that he, being muccunious, manufactured them for the benefit the newspaper, and brought the libel action in the same manner. O'Donnell, after he left the League in 1884, betame a reporter on various newspapers and got into bad repute, so that for some time he has borne an unwavery reputation. When he went to Paris he was derpised by all the members of the Leaguethere, and could not gain an entrance to any of the Fenian circles of France. To obtain revenge he probably took the course he did. He had in his possession two of Mr. Parnell's letters, the handwriting of which he is thought to have copied more or less successfully. The Times has done little good to the cause it simed at helping and is now the laughing stock of the country. The Nationalists have lost none of their dignity, and had Mr. Parnell been called to the witness stand, which place he was all ready to take, the fraud might have been exposed, and the stigms of double-dealing and contemptible practice fixed more surely upon

MACKENZIE SPEAKS.

SPIES SUBROUNDING EMPRESS VIOTORIA—HIS TREATMENT OF FREDERICK—THE NEW

EMPEROR FAR FROM HEALTHY. Paris, July 9.—Dr. Mackenzie, in an inter-view here, said he was glad to leave Berlin, where his movements were closely watched.
"The Empress Victoria," he said, "was surrounded by spies after the death of the Emperor Frederick. I was confined at Potsdam for soveral hours. The Emperor William's conduct. was odd altogether. I almost think his aural malady has affected his brain. I can say nothing of the late Emperor's memoirs. through the intercession of Saint Anne.

It is untrue that Queen Victoria carried them off. Whoever did will create a sensation when he publishes them. Besides towards the English Reformers. Commenting from leaders of the German Liberal party. towards the English Reformers. Commenting on the late work of Father Gasquet, on "Henry sketching the policy they hoped Emperor VIII. and the English Monasteries," he says the work is a "detailed impeachment of Empress Victoria has not yet come to a decision Thomas Oromwell and his accomplices in the sins of sacrilege, robbery, cruelty, falsehood, inland. She will be obliged to make Germany her nominal residence and will visit Berlin

every year.

BERLIN, July 9.—Emperor William will banques the ambassadors and foreign ministers at Potsdam on Thursday.

A shoemaker, having heard the famous Thomas Fuller repeat some verses on a soolding wife, was so delighted with them as to request a copy. "There is no necessity for that," said Fuller "as you got the original."

[WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

HOUSEHOLD TALKS.

CARE OF INFANTS DURING THE HEATED TERM.

Two Fatal Months - Why are They Fatal - In dolence one of the Vices of the Age-Why do Infants Die in Such Numbers ?-Principal Infantine Disorders During Warm Weather-Concerning the Proper Food for Infants -Sterilised Milk Food.

TWO FATAL MONTHS.

Now that the fervid heats of summer are full upon us, when Juns has gathered up her roses in her leafy robe, and gone, it behooves mothers to see that sultry July and sultrier August do not garner in a more preclous harvest. These months, so fatal to the nursling, are now recognized as such and guarded against in every manner that can be dictated by the promptings of natural affection, nor is the aid of science unsought by parents anxious to protect the helpless lives entrusted to their care. Yet, in spite of tender nurses and ttentive physicians, the statistics of infant mortality makes a fearful showing for these months every year.

And not alone to the early victim, but to

the poor bereft mother is this a time of trouble. Who can estimate, that has not felt It, the unutterable anguish of losing a darling child just as the dawn of intelligence is beginning to lighten in its eyes, and patient affection is rewarded by its first responsive glances. Many a "joyless June" has been spent by mothers in mortal dread of the "worse July" coming, and many as sweet a "wee white rose of all the world" as the one that Gerald Massey has so pathetically sung, and that June in searching through her rose thickets has spared, has wilted under the scorching breath of her successor.

In order, then, to spare lives so precious new to the home circle, and that may be so useful to the world in the future, is it not fitting that every means be thought of beforehand likely to secure the proposed end?

WHY ARE THEY FATAL?

The proper measures to be taken are, fortunately, most simple in their application and easily remembered. They may be said to be familiar to all, and one might suppose from this fact close they would be in universal operation, but the ead truth remains, that in spite of all the advances made by medical science, and in spite of what may be called the strongest passion of which human nature, or, more widely speaking, all animated creation is capable, maternal affection, every year records a heavy death rate among the infant population.

We can only infer from this one of two

things-either culpable negligence on the part of the natural guardians of infancy, or the unfavorableness of existing conditions to the prolongation of infant life.

To believe the first unreservedly would be to malign the purest impulse of our common humanity, and to yield an unqualified assent to the latter would lay us open to the count-less contradictions that would instantly arise in any candid mind.

One of the most unanswerable of these is that as civilization is never stationary in the present day, but ever progressing, and as the in portance of sanitary regulations is corceded on all hands, and as these regulations are often put in operation as soon as formulated, there must be direct amelioration of many things in our surroundings.

INTELLECTUAL INDOLENCE, ONE OF THE VICES OF THE AGE.

The nearest and what seems the most reasonable way of getting at the solution of attention and non-exercise of requisits intelligence, a want which renders futile so much that science has done for us, may often account for the absence of good, practical re-

Intellectual indolence is one of the most prevalent vices of our times, and neutralizes in a great measure whatever of good may be accomplished for mankind by the untiring activity of the master minds of the age.

WHY DO INFANTS DIE IN SUCH NUMBERS?

Yet, it may be urged, even with the very best care both of nurses and physicians, infants die, and in great numbers, every year. Moreover, the mortality is not con-fined to the poorer classes, but extands through all. Indeed, the children of the in spite of the misery and unhealthfulness of their surroundings, often stand a far better chance of recovering from summer complaints than the children of the rich, for one reason, if for no other, that the poor mother nurses are child herself while the rich one too often delegates the task to a hireling.

PRINCIPAL INPANTINE DISEASES DURING WARM WEATHER.

As the principal diseases to which infants are exposed during the warm weather chiefly arise from disturbance of the digestive function, the question of proper food, by which of cearse is meant natural food, becomes one of peramount importance in dealing with this maiter.

CONCERNING THE PROPER FOOD FOR INFANTS. So much has already been said and written on this and kindred subjects, much of which is no doubt familiar enough to those for whee direction it is intended, that a concise rempitulation only of the ordinary precautions in most nurseries may be admissable here.

The food should be natural.

It should be pure. It should be properly administered. The natural food is, of course, the mother's milk, lacking this, that of the most efficient wet nurse that can be procured.

To be pure, it must be supplied from pure source. A constitutional taint will be more readily transferred through the medium of the milk than in any other way. Therefore a woman that is not healthy ought never to perform that office for her children, and the greatest care must be exercised in the selection of a wet nurse, as in the latter course examination by a medical man can be considered and milk, but I'd bin dead years ago if it warn't fur their wursures."—Rew York Evening Telecourse examination by a medical man can alone ensure safety.

Next in putritive power to the mother's milk comes that of the cow, and here it is at The first point of departure from what may be considered strictly natural food that the greatest precaution must be taken as to the

mode of administration.

It must be seen to that the animal that yields the milk is in good condition, well housed and well fed.

STERILIZED MILK FOOD.

The well-known fatal facility with which milk absorbs disease germs and is affected by the poisonous exhalations arising from decomposing vegetable or animal mater, and its ready assimilation of s peculiar odors and flavors of other articles when placed in closet or cupboard may warn ensue to her infant charge if this important natter is overlooked.

The mode of preparation of milk varies according to the condition, healthy or other wise, of the child. In order to prevent milk from souring, also from absorbing germs, it has been recommended by high medical authority to subject milk requiring to be kept for any length of time to the process of sterilization. For travelling purposes and in times of illness, when more than ordinary care has to be taken, milk thus prepared has been found especially valuable.

Not only does the process deprive it of the power of attracting and assimilating germs, but it also enables it to remain sweet for so

long a period as eighteen days.

The process of sterilization is described as only one of prolonged boiling under pres-

In a future article some further points of interest in regard to improved methods of food, clothing and other relative matters will ne touched upon.

be touched upon.

I A Munich physician has invented an apparatus for the sterilising of milk, which bids fair to come into general use, and, as the most satisfactory results have already been obtained with it, it must eventually displace the time-honored practice of simple boiling.

But as most good things carry with them a corresponding disadvantage, it must be owned even by the most ardent advocates of sterilization that what the milk gains in preservative quality by the process, it loses in delicacy of taste and flavor.

THE "MEDICAL RECORD" ON SOXHELT'S AP-PARATUS FOR MILK STERILIZATION. The Medical Record, which gives a resumé

of experiments made with Soxhelt's apparatus, gives the results as obtained by Dr. Caille, and also the conclusions of the latter. One

of these are that:—
"The boiling of milk in the ordinary way
is faulty. All milk for infants' and childrens
use should be boiled in small bottles in a water bath for twenty minutes, when it will keep much longer than if boiled in the ordinary way and the usual length of time.' The placing of milk also in an open dish in an ice box is recommended.

MARIANA,

RECOMPENSE.

We are quite sure That He will give them back-bright, pure and beautiful-

beautiful—
We know He will but keep
Our own and His until we fall asleep.
We know He does not mean
To break the strands reaching between
The Here and There.
He does not mean, though Heaven be fair,
To change the spirits entering there, that they

forget
The eyes upraised and wet,

The lips too still for prayer, The mute despair. He will not take The spirits which He gave, and make The glorified so new

That they are lost to me and you.

I do believe I do believe
They will receive
Us—you and me—and be so glad
To meet us, that when most I would grow sad
I just begin to think about that gladness
And the day
When they shall tell us all about the way
That they have learned to go—
Heaven's pathway show.
My lost, my own and I

Mr 10st, my own and I snall have so much to see together by and by, I do believe that just the same sweet face, But glorified, is waiting in the place Where we shall meet, if only I

Am counted worthy in that by-and-by. I do believe that God will give a sweet sur

prise To tear stained, saddened eyes, And that His Heaven will be Most glad, most tided through with joy for you

As we have suffered most. God never made Spirit for spirit, answering shade for shade, And placed them side by side— So wrought in one, though separate, mystified-

And meant to break The quivering threads between. When we shall wake,

am quite sure, we will be very glad That for a little while we were so sad.

HOW TO PROLONG LIFE.

HARRY HILL, THE OLD SPORT, RECOMMENDS HOT WATER AS A DRINK.

Harry Hill, the Houston street veteran, who is supposed to know more about old-time habits than an encyclopedia, said to a reporter the other day that it did not matter what a man put nto his wonderful stomach if he only ate and

drank it properly.
"I have been asked a thousand times how I managed to eat and drink all night and turn up as fresh as a rose the next day. I have done it managed to eat and drink an inglet and third as a fresh as a rose the next day. I have done it by taking care of myself, I made a close study of myself and watched my constitution as carefully as if I were an invalid with undertakers waiting for him. For the best part of forty years I have apparently lived very irregularly, but I never drank one-tenth what strangers thought I was taking. When my bar keepeer mixed up drinks for my tal le the stuff set out for me was mighty weak and then half the time when I seemed to be pouring it down I was taking only a nip. That hartistic drinkin' his an 'abit that comes second and third nature if you follers it up long enough. While men all around me was guzzling by the quart I drunk less than any one on 'em." To what do you owe your wonderful

health?',
''Ot water that's been biled. 'Ot water is: wonderful thing fur the stomach. I've heard some of the dudes speak of it as a fashionable craze. It used to be said that the 'abit of drinkin' 'ot water originated in Boston among It used to be said that the 'abit of drinkin' ob water originated in Boston among the old lady cranks who had half killed themselves drinkin' tea. I don't know about that, but I do know fur goin' on twenty years I refreshed myself every morning by drinkin' all the 'ot water I could stand. It makes a new man of an old fellow. All the bad effects that bad liquor gets into the system varied like mist afore the morrage sun. It acts as a tonic braces you me norming sun. It acts as a tonic, braces you up and makes you feel like a new man with yer mortgages paid off. With a good sweet stomach you needn't fear nothin' in the shape of ickness. It's better 'n religion and don't cost

"What about milk? You used to serve it in your saloons as coming direct from your farm. "Yer, the boys brought it from my country place at Flushing regularly every morning by boat. And it's a mighty good drink too. Many a man has lived on milk and been a heap better looking than when he gorged in big dingram.

WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

Women who go into business from either choice or necessity, should acquire business habits, adopt business methods and possess themselves of all knowledge of details and general information. There should be no sentiment about it they should expect no immunities from disagreeables on the score of being ladies; their prospect of marriage should have no more effect on their work than it has with that of men. Their dress should suit the requirements of the occupation. In no dress does a girl look neater, prettier or more graceful than that adopted for gymnastics or lawn tennis, both of which give fullest play for all movements. How much better would many working girls look and feel and work in such dresses than in the gaudy, tawdry finery so many of them wear? These the nurse to be careful as to its storage, as should have their business just the same as men serious intestinal disorders are almost sure to do

CHAPTER VII.-Continued. The man addressed as commodore, the same who had been lecturing Godfrey a while before, stood out suddenly from a dark corner. He wore a monstache and goatee, and a hat of a shape much affected then and since by Irish youths of nationalistic tendencies. He spoke with a hidrous New York twans, and used transatlantic idioms of speech, all of which were imitated and handed from one to another about Barrettstown as samples of inestimable humor. Cadogan and Luke Ahearne, and the other young men of their position, did not dis-dain to repeat these gems of speech, mimicked the tones in which they were delivered, copied the Commodore's soft felb hat, and had square toed boots made in the pattern of his. He had been in the Federal army, and held commission, like so many other Irishmen. soldiers of fortune everywhere outside their own country. He had been born and educated in Ireland; the second, the greater mi-fortune if possible of the two, at a time when Catholic education, at first prescribed by the State, gradually falling into the unskilled hands of the Catholics themselves. The Commodore, who was a cousin of Felon's, was educated so as to be fit for nothing. His handwriting was too bad to allow of his going into business, if his ignorance of arithmetic did not of itself suffice to exclude him. It was before the days of Cram and intermediate education schemes, and the poor Commodore fared no bet-ter nor worse than his college—school was not a fine enough term—companions. He landed when about 19 or 20 years of age in New York, fit for nothing too uneducated to be a clerk, unfit to be a tradesman, not strong ecough to dig. After some months knocking about among his compatriots in the slums, he enlisted in company with a large number of Irish of the same condition, and, as soon as the war was over, embraced Fenianism. Though a type of a large class, he was a queer sort of min, genial of manner, fluent and smart, but ignorant and wrong-headed to a degree difficult to compre-hend. He felt all the deficiencies of his own nend. He felt all the denciencies of his own training, and ascribed them characteristically to the English Government and the Penal Laws, just as he did his father's loss of his farm, the bank having seized and sold the lease to recoup themselves for money lent on its security. He was not dishonest, nor was he lazy, neither was he a drunkard: he was unpractical and unreasonable, his habits of thought, which were perfectly childish, had been formed on a wrong system. He had a pretty wide acquaintance with the poetry of the national movement, and, like Ahearne and Cadogan, never objected to drink to the toast of 'Ireland a Nation.' How he lived was a mystry. He wrote an immense number of letters and was reported to be war correspondent of some American Irish paper. He drilled the Fenians of the district, and led a strange nocturnal sort of life; in bed all day, whether as eep or reading national literature or

whether as seep or reading national literature or corresponding with his friends, many of whom belonged to the gentle sex; up and out all night, and never by any chance seen publicly in company with any person in the town. His neighbour, Cadogan, who had accompanied Godfrey Mauleverer, was a typical character also. His mother, Widow Cadogan, kept the post-office of Barrettstown, and had a small account and new agreemy attached thereto. grocery and news-agency attached thereto, in the business of which her only daughter, a quiet girl of twenty two or so, very unlike her brother in all respects, assisted her. Jim had talent; as a boy he was singularly bright, and his mother, who disliked business herself, and of course wished to advance him in the world, had intended to make a doctor of him, a priest skilled in phrenology having assured her that that profession was the one to which the youth was destined by nature. Accordingly, he was sent as soon as, perhaps before, his mother could afford the money, to the diocesan school

of the district, and thence to the Catholic University in Dublin. The dissipation of the metropolis proved too strong for an illballasted temperament, and Jim returned a hopeless drunkard to the little household in Barrettstown, to exercise for many a long day the patience of the two forbearing women whose exertions kept it together. Father Paul had used every possible effort with the untertunate—to no avail. His was indeed a typical case, as

those who are acquainted with the rural middle 'Take them in hand,' echoed the Commodore. in reply to Cadogan; 'why, how many do you think came to drill the other night? Twenty-five out of a roll call of seventy. That is enfive out of a roll call of seventy. That is encouraging, ien't it? Why, who do you think is going to stand that? Look at the way the

American money is coming in. Bet your souls, if I were to write an' let them know the way the drill is shirked here, that would clap a stopper on the subscriptions. Y'ought to be 'shamed o'yourselves.'

'I've been at drill every night I got word.

class can testify.

Tony Devoy had woke up suddenly and caught the last of the returned American's speech. 'And I,' said Quin's shop boy, whose face was

livid from fatigue and want of sleen. 'Oh yes,' said Jim Cadogan, 'those aren't the men who shirk drill. I'ts you, Capel, and you, Luke, and the rest of you feather-bed warriors.

'Whisht,' said Ahearne impatiently. 'I'd
like to see any one pay up as regular as we do.'

This was true enough; it was only the week before that he had, for this laudable purpose, made away with and secretly sold a barrel of

'Money alone won't do, I guess,' observed the Commodore, whose eyes were red from the combined effects of whisky and late hours. '1t is men we want. The time of action is close on, now. Two weeks after Easter we're bound to strike a blow, and make these yer bloodstained tyrants reel in their—their—their—ahem—saddles.'

It was the second time that a date had been Tony Devoy, who remotely guessed the bloodstained tyrants to be connected with the Cromwellian and "98' legends, which formed the chief part of his education, clenched his hand as if it held the pike which was lying ready at home in the thatch of his house. He would have walked up to a cannon's mouth, with perfect confidence in himself and the same pike, had the Commodore or his 'centre' bidden him. He paid his weekly subscription regularly. Fen-lon and the Commodore took charge of the financial department. Tony paid his sixpence cheerfully, although the Indian meal was missed at home. It was his protest against misery and his hard lot, and he made the offering cheer-fully and in good faith. Like the rest, he asked no questions. In the dark—he gave darkly and was content. The ideal which filled his dreams, his 'principality in the air' was his 'principality in the air,' was a social revolution which would enable him to eat bacon constantly, and beef frequently bacon consumity, and beer frequency—the first-named delicacy being only attain able on Christmas days, the second he had tasted twice in his life, and then at the hands of Mrs. Folliot, the wife of the Protestant rector of the parish. A newspaper every day, and one of his children able to read the formula another vision, that have the it for him, was another vision that haunted Tony's dreams. He had a promising boy of an age to go to school, but debarred therefrom by want of clothes. How could a child who was at that moment clad in one leg of an old corduray trousers, fastened mysteriously and inefficiently round his neck by a bit of string, be sent to school to the nuns? The cause, when success ful, would put everything right; the beef and butter, instead of being sent away over the seas to the great enemy, would be kept at home. Poor gaunt Tony! he was so weary that even these completions could not keep him. these comfortable reflections could not keep him awake.

'Then if it's only two weeks off, we must look sharp, said Tom, the shop boy. But we ought to have bayonets, Cadogan! The peelers has always them bayonets-ch, Commodore, are

there none for those new guns?'
'Tisn't the peelers you'll be fighting,' replied the Commodore evasively. Tom had to be satisfied with this, which was no answer. He had confidence, however, in the Commodore. He knew him to be an old soldier, and his own business was to ebey; but the subject recurred to his mind and annoyed him greatly. In after years he always looked upon this omission as

the cause of the failure of the Fenian rebellion.
It was late now. The programme had been fixed, the new members sworn in, a report had been agreed upon to be sent to the head of the district—not by post, as that was dangerous,— a commercial traveller would take charge of it, and pass it on from hand to hand until its des-tination was reacted. The commercial travel-lers were a pertect godsend, and formed a net-work of useful and trustworthy means of com-munication all over the theatre of the rebellion. munication all over the theatre of the rebellion. The district 'centre,' when the cabalistic sheet of blue paper reached his hands, read it and sent it to another, and he in turn sent it to a public house in Dublin, whence in course of time it would find its way to the Castle, to perplex and frighten Her Majesty's dignitaries there.

Fenlon repeated his injunction as to the bar rels filled with guns. Godfrey asked him timidly if he might come and take one.

'If you have a way of hiding it at home, yes,' replied Fenlon yawning, 'why not! only take care no one sees you with it.'

The party dispersed shortly after this. Fen-len emptied the guttering remnant of the home-made tallow candles on to the ground and then stamped out the flame. Godfrey, as he left the yard last of all, saw him enter the dwelling house with the paraffin lamp in one hand and a bundle of loose sheets of paper under his arm. The sole member of the company who remained

behind was the donkey, now nearly invisible among the clouds of topacco smoke. Most of the men took a cross toute over the fields. Jim Cadogan and Godfrey held along together, Godfrey in silence, as excited as at first. He felt the sovereign in his pocket like a sort of sacred trust. The Commodore walked off fast with a couple of Barrettstown mer. There was little love lost between him and Cadogan ; each was furiously jealous of the other, and several times during the evening's meeting there had been sparring between them. ex-federal soldier was some ten years older than Cadogan, which joined to his unquestioned experience, gave him of course the advantage. Cadogan drew Godfrey's arm within his, and made him loiter purposely to allow the rest to

'I hate the sight of that fellow,' said he, 'with his brarging and dictating. I never can make out what he and Langan have so much to do together'—Langan was the national schoolmaster. 'Faith, if Father Paul comes to know where Langan spends his evening he'll be where Langan spends his evenings held Brown the threatening letter to Lees Cassie.'

'Was it?' said Godfrey astonished; 'I thought it came from sae gardener whom

Brown had dismissed.

'Well, that's true enough; but you see

Brown would know the gardener's writing, so he got Langan to do it.' 'And four extra police brought into the place—haven't the people to pay tax for those?' Well, sure isn't it all for the cause? Don't we all have to sacrifice something? Look at yourself, if they took you now with treasonable locuments on you, sure, man, you would be in for ten years' penal servitude at least, and I for

being with you.'
Godfrey only tossed his head.
'Tell me, Cadogan, about young Quin, you knew him in Dublin. What sort of fellow is

Does he belong to us?' 'Pah-George Quin-the meanest creature that ever stood! I would not-not if all this world and the next depended upon it—be as mean as George Quin. Why, would you believe it?—I don't think he ever pail for a drink for any one in his life. No, hell take all he can get. I've met him out night after night with fellows, and I suppose he had twenty times the money any one of us had—and would he stand a drink? Peter Quin will die rich. but his son George will be richer than him still—the closest-fisted creature in this world!

'I suppose he will som be a barrister now. 'Not he! has two years more of it yet. He'll set up in Dublin then, and his ugly sister with him there to get her a professional gentleman for all her money. Well, with all her money and twice as much I would not 'I should like to see Dublin,' said Godfrey

dreamily.

'Bah! I should like to see London—that's the place! Lord! sure it isn't living we are here—vegetating, rotting imbeciles that all of us are. Look at the money that belongs to us carried off out of the country and spent out of it. Look at these priests taking sides with our oppressors.'
'Not Father Paul,' returned Godfrey

promptly.
Well, I didn't mean any offence. But you

know as well as I do he's against us Fenians. Siding with Protestants. Faith, that's a queer sight! The priests ought one and all to have joined us in the beginning. Not that alone, but they have set all the women up against us. My mother and sister are never done whining over me since the Bisho, spoke against the re-They will come round once we succeed

Cadogan, are you going back to Dublin? 'I can't pass. I've given up reading—in fact, I don't mind tell ng you, I pledged the books Ah! where's the good of it? where's the good of anything? Better he born with a millstone round your neck than is oaked down upon by any member of the ascendarcy, and those Trinity College boys. I used to see them at hospital in the mornings. Brown's nephew that was here fishing last year, he's one of them. But just wait! Pack of upstarts! See if we

But just wait: Fack of agents
don't pay them off!'

The chill night air had evidently affected
Checked head—never too strong. 'Look at C.dogan's head—never too strong. 'Look at Folliot below there,—a congregation, of about twenty, and paid eight or nine hundred a year and Father Paul paid nothing—only what he can make out for himself from the people. I'm not saying l'olliot ian't a good fellow, and really good to the poor; but why does he draw all that money and Father Paul having to live on charity? He would not take pay like Folliot, I'm sure : but it is an insult to him and us al the same. Not, indeed, that I believe more in one of them than the other.' The young man made haste to add this diclaimer; he would have been very sorry to be less advanced than the Commodore, who had brought home revolutionary ideas from his

'If you do not work, Cadogan,' said Godfrey, 'it was your own fault. I hate books and I will not study; but I am not going to blame Father Paul for that—Hillo! what's

this? This was Tony Devoy, fast asleep on the ditch side. He had gone on with the van of the party, but all his companions had one by one taken to the fields, preferring to get home by back ways. So he had sat down to wait for Cadogan rather than pursue his road alone. Isn't that an unconscionable fool, to fall asleep that way? said Cadogan. 'We must not

leave him there.'
Godfrey laid hold of the semi-prestrate form, and gave it a shake. 'Devoy, Devoy! wake up come along; we'll see you home.'

Cadogan assisting him, they roused the sleeper, not without difficulty, and got him on

'God bless you,' he muttered, rubbing his eyes. 'I'd have cotched me death surely. Dear, oh dear, and I so close to home, to go fall

asieep dere.

'Molly'll give it to you, Tony,' said Cadogan.
'Hurry along man, now. What made you sit down there at all, and you not knowing who'd find you? Why you might have been robbed easy enough.

'Robbed! Haw, haw. Devoy laughed slowly. 'They'd be clever that would rob me; it would take a fairish at laste to do that.'

How could a fairy do it? saked Godfrey.

'Eb, I dunno; stale me away wid dem, an'
take years of my life. Lard, Mr. Maulever, don't talk of de good people dishour of de night whatever. Whist! look at the dust-cloud whatever. What I look at the dust-cloud coming up. You do'n know but dey's in that I' Godfrey and Jim Cadogan burst out laughing in chorus. 'You may laugh," continue I Devoy; 'it is all very well, but I tell you 'tis thrue, and look there at Dominie Kelly's child thrue, and look there at Dominie Kelly's child the change of the thought of the total control of the c -'twas changed for them so it was. That I know an' I saw, for dey lives de verylhouse next

to my own.

'Tell us that, Tony,' said Jim Cadogan.
'Dat last child Mary Kelly had, it was Logod at all—cried day and night, and Porgy Feelan de nurse she came and looked at it, an it is such an idiot. Bingham has never been in Treland before—has she?—so Viokers will do all that s needful. As Courthope has not brought

she tol' them some windy day to lay de child on a man, you may want one in dout in to Brown the shovel and just put it on de doug-heap, at twelve o'clock midday, an' shut de house door and not look out at all, but just man of Lady Blanche's. wait, and den de first gust of wind comes by the fairshes would take back their own an' leave Kelly's child.

'And did the Kellys do that?' asked God-

frey.
'Faith, sir, did they—no lie at all—got back their own child.' 'Now, Devoy! here you are at home,' said

Cadogan. They had stopped before a tiny little brown house, like an exaugerated aut-heap beside the roadway. It was now dark. The moon had set, but the white dust-laden road was clear enough before them. 'Don't walk on the children, nor waken Molly, I advise you. Look here, Godfrey, let's light a match and hold it at the door. He'll never see his way if you They accompanied Davoy to his door, which

he opened easily enough, and bent himself almost double to pass in. Jim Cadogan stooped, holding the blazing match in his hands, and held it at arm's length so as to illumine, for a passing moment, the interior of the cabin. It was enough to show what there was of Tony's domestic establishment. A tiny heap of ashes at one end marked the fireplace; beside this was stacked a heap of turf; a little old deal table occupied the middle of the uneven clay floor; one three-legged stool and a block of wood composed with this the entire furniture. A confused mass was perceptible in the corner opposite the heap of turf and beside the fire. This was the family sleeping place, a heap of dried heather, some straw, and at the bottom a layer of broken turf mould. Bedclothes there were none; a ccuple of old sacks covered the little children.

'Now Tony! don't step on any of the child-ren,' said Jim Cidogan. 'Good night!' he added, as the match went out, leaving the little cabin in Cimmerian darkness. He rejoined Godfrey, who had remained waiting on the roadway.

'Devoy is a good fellow,' said Cadogan. 'one of the best of them hereabouts. Marchmont offered him twenty pounds to emigrate with not long ago. He wants to route out all these outlying cabins; you see, O'Malley has to pay rates on them, and it's cheaper to pull them down and emigrate she people. That's all they think of. They want the land for feeding cattle for the English market, so they drive out every-They want the land for feeding cattle body. They retused to body. 'What rent does he pay?' They refused to budge.

'Three pounds a year for the cabin and that little garden behind it. Sure, all that bog of Knockstuart could be reclaimed and made into land if the people only had their way of it. Look at the miles and miles of it that could give a comfortable living to the poor, and nothing on it but snipe and cranes. Aren't the river-side lanes of Barrettstown full of people O'Malley has driven off the land? Never mind, we'll soon see him driven off in his turn fast enough, and everyone will come by his own then.' They had reached the upper bridge now. Godfrey was to cross it and take the right hand

turn up the river to the Fir House.

'I must cross too,' said Cadogan, 'I am afraid to go in by the Dublin R ad. I'll go round about backwards by the lowest bridge, and get over my mother's end wa'l. You can never tell who'll be about the street at night.'

They crossed the bridge in silence, and separated as soon as the opposite side was reached; each took his way homeward. Hard ly had they turned when a man's head and shoulders rose over the bank of the river, which was steeper at the bridge than elsewhere, and watched them carefully. He noted God-frey's destination; then, as soon as Jim Cadogan's form had vanished in the dark, he leaped up from his hiding place, and keeping in the shadow of the willows which bordered the roadway, followed him closely. He only wanted to see what route he took homewards.

CHAPTER VIII.

Why have you stolen upon us . . .?
. . We should have met by sea and land Supplying every stage with an augmented

greeting.' 'Rough passage, rather,' said a big, heavilybearded man to one of the ship's officers of the Ulster mail-boat, just as the ship began to make the turn at the harbor mouth in order to run in strught to her berth.

It was a wild afternoon in the end of April. An easterly wind was blowing pretty strongly, and drove the waves in tumultuous processions the coast in wild tornadoes, and thundering among the loose stones on the back of the east Spray was flying everywhere; the deck pier. arpaulin.

'Oh! no hing much this,' he replied. Had it much worse the night before ast. Then he moved off to the side to

watch the line the steamer was to take. The big man stuck his hands in the pockets of his furred greatcoat, and walked to the adder, by which he descended to the lower leck where the ladies' cabin was. He entered he saloon and knocked at the door of one of he deck cabin∢.

'My lady will be ready directly, sir,' replied querulous voice.

'Er-er-Bingham, come here for one second, murmured the gentleman.
The door of the state cabin opened, and very pale, cross femme de chambre stepped out, giving incress to her master, who stepped in and shut the dor. He sat down on the sofa opposite the one on which his wife was half reclining.

"Blanche, my love! you have been very ill I fear. How pale you are! Are you cold? Have you been properly wrapped up? Are you better?

The object of these tender inquiries, Lady Blanche C'Mrlley, was fully dressed and leaning with closed eyes against the back of the sofa. Her dressing case was open beside her, where the maid, who had been busy putting back all the flacons and other comforts in their places, left it when disturbed by her master. She had been very ill and was deathly pale, with a very drawn look about her eyes and mouth. It was rather a sweet face, if a little sad and discontented of expression. She was a few years older than Tighe O'Mailey, and ill-health made ier seem older than she was.

'Thank you, dear ! Yes, oh yes, I am better We are at the pier now, are we not?'
'Just coming up to it, Blanche!' said Tighe fixing his large round eyes on hers. He took hold of his beard in one hand meditatively. Ill as she was, she divined that something was

coming.
Er-I-er-have been thinking you had better remain in Dublin until mid-day tryin tomorrow. For that matter stay another, a second night at the Bilton.' 'Oh !' she said, without raising her eyes.

'Yes! I shall go on by the morning mail, alonc.' He emphasised the words. 'You see, the country is in a very excited state.' paused a moment and began lifting the crystal flacons in and out of their places in her dressingbag. I should like to see Marchmont and the One would hardly like Courthops and Ida to alight from the train into the middle of an Irish row. One cannot tell what may be on

For a moment a look of alarm and surprise passed over Lady Blanche's face. Then a glance at him having reassured her, she replied simply, having closed her eyes again. 'As you like, dear!' I shall not be sorry to have a quiet days rest in town.
This was the mot d'ordre.

Yes, that is quite right. You are too tired, quite too tired to so on. Oh, Ida! here you are. I hope you have not been ill. Blanche has had such a had journey. On the whole 13 have been thinking she had better rest to-morrow in Dublin, perhaps longer, with you and Courthope, and I'll run on in the morning with the heavy baggage and the servents, and look

man of Lady Blanche's.
Can you do without Vickers? Inquired the person addressed as Ida. She was a fair waman of about thirty-four, thickly veiled and wrapped. of about thirty-lour, sinckly veried and wrapped, but not so much as to hide a very fine show figure. She spoke to Tighn O'Mailey, and then was a shade of ironical meaning to her voice. Lady Blanche's people all liked. Tighe immensements was impossible not to like hims but to like hims. Lady Blanche's people at liked Tighe immensely—it was impossible not to like him-but they had not adopted the son of the R scommon squire quite so completely as he had them. To the most outlying cousinships Tighe claimed the kindred of the noble MacAnelley's.

the kindred of the noble MacAnalley's.

Am I not capable of any service for you?

Tighe rarely spoke seriously to a woman. His
tone was always a medley of gallantry and chaff,
rapidly passing on the smallest procation to
one of tender adoration streaked with sentiment,
eyes, and a reputation for fastness, made him,
according to report, quite irresistible. He was
perpetually in love with some one, and liked
his wife best of all; extravagant in some thing,
in others parsimonious; fond of di-play and
effect, no one could call him consistent, or any,
thing indeed but a charming fellow, which he
undoubtedly was.

ndoubtedly was.
Mr. Courthorpe, a clean-shaved, colourless. Mr. Coursnorpe, a clean-snaved, colorless, looking man, of quiet manner, had made his appearance from the gentleman's cabin, accompanied by a tall, very young man, so muffled up that nothing was to be seen but his usee and

Had we not better get on shore? he asked 'They are all getting into the train.'
'Do not hurry, my dear fellow,' answered
Tighe. 'I eug-ged a compartment. Just allow

the mob to pass on first.'

They ascended the ladder to the upper deck, They ascended the ladder to the upper deck. Most of the passengers were on the pier getting themselves stowed in the train which was drawn up alongside the bat. Tighe looked round him, noting familiar features—the gray mass of buildings sloping down to the harbour—the wide arms of the piers stretching out behind—the man-of-war laying, a black shadow in front of all. A few grimy coiliers, a grain in front of all. A few grimy colliers, a grain ship, and half a dozen fishing luggers, formed ship, and hair a dozen using tuggers, formed the role contents of the harbour. The yachtciub wore a deserted aspect. There was no one about on the shere. Everything had a shrivelled, perished look, like the countenances of the denizens of the steamer jetty.

Tighe gave the word to move now, and the party took their places in a reserved compartment, attended to the door by their raletaille

ment, attended to the door oy their idetaille carrying the minor luggage.

'Chichele, dear boy! You have made a bad passage,' exclaimed Mrs. Courthope, addressing herself to the young man who was her brother.

'Do not recall bygone horrors,' he replied. 'I am much more concerned about my "gamp," my new "gamp" that I bought especially for this I rish tour. I believe I have left it on

'No, no! I think I strapped it up, 'said Mr. Courthope.

They were running up to Dublin now at express rate, and a reasonable interval saw the party, with the exception of Lady Blanche, who had resired to bed with a migraine, sitting at dinner.

You know, Courthorpe, that I am going on in the morning alone. Blanche must not move —no, and I have had letters from Marchmont and the er-other people. I had better run on Eh-ah-um! Why, I thought you were

respectively. The state of the 'Sorry to seem inhospitable, my dear boy, but you know assemblages of all kinds are suspect just now. I believe my people are devoted to me. Marchmont, who is a thorough good fellow, has in this very letter expressed his regrets to me that he has been obliged to throw cold water uponestrements. cold water upon-er-some-er-project of a deputation and address. I mean to telegraph first thing in the morning that I should not al low such a thing on any account. Hand me the

claret, please. 'You go down early, you say,' observed Chichele. 'Could you recommend me a good place for some line—light line?'
Tighe named a shop hastily, and went on,

Tighe named a shop hastily, and went on, having first replenished his glass.

'Moreover, Brown of Lees Castle is under protection, and so is Fredbury—do you know him, Lord Fredbury? Well, I'm not! At least,' added Tighe modestly, 'not yet; and as we are old friends, I think it would be wiser—er—you understand—not to have any manifestations, which wight he turned to account experience. tions, which might be turned to account against

'Yes,' assented Mr. Courthope, who did not in the least understand how one man's affairs could react upon his neighbors However, London was 12 hours distant, and he made up his mind to be surprised.
'If we don't go down to-morrow, I half think

of calling on —, 'naming a Liberal member for Dublin city. 'Have you any idea where he is to be found?' 'I know nothing of Dublin people,' replied the county magistrate grandiosely, 'but the direct

tory will tell you in a minute. Tighe O'Malley had been spending too much money ever since his marriege, and now, driven by nesessity, intended to passome time in Ireland; so it was, that with an army of servants and luggage he took his departure by the morning mail from Kingsbridge the next day. He felt greatly relieved to be alone. He would arrive quietly and drive home with Marchmont in his deg cart. Courthope evidently thought there cught to be a turn out of the tenantry and retainers, peeches, Heaven knows what, an ox roa-ted whole-Tighe breathed a sigh of relief, thinking to himself what a vastly different reception Captain Marchmon't letter foreshadowed.

Tighe O'Malley, in the years that had elapsed

since he had inherited Barrettstown, had not lived exactly the life of a recluse or an ascetic. The disappearance of the Mauleverers' claims to the estate had been followed by a wild burst of joyful celebration on his part. The risk he had joyful celebration on his part. run sweetened the savour of certain ownership and gave a double zest to enjoyment. He had splendid health, loved an out-door life the best of all, though he deliberately chose to play the man of fashion in London, and had a huge and insatiable love of pleasure in every shape and form. He had robust spirits, and was pre-eminently good-natured and obliging. His relative, by adoption, Mr. Courthope, and some others of his stamp, regarded their good-looking connection as a very ignerant half-educated man. Tighe repaid the compliment by holding them prigs. 'Give me life!" he used to say, 'not books;'—he certainly was better company than the member of Parliament. His vivacity was infectious, his easy, simple vanity blunted all shafes of ridicule, and disarmed envy itself. The luxuries and elegance of his new life, although he had now been so long in possession of them, were appreciated as keenly as in the first former of the state of th few years of sweet possession, when he found himself promoted from two hundred a year, very irregularly paid, to a fine landed estate. At no period of his existence had Tighe ever been disperiod of his existence had Tighe ever been uscontented, and even now it came to him—on
certain fine August or. September days, when
out shooting on the moors, if he had got out of
sight of his party—to recall, and not without
feeling, days long gone by, when with a wretched old muzzle loader 'able to shoot round a corner,' and a tatterdemalion side-de-comp, he had
trammed miles and miles on the Rowenmen tramped miles and miles on the Roscommon heaths, banging indiscriminately at everything in feathers that his old red setter put up. Tighe was in no way sentimental or poetical, but there sometimes rose before his eyes, smidst the rugged picturesqueness of Highland corry or the billowy leights of Yorkshire moor, a vision of a broad far-reaching expanse of red and purple-shaded bog, broken here and there in the turf-cuttings by glistening patches of water. A damp warm breath, richly scented from the wild bog mytle and meadow-sweet seemed once more to caress his face, and the familiar cry of the green polver or the plaint of the curlew sounded again in his ears. How sweet and wild that all was, and he thought of the pleasure with which he turned out his pockets at night. Their heterogenous contents were a vastly more delightful object of contemplation than the big page of these latter days, and the newspaper paragraphs which recorded

bis prowess.

He was now running down in the Cork ex-He was now running down in the Cork express, Lady Blanche having obliged him in the press, Lady Blanche having obliged him in the matter of not being well enough to travet. He matter of not being well enough to travet. He matter of not set out on it, the son glad to take it off and sit upon it, the spings of the railway cushion being excessively springs of the compartment all to himborious. He had the compartment all to himborious, so he in the cush of containing the containing paper. The column headed "The she morning paper. The column headed "The she morning paper. The column headed "The seizures of arms, midnight drillings, raids for lamb. The paper arms, arrival of Americans at Cork. The paper —seizures of arms, midnight drillings, raids for arms, arrival of Americans at Cork. The paper arms, arrival of Americans at Cork. The paper histed with the like. He tossed it to one side shortly, frowned, and taking out his agent's last shortly, frowned, and taking for him at the letter, which had been waiting for him at the letter, which had been waiting for him at the little of the last moment what train you telegraph at the last moment what train you wish me to meet, for I prefer not to allow anywish me to meet, for I prefer not to allow anywish me to be known of my movements before-

wish me to meet, for I prefer not to allow anything to be known of my movements beforething to the district of the country is, I may hand. This district of the country is, I may hand. Wholly disaffected. Every farmer, with exceptions among the old men, is a sworn rebel, exceptions among the old men, is a sworn rebel, the sons without exception, and nearly all the laborers. I can'exactly make out about the laborers, and Lethbridge declines to give shopkeepers, and Lethbridge declines to give me any information. However, from this work. shopkeepers, and Lethbridge declines to give me any information. However, from this you are free to infer that his knowledge of these on goings is not far to seek. I think before leaving goings is not far to seek. I think before leaving goings is not far to seek. I think before leaving goings is not far to seek. I think before leaving goings is not far to seek. I think before leaving busin you ought to go to the Ciscle and ask for every police. Loth Fredbury and Brown of Lees Castle and both guarded, so is Colonel Deltane. It would take a great weight off people's minds. Lethbridge it very anxious you should have a guard. Lady Blauche will feel much safer also. However, the worst of the winter is over, and we are likely—as this is the basy season now, turf-cutting, etc., being woll in,—to have a respite from active operations, basy season now, our custons, etc., being well in,—to have a respite from active operations, but it has no man unpleasant and anxious win-

but it has been an unpreasant and anxious win-ter to every one here; ga Always the same, granted the landlord, crumpling up the letter and stuffing it into his crumpling up the letter and stuffing it into his breast pocket, 'always exaggerating the difficul-

breast pocker, 'always exaggerating the difficulties of his position, the dangers he incurs—as if he were not pa d for it all.'

Tighe felt aggrieved and angry for a moment, for he considered himself to have acted very generously to his agent in the matter of a rather nee house and grounde, which he was allowed to hold at a cheaper rent than they was allowed to hold at a cheaper rent than they were worth, that is to say, than they would have fetched if offerered for competition. Captain Mirchmout, who was English and knew the value of houses in English country Captain Marchmout, who was English and knew the value of houses in English country towns, considered that he paid three times more than he had any right to, considering the wretched way in which the house was built and planned.

nd planned. They reached the junction at last, and on the platform, which was crowded with constabulary platform, which was crowded with constantiary and sullen looking country people, he recognized

some neighbours.
Glad to see you back, O'Malley! Lady
Blanche coming down to morrow, eh? She
does well to emain a day or two in town. I
will promiss her she gets enough of North Cork

will promise her she gets enough of North Cork before she is much older.'

'Well, Brown, I am glad to see you looking so well,' responded O'Malley, ignoring the reference to his wife. 'Things are pretty lively down here. What a lot of police about!'

'I have four guarding me—living in the house,' returned Mr. Brown of Lees Castle very removed.

pomuously.
"You threatened?" asked O'Malley, in an incredulous tone.
'Threatened?' echoed the other, 'why I have had hair-breadth escapes! I was fired at once, at least they fired at some one in mistake for

me.'
Tighe snothered a laugh at this hairbreadth escape. 'Oh, come now! I can't believe that, you know! I think this whole business is rather a plant, a put-up job.'
'You do? I wonder if Fitz Henry of Lester-town thinks so—in his grave, poor fellow. They sent him there in no put-up job fashion, for him at least: shot him dead in his own lawn, only a month are!'

month aco!'
On! he was a brute, anyhow,' remarked Tighe, between two exhalations of smoke 'On well! come! it we are to be murdered

for There's my train, 'ejsculated Tighe, in the nick of time. Good-bye, Brown. Lady Blanche will be expecting you and Mrs. Brown over to call directly—now don't forget us! bye,

bye! an revoir!

He added this totally unnecessary request as a sort of compensatory offering for having shut up the old bore in the peremptory manner he did. He thought as he settled himself in the carriage of the branch train how angry his wife would be if she could have heard him. Mrs. Brown was a newcomer in the county, and rather on the fringe of than actually in county society. She was also a bore, Evangelical, and given to swaddling, i.c., converting the Roman Catholics. Lady Blanche was High Church for one thing, and for another could never bring berself to rue the risk of hurting anyone's feelings by even hinting that his or her religious tenents were in-correct. However, Tighe reflected, Blanche was able to take care of herself well enough. dismissed the subject from his mind, and looking out of the window at the landscape, remarked how far advanced the spring was, com pared with London. Great red wastes of bog extended on both sides of the line for miles, the black pools of water showed here and there fresh green selvages, and an occasional birch tree had broken into pale transparent foliage. The hedges of the railway bank were just suffued with a delicate flush of growth among the brown netting of the thorn branches. Sea-gulls now and again, more frequently ficks of white geese, marked the brown reaches of the vast, extending plain, barren of all other token of life Only at rare intervals a cabin met his eye White undulating roads stretching out like a ribbon unrolled, with a deep fringe of ragged ribbon unrolled. green on each side, led away from the little rail

way stations.

Before long the stopping-place for Barretts town was reached. Tighe leaned out of the window, and spied soon enough his agent's neat dog-cart standing outside the station. Captain Marchmont was waiting on the platform, a lean gray, neutral-tinted looking personage of

evidently military antecedents.

'How do you do, Marchmont?' 'Glad to see you back, O'Malley!' were the greetings exchanged, rather curtly on the landlord's side.

'What sort of passage did you have?"
'Oh, all right! I don't mind the sea. Lady on, an right: I don't mind the sea. Listly Blache was rather knocked up. On the whole, it is as well, all things considered, that we did not all come down together. What are these "peslers" hanging about here for? Morrow, Kelly, how are you all?" This last addressed was to the attrior market. was to the station-master, who approached him with a beaming countenance, intended to signify

joy at his arrival.

Finely, sir, thank your honor. I hope your honor's well and her ladyship's hopor, too! Will I be putting the trunks on the car, or will

your honor send the cart over?

'Send them all ou as fast as you can, Kelly,'
said Captain Marchmont. 'by c.r. You want
to know what the police are here for?

They were getting into the dog-cart now. Captain Marchmont was silent until they had turned the horse's head and were started on

their homeward route.
They are down here, he resumed, to look

trey are down ners, he resumed, to look for some barrels of American flour which are stuffed with guns. They are losing their time, I surmise, as usual. Those guns, I have not a doubt, are distributed long ago all over the What makes you say that? What grounds

'What makes you can' have you to go upon?'
'Past experience; it happened before, will happen again. I infer that it has already happened in this instance. Besides, I distrust the source from which Lethbridge and Brown obtained their information.'

tained their information.'
'Brown is an old alarmist. I may tell you candidly, Marchmont, I believe this whole business is half a plant.

'Maybe so. I confess there is a deal of hum-ug in it on their side. The drills are not attended over zealously, and the money does not come in nearly so well as at the beginning. What, then, is the fuss about? I detest

above all things—er—much ado about nothing.

'Just this. This district alone can muster over three hundred able-bodied rebels. Suppose they rise one night and cut off cutlying inhabisants, raid for arms, and burn the houses, how

Can't Sleep!

Sleeplessness and fearful dreams are the earliest and surest signs of brain exhaustion. In healthy sleep brain force is being stored up to meet the next day's demands. The proper medical remedies are seda regulators of the general functions. nerve tonic demanded, and in Paine's effect is obtained. It also contains, in the materia medica for constipation, brief description of the medicine which tossed in sleeplessness from night to COMPOUND. Price \$1.00. Sold by

But nowadays the nervous system has been so overtasked that it is unable to control the mind, and at night the worries, ing the day. Hence the brain has tives, nerve tonics, laxatives, and Coca and celery are the sedatives and Celery Compound their full beneficial scientific proportions, the best remedies of and kidney and liver disorders. This is a has brought sweet rest to thousands who morning, or whose morbid dreams caused them to awake more tired than ever.

All nervous, sleepless, debilitated or aged people will find vigor and perfect health in the great nerve tonic, PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND. Price \$1.00. Sold by Druggists. Circulars free.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,

MONTREAL, P.Q.

couldiwe get soldiers over in time? And how could this small body of police act over a radius of say forty miles roundabout?

'Pool! Marchmont, leave hypothesis aside! No use raising b gies. You see for yourself.' Tighe change! his tone completely from a scoffing to a confidential one. 'I don't like this look of things before—er—strangers coming to Ireland for the first time. I begin to think, we know that it is always that lives their blice.

you know, that is is almost risking their lives, and ladies also—it is—er—er——'

'Whew!' thought the agent. 'Is he going to sell the estate? There is something in the wird.' However, he listened actualizely.

'Not that alone,' continued Tighe, his voice now assuming semi-angry, semi-reproving sound, but Mr. Courthope is a Liberal—ope of Gladbut Mr. Courthope is a Liberal—cose of Gladst user's followers, a man of great influence and weight. I have heard of his writing in the Times. By Jove I in fact if he is given a pushimestic view of the affairs there's no telling what the consequences may be! Captain Marchmont was silent, listening not so much to what O'Malley was saying with wrathful emphasis, as revolving in his own mind the contingency of a change of dynasty. The entail ended with Tighe; he could sell, or do what he liked with the estare, What a bud time to sell! He must be heavily hit this time surely, of he meditated such a step.

Judge Stephen J. Field and General N. P. Banks will be eventy-two.

General Shoman and General Longstreet will blend the blue and the grey at sixty-eight. Professor Asa Grey, Martin F. Tupper and Cassius M. Clay will reach seventy-eight.

John Ruskin, General Rosecrans and Cyrus W. Field will sorre sixty-nine summers.

Max Muller, Thomas Hughes, Ernest Renan and John Sherman will be sixty-five.

Ferdinand de Lesseps, the French engineer, and David Dudley Field will reach eighty-three.

Wilkto Collins, Professor Huxley, George H.

what a but time to the little to the little to the time surely, if he meditated such a step.

'That is to be thought of, no doubt,' he observed, when O'Malley had stopped speaking, rather drily. A vision of the heavy cartload of lugzage passed before his recollection—that did not look like selling. The town-bouse in Low des Square was to be let for the season 'Posh!' thought the agent, it is just to throw dust in the visitor,' eyes—wants to pose as something or other. I ought to know him by this time.

CHAPTER IX. 'No matter What side a man adopts, or of what subject,

To prove him in the r ght, as now, for instance.

Lady Blanche and her kinswoman Mrs. Courthope and the brother of the last named, who hope and the brother of the last named, who was an Oxford undergraduate, were all sitting in the drawing room of Barrettstown. They had arrived from Dublin by the morning mail, which had started at nine. Lady Blanche was lying on the sofa. Luuch was over, Mrs. Courthope was moving about restlessly. It was a large square room, heavily and g recously decreated; but the gilding had the subjued lack corated; but the gilding had the subjued lack that comes of damp, and the books in the long low shelves that ran round the room had a mouldy smell when opened, and their pages were all speckled with mildew. There were were all speckled with mildew. There were round bays in the walls with three windows in each. One of these windows had been lowered to the floor so as to form a sort of door opening on the terrace without. This was one of Tighe's improvements, and was utterly out of keeping with the general style of the room. The ceiling was of beautifully tiated plaster-word, but the colors had all gone except here and there a bit of the gilding which caught the light. Well-side and sind as the rooms had been. of the gilding which caught the light. Well-dried and aired as the rooms had been, the faintest musty odour hung about still, and not even the great pots of spring flowers and the growing violets with which the jardinieres were filled could altogether drive it

out or stifle it.

'Well!' said Mrs. Courthope, speaking from one of the bay windows in which the had taken her stand, 'and this is Ireland? I have dying to come and see it for years, you know, and here I am at last! How lovely this looks! I must open this door, Blanche. You will not

She never waited to get Lady Blanche's answer, which was prompt enough, but opened the window and stepped out on the terrace. It was a beautiful April afternoon. One of those warm soft showers, pecuriar to the South, had just passed over the garden, leaving the whole place sown with jewels. The yellow and purple crocuses in the patures at her feet place with a newly aspersed lustre. The young leaves deanly up the moisture as with leaves drank up the moisture as with their breath. The hyacinth bells let fall the heavy drops, and with them their rich est oder into the ground, which gave back the perfume a hundredfold. The blackbirds and thrushes were to be heard from the shrubberies

below in a loud chorus. How delicious! we are almost at the end of April - a real burst of spring - a poet's spring at last-no east wind-and what a view you have that is the river. How lovely is looks among the trees! Of course, I remember the photograph of Barrettatown that you had in Lownder

Now, Ida, I command you to come and sit Think of the journey you have had! down. Here is the tea.'
Delightful! is it not, Chichele?' The young

man had left his chair and strolled across to th window.
'Yes,' he said. 'I shall go and have a look

at the river. It was 'oo bad of Tighe and Jack o leave me at home.' Dear Chichele! now uncomplimentary to

'Dear Chichele! new uncomplimentary to Blanche and your poor sister!'
'Come and have some tea, dear, and I'il forgive you,' said Lady Blanche gently.
'No tea, thank you, but let me do hat.' He crossed over and helped her with some disposition of her tea equipage, then passed lightly into the hall for a hat an' cane, and before long

Mrs. Courthope saw his slim graceful figure passing down the avenue; she looked after him for a few minutes in silence, then she closed the window and went over to the sofa in front of

'He looks stronger, does be not, Blanchs? 'Chichele? oh yes! and he is beginning now to lose that very boyish look, almost scraphic it was. I often think it a pity a boy should be so very handsome as he was. It was really delightful to look at him—is still, but it is

different. 'Yes, he is quite the young man now,' assenbed his sister. 'He is twenty-one.
'Is he thinking of the Guards still, now that

he is "bout to leave Oxford?" 'I fancy not. You see, Uncle Ansdale has behaved so handsomely to him. He had an behaved so handsomely to him. He had an allowance of fifteen hundred provided for him ever since he left Eton, and now he has settled five thousand a year upon him, and he has the Down Street house.'

Down Street house.

'Where is Lord Ansdale now?'

'San Remo. You see, he can't stand the cold springs, ever since he had that illness three years ago. He is so wrapped up in Chichele—wants him to stand for Parliament. It was his pressure that made Chichele go to Christ Church. He wanted to enter the Guards' 'He is the beau ideal of a Guardsman rather

than a senator, said Lady Blanche musingly: but he is clever enough for anything, she made haste to add, dreading, Irish-like, to have

utbered anything displeasing.

'He is so warm-hearted and affectionate, said Mrs. Courthope. 'Chichele would do anything for me—anything in the world!' Then there was silence, broken only by the snoring or fidgeting of Lady Blanche's dogs, or the measured discreet tick of a tiny clock, hidden somewhere among the china things in the chimney-piece.
To be continued,

AGES OF WELL-KNOWN MEN. On the recurrence of their next birthday, the

following eminent men will have arrived at the ares disignated : Bismarck will turn seventy-three. Simon Cameron will be eighty nine. George William Curlis will turn sixty four. Verdi and Admiral Pover will touch seventy-

John Bright and Edward Pierrepont will be eventy-one.
Benjamin H. Bristow and Edwin Booth will

be fifty-five.
General Joseph E. Johnston and John G. Whitrier will be eighty-one
Judge Stephen J. Field and General N. P.

three.
Wilkle Collins, Professor Huxley, George H.
Pendlaton and Emperor Dom Pedro will be The spirit of seventy six will animate Robert Browning, George Tickner Cuttle and Octave

John C. Fremont, Benson, J. Lossing and Messonier will have just lived three quarters of a century.
R. B. Hayes, Donald G. Mitchell, James
Parton, Dion Boucicault and "Olive Optic"

will reach sixty-six.
Gladstone, Hannibal Hamlin, Oliver Wendell

Holmes, Robert J. Schenck and Alfred Tenny.
son will be seventy-nine.
George Bancroft, the American historian, and
Von Moltke, the German warrior, will be 88—as old as the century.

Three score and ten will number the years of

Gounod, James Anthony Froude, General Beau-regard, Beujamin F. Butler and William M. Evarts, Carl Schurz will be 59, Blaine 58, Prof Heckel 54, Mark Twain 53, T. B. Aldrich 52, Grover Cleveland, 51, Bret Harte 49, Thomas Nast 48, the Prince of Wales 47.

S. Chadwick, of Arcadia, Wayne Co., writes: —"I have had severe attacks of Asthma for several years. I commenced taking Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. The first dose relieved me in one hour. I continued taking it in teaspoonful doses for a few days, and have not had an at tack of it since, now nearly one year."

Musical composers are frequently treated in the most violin't manner.

In order to give a quietus to a backing cough, take a dose of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil thrice a day, or oftener if the cough spells render it necessary. This widely a termed remedy also cores crick in the back, rhaumatic complaints. kidney ailments, pains, etc. It is used inwardly and outwardly.

how to live without work.' A good way is to become a Congressman

You need not cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for you running the risk of contracting inflammation of the Bickle's Anti Consumptive Syrup. cine cures coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all throat and chest troubles. It promotes a free and easy expect ration, which iminediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm.

Things are all wrong. The West is overrun with grasshoppers. If the East could only have them the fishermen could utilize them

Worms decange the whole system. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator deranges worms, and gives rest to the sufferer. It only costs twenty-five cents to try it and be con-

The partisan newspaper is something like those automatic machines. Yet, put a nickle in the slot and then hear the political organ play.

The ice man rejoices when nature is in a melting mood.

A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure." Others who have tried it have the same exp rience.

" You see I have quanged my occupation," said an oculist, formerly a schoolmaster, to a friend. "Nearly the same thing," was the answer. "You still attend to pupils."

"Everything I hear goes in one ear and out the other," said a masher. "Why shouldn't i:?" was the reply, "for there is nothing to stop it."

A man's wite should always be the same, ea pecially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," so they all say, and their husbands say so too!

The difference between a mouse and a conclusion is illustrated by the different ways in which a woman jumps at them.

Mr. John Blackwell, of the Bank of Com merce, Toronto, writes: "Having suffered for over four years from Dyspepsia and weak stomach, and having tried numerous remedies with but little effect, I was at last to give Northrop and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery a trial. I did so with a happy result, receiving great benefit from one bottle. I then tried a second and a third bottle, and now I find my appetite so much restored, and stomach strengthened, and that I can partake of a hearty meal without any of the unpleasantness I formerly experienced.

A marshal of France, who by his own abilites and perseverance had risen from the ranks to a dukedom, was once snubbed by some hereditary nobles at Viennia, when he retorted, "I am an ancestor; you are only descendants."

Indiscriptions in Dier bring on dyspepsia and irregularity of the bowels. Eat only wholesome food, and if the trouble has become permament - as it is very prone to do-try a course of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The combined effects astonish and delight the sufferer, who soon begin to digest well, regain functional regularity and improve in appetite; the blood becomes pure, and good health is restored.

CANADIAN ENTERPRISE.

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS SAY OF A CANADIAN MANUFACTURE, OWEN MCGARVEY & SON'S ESTABLISH-MENT.

We copy the following from the New York Commercial News of the 2nd inst.

The enterprise of our business men is generally acknowledged-amongst them none are probably better known all over the world than Messrs. Owen McGarvey & Son, who have established a reputation for the excellence of their handsome furniture.

We recommend the article to the careful perusal of our readers.

(From Our Regular Montreal Correspondent.) THE HOUSE OF OWEN M'GARVEY AND SON - WHAT THE PROFER APPLICATION OF PRINTERS' INK HAS PRODUCED-A MODEL PLACE OF PURNITURE THAT CAPTURED

FOREIGN MEDALS.

That the success of every business man depends upon his ability to advertise cannot be gain-aid. Indeed, the efficacy of printers' ink lies in its proper application. The man who knows how to advertise the goods he really keeps, and not the goods he does not keep, is the man who will thrive best. Many merchants nowadays in idiciously spread their advertisement all over a popular newspaper; but when the buyers visit their places they find that their best goods exist only on paper. This class of men know how to pay for an "ad," but they do not know how to advertise. It is a rare thing to find a house that comes up to its advertisement in these times, and rarer still are those that the sdvertisement does not come up to. During my travels in search of news I have found one of the rarer specimens, and the way I happened to find it was through the following unique adver-

tisement:--" CARRIE, DEAR,"

aid her father, and he said it with a good deal of satisfaction, "William asked me for your

band last night, and I consented." "Well, pa that's the first bill of mine you haven't objected to." Carrie had evidently not been purchasing her household furniture from Owen McGARVEY & Son, No. 1849, 1851 & 1853 Notre Dame street, or there would have been no objection to

the handsome elevator to the first floor, where the pleasant recollections of childhood days came up before me like a dream, when I beheld the perfect jems of baby carriages displayed to public view.

> I wished a wish-but then t'were valu, To wish one's self a child again.

I must confess that never since I was an "enfant terrible" was I so completely carried away with a baby carriage. I will not attempt to describe any one in particular, but will venture to say that any one of them would take prize at an exhibition if held to-morrow, and this is not saying a great deal.

A SONG.

Sing! Sing! What shall I sing! Sing of the rose
Sing of the snows
And sing of the wild wind that through th

night blows.
Sing of the rose that withers and dies sing of the false beacon light in her eyes; Sing of the present—sing of the past; Sing of our childhood, too lovely to last; Sing of the snows that fell when the year Was dead, and the wind sang a dirge o'er its

Sing! Sing! What shall I sing!
Sing of the brave—
Sing of a grave
Deep down in a heart over which tempests rave.
Sing of the brave that fall in the fight
Waved against conscience and fate day and Waged against conscience and fate day and

night;
Theu sing of the right—sing of the wrong;
Let the buds in your soul blossom in song;
Sing of the lowly—sing of the great— And so go up singing to God's golden gate!

—John Ernest McCann in New Yo

HE RD'S FAITH.

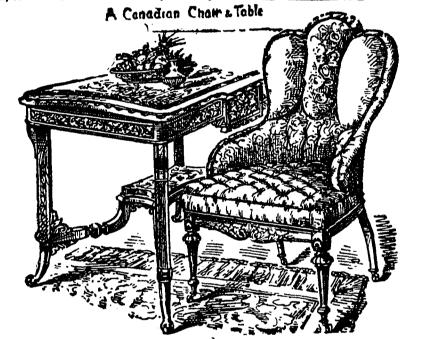
What matter it though life uncertain be To ail? What, though its gor I Be never reached? What, though it fail and

Have we not each a soul ? A soul that quickly roust arise and soar To regions far more pure, Arise and dwell where pain can be no more,

Be like the bird that on a bough too frail To bear him, gaily swings! He carols, though \$1.0 slender branches fail— He knows that h has wings. Victor Hugo, translated by E. R. Chapman.

And ever joy is sure?

It is said that Boulanger may make a tour of this country. What have we done, we would like to know.



A man advertises to tell for fifty cents the bills sent. Owen McGarvey & Son carry a most complete line or parior, library and fancy articles, such as the most beautiful old piece suites, in plushes of the newest shades, with ladies' desks, easels, statulungs or consumption, while you can get ette tables, gilt chairs, ottomans and piano stools, with the newest and largest assortment of rattan rockers, easy chairs, reclining chairs, swing cots, cribs, and a full line of the very much admired bent furniture from Vienna, Austria, and their prices are acknowledged the cheapest-quality considered-in the city; and to provide for Carrie and Willie's further and future wants, we have now dairy arriving the very finest stock of baby carriages and perambulators ever on view in this city, varying in price from 7, 8.50, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 21, 26, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 75, and up to 85 dollars, the highest priced ones the finest styles and finish yet made in the United States, will be found only at Owen McGarvey & Son's oldest and largest furniture store in th

> When I read this advertisement my curiosity was naturally aroused, and I went to McGarvey's expecting to find, as I had found elsewhere, the best of his goods to exist on paper, but I was mistaken. I found that the advertisement did not come up to the house. and that it takes six spacious flats to hold the very best of his goods which are not mentioned in the advertisement. For example, there is no mention made of the pieces of furniture that captured foreign medals at the various exhibitions. There is a mention made of the fact that McGarvey & Son can furnish a house from bottom to top, but there is no mention of the fact that the goods are substantially the stock from which the samples were taken that brought the firm several bronze and silver medals, together with a diploma for exquisite workman. shir The prizes were awarded by the Paris. Belgiu n and Indian Colonial Exhibitions. Mr. McGarvey, who, by the way, is a most affable gentleman, took me through every one of the six flats where I had the pleasure of inspecting some of the finest furniture I have ever seen. and that's saying a good deal when the fact is considered that I have seen some of the very best New York affords. The pieces of furniture that took one of the prizes, a cut of which i given above, consists of a drawing-room chair and a centre table.

The table is made of chony, with sides of free ornamental scrollwork carving, the legs similarly treated, to which brass claws are attached, and the chair is of that kind known as wire-backed, upholstered very richly in crimson and old gold

The real merit and beauty of these articles are beyond my power of description. In order that the real beauty of the elevant furniture may be seen to advantage, Mr. McGarvey has a portion of his second flat divided into apartments. These are furnished with some of his best furniture in such a way as to resemble a palatial dwelling. A pa-lor, dining-room, bed-room and even haliway are so luxuriously arranged as to suggest the rich blessings of a home made beauiful by the exquisite touch of the experienced housewife. The apartments are models of per-fection, and any housekeeper who ets a view of

them will turn green with envy.

After making a tour of the various departments on the upper flats we made a descent in | complaints.

AN ASTRONOMICAL PUZZLE.

Since Jupiter's satellites were discovered by Galileo in 1610, astronomers have been greatly mystified by the phonourous of their traditi across the planet's disc. The fourth, or farthest satellite grows rapidly and increasingly for as it nears the edge of the disc, shines with moderate brilliancy for ten or fifteen minutes arter contact, then disappears altogether for a e period, and lastly comes out as dark spot which becomes darker and a dark spot which becomes darker and darker until it equals the blackness of its own shadow on the planet. The second satellite, however, seems naver to have been seen otherwise than as pure white during transit. The appearance of the third and the first is different still, the former having been seen as perfectly white, and yet, even on the next succeeding revolution, so black as to be mistaken for the fourth; while the latter is sometimes a steel grey, and sometimes a little darker. These singular anomalies, says Newcomb, are very difficult to says Newcomb, are very difficult to account for, except by supposing very violent changes constantly in progress on the satellite's surfaces. After a special study of some years, Mr. F. J. Spitta, R.A.S., reaches different conclusion, attributing the apparent changes of idiosyncrasies of our vision. These defects of the eye cause a small illuminated object crossing a larger to appear bright when the light-reflecting capacity of the former is the higher, area for area, and to seem dark when ckground is the superior in reflecting qualities. The edge of the planet has less re flective power than the centre, and opposite sides of the satellites may differ in this aspect.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER

TO ALL WANTING EMPLOYMENT. We want live, energetic agents in every county : the United States and Canada to sell a patent article of great merit, IN ITS MERITS. Au srticle having a large sale, paying over 100 per cent, profit, having no competition, and on which the agent is protocted in the exclusive sale by deed given for each and every county he may secure from us. With all these advantages to our agents, and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every house owner, it might not be necessary to make AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER " to secure good agents at once, but we have concluded to make it to show, not only our confidence in the meirits of our invention, but in its salability by any agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents now at work are making from \$150 to \$300 a month clear, and this fact makes it safe for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will give our business a thirty days' trial Any agenthat will give our business a thirty days' trial and fail to clear at least \$100 in this time, ABOVE ALL EXPENSES, can return all goods unsold to us and we we will refund the money paid for them. No such employer of agents ever dared to make such offers, nor would we if we did not know that we have agents now making more than double this amount. Our large descriptive circulars explain our offer fully, and these we wish to send to everyone out of employment who will send us three one cent atamps for postage. Send at once and secure the agency in time for the boom, and go to work ou the terms named in our extraordinary offer.

Address, at once,

NATIONAL NOVELTY CO.
136-12

Mrs. Smith-"Isn't that Mrs. Brown going down the street?" Mrs. Jones-"Yes." S—"Why I thought her husband died last week." Mrs. J—"So he did." Mrs. S— "But she's in second mourning." Mrs. J.— "Well, he was her second husband, you

HOW IT WORKS.

know.'

The mode of operating of Burdock Blood Bitters is that it works at one and the same time upon the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood, to cleanse, regulate and strengthen. Hence its almost universal value in chronic

BLINDNESS.

Shall I be ready when the shadow falls? When up my beaven's blue walls
The fatal darkness creeps, and I must go
So still, so low.

The smallest child could soon outstrip my pace?
When each dear loving face Must vail from me its hourly smiles or tears Its joys or fears?

When way ide plumes of golden rod shall flame For other eyes the same ? When autumn's burning boughs shall flaunting

Their red and gold ? When pitying hands shall take from mine the

Unfinished-and I ask. If it be might, that threads run so untrue?

When I am through

With sunshine and the light of solemn stars When through my dungeon bars I reach a guiltless captive's ands and grope, Without a hop ?

Shall I be ready for that silent blow?

This truth I cel and know, That I must work while yet the pulse of day Beats on my way;

That I must weave while still the threads run

true.—

If many threads or few;

That I must strive, till on my darkening walls

The blackness falls!

—Helen T. Clark.

WHY NOT SEIZE THE GOLDEN OP-PORTUNITY!

At New Orleans, La., on Tucaday, June 12th, 1888, the Extraordinary and 217th Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery occurred under the sole management of Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard, of L., and Jubal A. Early, of Va. The prizes are in amount from \$300,000 or less. Some of the results are here given. No. 90,443 drew the First Capital Prize of \$300,000. It was sold in fractional parts of twentieths at \$1 each, sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La; two to J. J. Zelincker, Bonham, Tex.; one to Messrs. Moore, Spaulding & Co., Boston, Mass.; one to the Menard Bros., 80 Oustemhouse street, New Orleans; one to Mrs. Mary E. Clark, 217 Main street, Charlestown District, Boston, Mass.; one to Geo. W. Selbert, collected through Ball, Hutchins & Co., Galveston, Tex. ; one paid to S. F. Perret, runner Canal Bank, New Orleans, for a depositor, etc. No. 71,678 drew the Second Capital prize of \$100,000, also sold in fractional parts at \$ each; one to James P. Walsh, Charleston, S.C.; one to J. A. Crichlow, Santa Fo, N. Mex.; one to Joseph Bralley, Paris, Tex.; one to W. D. Lewis, 69 Deer Park Ave., Baby, L. 1.; one to F. W. Levin, 977 Northwestern Ave., Chicago, Ill.; one to Anderson Simmons, Galasville, Ga. ; one to Messrs. Brower & Sansing, Blossom, Tex.; one to Frank W. Ransom, Jackson, Mich.; one to C. J. Burrill, Waterville, M.; one to J. D. Houston, Hot Springs, Ark.; one to A. T. Waite, 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.; one collected by the First Nat'l Bank of Memphis, etc. No. 49,566 drew the Third Capital Prize of \$50,000, also sold in Fractional parts of twentieths at \$1 each; one to L. A. Loring, 3 Batchelder St., Dorchester, Mass.; one to Walter A. Tonne and one to C. L. Rothenburg, both of Boston, Mass.; one to Geo. W. Chamberlin, Middletown, Md.; one to F. N. Fuller, Taunton, Mass.; one to Mrs. J. A. Anderson Allanta (In cont.) Anderson, Atlanta, Ga.; one to J. T. Freshwater, 65 Galennie St., New Orleans; one to J. Gehrig, one to Elias Schattman, one to H. J. Freeman, all of New York City; one to Tim H. Ryan, Jackson, Mich., etc. No. 80,032 drew the loweth capital prize \$25,000, scattered to all portions of the inhabited world. Nos. 27,425 and 45,212 each drew one of the two fifth capital prizes of \$10,000, etc., etc. It will all be repeated on Tuesday, August 7th, and any information will be given on applica-tion to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. Do not fail to seize the golden opportunity.

METEORITES.

It is probable that the meteorites reaching the archaes several per day, states Dr. Hans bush, though most of them escape observation, ad not more than four or five falls are recorder yerly. These bodies, which this author regards will Prof. Newton as bits of comets, are of two prilary groups—stony-meteorites and iron-mete-orite. The principal minerals composing saony metorites are insatite and clivine (or chrysoliti-both found in the earth, though rather rare, vesides which are sprinkled in occasional grains of iron. Their microscope structure shows that these meteorites were originally cooled rom a molten condition, like the crust of our glos; and it has been assumed that the interior f the earth consists of a heavy substance reembling that of the meteorites. The second grup comprises masses of native iron, with more or less nickel, and an occasional sprinkling of stony grains. Such meteorites were formety supposed to be the only source of unoviding to in nature but the great masses. unoxidised ion in nature, but the great masses of so called neteoric iron found by Nordensk jold in Greenand some years ago were proved to be only lumps of metal weathered out of the rock on which they were discovered. The structure of sone meteorites gives evidence that their orbits havehad the same striking form as thoseof comets, which alternately approach

close to the sun and then recede far from it. UNITED POWER. Burdock Blood Exters unites in one combination remarkable powers as a tonic, blood purifying, system-regulating and cleansing medicine. It has no equal in its power of curing all Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bowels and Blood.

"Yes said the amateur, actor, mournfully, "I had the leading role, but the andience evidently thought I was intended for a supe." "Because when I appeared they threw vegetables upon the stage.

Holloway's Pills-With darkening days and changing temperatures the digestion becomes impaired, the liver disordered, and the mind despondent, unless the cause of the irregularity be expelled from the blood and body by such an alterative as these Pills. They directly at-tack the source of the evil, thrust out all impurities from the circulation, restore the distempered organs to their natural state, and correct all defective or contaminated secretions. Such an easy means of instituting health, trength, and cheerfulness should be applied by all whose stomachs are weak, whose minds are much harassed, or whose brains are over-worked. Holloways is essentially a blood tempering medicine, whereby its influence reaches the remotest fibre of the frame and ffects a universal good.



•6 THE TRUE WITNESS!

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WEDNESDAY.....JULY 11, 1888.

THE CZAR and War Lord William are to meet a dine—off Turkey?

Liperal reaction staggered even the Tory strongholds, the Isle of Thanet. city of over two thousand was pulled o about six hundred!

FIFTY-Two American defaulters, with an aggregate of \$3,000,000 of stolen funds, have settled in Canada since the northern exodus cratic and the Republican parties respectively. became fashionable.

LANSDOWNE has been welcomed home by his Wiltshire Moonrakers with great joy, according to the London Canadian Gazette. Now let him go to Kerry and see what sort of a welcome he'll get from his Moonlighters.

THE United States National Treasury has of gold coin and bullion \$308,775,506; silver dollars, \$247,011,589; legal tenders, \$50,-846,320. Gold certificates in circulation, \$118,389,790; silver, 119,549,510; currency, \$13,785,000.

ANOTHER crank has lost his life in attempting to shoot Niagara whirlpool. The authori ties on both sides of the river should put a can awy to these crazy attempts; unless, indeed, it be deemed wise to allow cranks to commit suicide in that sensational manner.

Cromwell's pet officers and took a hand in him. He went as far, however, as it was carrying out the Protector's orders for th massacres in Ireland. Happy is the man wh has no ancestors when he is running an elc-

telegram from Rome informing him tha the Holy Father has conferred on him the frand Cross of the Order of St. Gregory the reat, in recognition of his services to the aurch. This is the highest Roman decration granted to a layman in this county. It consists of a rosette of diamonds ari a collar

Mexico has got over the exitement of her presidential election with unsual equanimity. General Diaz has been reelected without opposition for a third tern. When the candidate is the most popular general in the army, a presidential election is a mere orm. Under other circumstances it is a convulsion. President Diaz is on the whole a worthy head of that nation and gives the republic a stable and respected government.

. The religious views of Frederick III. are Said to have been tainted with Hegelianism. He was, however, no bigot, and though at the time of the Kulturkampf he took up the same attitude as his father toward the Supreme Pontiff, he afterwards displayed a disposition to manifest sympathy with Catholics on every suitable occasion. On returning from a visit to the late King Alfonso he paid a special visit to the Holy Father, and one of his latest acts was to forbid the production of a Lutheran play at Berlin until passages which were offensive to the Catholics of Germany had been expunged.

English papers by last mail contain obita ary notices of the widow of Michael William Balie, the great Irish musician and composer o "The Bohemian Girl." Mrs. Balfe was 80 years old, and resided in the house of ingale. The deceased was German by birth. and had at one period appreared as a vocal ist. She lived to see her daughter an Eng. lish titular "lady," and subsequently a Spanish Duchess of the sangue azul. Prouder achieved what is recognized as an earthly immortality.

by acclamation ten are supporters of the Liberal Government. This betokens a tremendous Tory reverse, but one not unnatural when we think of how villainously the Tories mismanaged provincial affairs. Thus it seems that in every Province of the Dominion where Tories held power and worked on dictation from Ottawa, fraud and corruption ran rampant till the people became disgusted and sent the rogues packing. The Manitobans stood by the Tories till they could stand them no longer. Hence this tremendous reaction. The same thing would have taken place in Dominion affairs, but for gerrymander, revising barristers, cooked electoral lists, partisan returning officers, subsidies and wholesale bribery.

IT WILL be remembered that a special tax was levied on certain districts in Cork and Clare to compel the people to pay for the expense connected with the Mitchelstown massacre. The people, however, refused unanimously to pay it, and now we are presented with an extraordinary picture by United Ireland. Bailiffe have been rushing into business people's shops in Mitchelstown, and dashing off with anything they could lay their hands on-tins of tes, bales of soft goods, household furniture, ready-made clothes; in the farming districts they have driven off pige, goats, calves, donkeys, and all kinds of stock save the cats and dogs. The people everywhere are offering a steady passive resistance, and the results of the attempt to realize the tax have up to the present been very far from the cost of the collection, in the shape of police and bailiffs' ex-

THE Boston Herald is of opinion that the result of the presidential election will probably depend upon the votes of Indiana and Connecticut. New York and New Jersey are altogether likely to vote the Democratic ticket, especially in view of the unfortunate manner in which the Republicant have dealt with the temperance question. It will be a contest, perhaps, in Connecticut, to decide as to whether the manufacturers on the one side, or the Prohibitionists on the other, shall carry away the more votes from the Demo-There may be another element come in at the West, by which the extreme high tariff position of the Republican party vill lose it the vote of either Michigan, Iow, Wisconsin or Minnesota. The Republica party will be injured by it in all these Sates, but, perhaps, not enough in any of the to fail of carrying it. The Herald puts litle faith in the talk of Republican losses on to Pacific coast. Oregon settles that point o the experienced ob-

HOWEVER he hearers may have differed from him as to the prospects of the prohibition movement Mr. Fostor was undoubtedly correct in saying that public sentiment in the country is not educated up to the point wher prohibitory legislation will be successful. Yet we would remind Mr. Foster and tue on this question has not passed unnotjed. The howl they raised at Mr. Mackene because he refused to make prohibition a lank in his platform is well remembered. He said then exactly what Mr. Foster says ed at Charing Cross, was one of Oliver now, but the Tories only howled the louder at decent ways of moderation and propriety, possible for any premier to go in the matter, by accepting the bill framed by the Dominion Alliance, and making it lawin what is known as the Scott Act. The act was tried in vari-Hon. Mr. Mercier has received an oftial ous counties and afterwards repealed in most of them. Experience, therefore, proves that Mr. Mackenzie was right twelve years ago as Mr. Foster is right now. The people must become prohibitionists before a prohibitory law can be enforced. Meantime temperance organizations have their work out out for them in educating the public and insisting on the stringent regulation of the traffic.

> IT is not our custom to publish commendatory allusions from subscribers to the management of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. Were we to do so, we would have to devote a special column to them. Occasionally, however, when there are more than individual opinions expressed, we may be permitted to publish such compliments as the following :

> To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS SIR,—We, the Irishmen of Ste. Brigitte, wish to acknowledge our approval of the stand you have taken on the question of Irish representation in the Legislature, likewise your support given to the Mercier Government in its struggle for honest legislation, and hope you will con-tinuo as heretofore, brave, honest and true.

> Marks of approval like this are very cheering and fully appreciated. In the performance of difficult and onerous duties it is a source of strength to know that those whom we are striving to serve to the best of our ability appreciate our labors.

> This paper fills a wide field, has a high mission to perform, and we trust that conscientious devotion to duty and earnest labor will continue, as our friends at Ste. Brigitte say, to keep this journal "brave, honest and

LEADING: journals of Europe seem to be unanimous in the opinion that the new Penal Code which the Italian Parliament has enacted will so circumscribe the freedom of Christine Nilsson, the later Swedish Night. speech hitherto enjoyed by the Holy Father, that he will be compelled to leave Rome and to take up his residence in some place over which the Italian flag does not float. One European paper states that, in view of the intolerant enactments of the bad opinion they have already formed of him. reflection : she knew that her husband had Penal Code, arrangements are already in He is such another duck as O'Connor Power, course of completion for the removal of the Papal Court to another country; and that the Island of Malta has been designated as MR. GREENWAY appears to have carried the temporary centre of the Church until the elections in Manitoba so far by a ma- such time as a change comes over the gov-

it. But we do not think His Holiness will must correct with the least possible delay. We leave the Vatican. At the time of are quite aware that the Orangemen of Millthe Garibaldian revolution an asylum brook, who refuse to restore the bell, and also at Malta was offered the late swear that it shall never sound in a Catholic at Malta was offered the late Pope Pius IX. by the British Government, and the old town of Citita Vecchia placed at his disposal. A garrison was actually detailed to act as guard of honor to His Holiness, but the storm blew over. If, therefore, the Vatican has been tenable since that time, it is hardly likely a mere act of petty perse cution will force the Pope away from Rome, than which the Italian Government would like nothing better.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S letter, read at the Tammany celebration on the 4th July, contai ed in a few sentences precisely what the Liberais in Canada are contending for as well as the Democrats in the United States, as far as trade policy is concerned. He defined the existing tariff, of which ours is a close copy, as "a system which benefits certain classes of our citizens at the expense of every house. holder in the land—a system which breeds discontent because it permits the duplication of wealth without corresponding additional racompense to labor, which prevents the opportunity to work by stifling production and limiting the area of our markets, and which enhances the cost of living beyond the laborer's hard-carned wages."

Ir will generally be admitted that the decision of the law lords of the Privy Council in the Glengarry controverted election case is eminently sound and practical. Whatever faults exist in our Canadian laws and courts for the adjustment of election returns can and ought to be corrected by our own Parliament. It was, therefore, wise of the law lords to refuse leave to appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of Carada. While Mr. Mac-Master was undoubtedly within his right in carrying his case to the Privy Council, and thus settling forever a very important question, we must as Canadians rejoice in a decision which confirms the competency of Canadian courts to settle election cases arising under Canadian, not Imperial, statutes. The constitutional question involved is also of the greatest moment, for we can imagine-were the decision just given of contrary effectcomplications of the gravest nature shrough the invited interferance of English authority in matters so purely domestic as the election of members of parliament.

THE Anglican bishop of Lincoln is to be prosecuted at the instance of the Church Association for alleged Ritualistic practices. This induces the Toronto Globe to make some remarks which indicate a big lurch towards scepticism, so far as Anglican claims to orthodoxy are concerned. "It seems very evident," says the Toronto sage, "that that Apostolic succession,' of which so much is heard and so little apparently understood, does not afford any decided or reliable guarantee to those who are favored with it in othrs of his party strips that their change of most copicus abundance against errors of the gravest character, and mistakes and shortcomings the most reprehensible. If apostolic succession does not afford some reasonable likelihood of those who receive it being guided into all truth, or at least kept in the what does it do? Or what may be its special function and blessedness?"

> Lanark, who is mentioned as likely to enter the Ottawa cabinet, is a man of considerable ability and force of character. As a professional politician he has been fairly successful since he devoted all his time to politics. As the representative of a powerful ring he managed to control a large amount of patronage which he so managed as to entrench himself pretty firmly in his constituency. During his long term in parliament-he was first returned in 1872-he has done nothing to raise him above the ordinary ruck of his party except a five hour speech in the all night debate on the Letellier dismissal. On several occasions he played the roll of "kicker" with success, notably when the Canadian Pacific Railway charter was before parliament. He | Europe. became mollified, however, and subsequent party obedience. As a speaker he is occasionally harsh, but not without a certain dry Scotch humor. Take him all in all, he is about as good a man as Sir John could find among his following to fill a gap in his very weak and wobbling cabinet.

It is probable after all that both Houses of Congress will adjourn without coming to an agreement on the Tariff Bill. Thus the country will be called upon to decide the question at the Presidential election in November. Perhaps it is as well that it should be so.

MONEY and whiskey galore were the means by which the Tories carried Halton, and now Mr. Henderson has been unseated, having thrown up the sponge on the first day of the trial. Halton is naturally a Reform constituency which never was or can be carried by the Tories save by bribing the loose fish which unfortunately are to be found in every county.

IT looks as if O'Donnell was playing into the hands of the Times in his wretched libel suit. He has long been regarded as a traitor to the National cause, and this latest adventure of his will only serve to confirm among Irishmen the now having a fice time sporting about Canada under the pay of the British Government,

THE theft of the bell belonging to the Frog jority so sweeping that the Opposition is erning power in Italy. We have already Midland Battalion and its erection over an Lake Catholic Church by the volunteers of the almost annihilated. Of the eleven returned | published the Pope's allocation on the Code, | Orange Lodge at Millbrook, in East Durham, is what that of the Dutch was formerly, and here is the secret of our loyalty and devotion

which sets forth his reasons for condemning an outrage which the Dominion Government church again, are among the most faithful Tory followers of Sir John Macdonald, and we shall take note of his action in this matter for future reference. If Catholic churches are fair objects of plunder by militia volunteers, it is only right that we should know it, and who; befter able to tell us than the Premier of the Dominion?

> The exodus of bank defaulters from the States to Canada is reaching the dimensions of an epidemic. Surely it is time an international effort were made for the exchange of these rascals. If the receiver is as bad as the thief, Canada, in extending hospitality to them, has nothing to brag about. Yet honors so far are not easy, for there are more boodlers coming to Canada than are going from it. Had the British Government proposed an honest extradition treaty, the United States would doubtless have ratified it. The clause making certain political offences extraditable killed the treaty, and so free trade in regues continues between Canada and the United States.

THE GLENGARRY ELECTION CASE. MACHASTER'S APPEAL REJECTED BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

TORONTO, Ont., July 9.—The following special cable appears in this morning's Globe:
London, July 7.—Judgment was delivered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council te-iay on the appeal of Donald Macmaster from the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, which latter judgment confirmed Mr. Patrick Purcell in his position of M. P. for Glengarry. Counsel for Mr. Parcell, the respondent, urged that the prerogative of the Crown did not exist in such a case. Lord Hobhouse said it was needless to give a decision regarding the existence of the prerogative, because their Lordships were satisfied that it ought not to be exercised in the present case. There were strong reasons why such cases should be concluded as speedily as possible, and should be finally decided within the colony. The appeal was therefore dismissed.

The following special cable appears in this

morning's Mail :-LONDON, July 8 .- In the Supreme Court of Judicatare yesterday the petition for special leave to appeal against the decision of the Surveme Court of Canada in the case Kennedy vs. Purcell on appeal upon a trial avising out of the controverted election act of the Dominion, Lord Hobbouse, in giving judgment on behalf of himself and three other judges, said there were strong reasons why general in the British service shall command such matters should be decided within the the Canadian militia is a disgrace. colony, and why the prerogative of the Crown should not be extended to matters over which it had no power. Their Lordships could not advise Her Majesty to grant the leave asked. The petition was dismissed with costs.

THE NEW MOVE IN EUROPE.

Austrians and Hungarians may well take alarm at the sudden friendship that has sprung up between the young Emperor William and the Czar. The Austro-German-Italian alliance, which but a short time ago appeared to have, with British adhesion, settled the destiny of Europe, looks now as if it had collapsed through the defection of Germany. The change, however, does not appear unnatural when we consider the character of Russian and German designs. Russia wants Constantinople, Germany wants Holland. What then is more natural than that Germany should say to Russia: "I will not interfere with your designs in the East if you let me have my way in the West." Deprived of Russian support, France would be powerless, and would be forced into an alliance with Eng-MR. JOHN HAGGART, M.P. for South land and Italy, probably against her will, but as a matter of self-preservation. What a tremendous transformation in the position | Kingston entertain towards their gifted and and power of European nations would be presented by an agreement of the kind mentioned between Germany and Russia.

Enriched and strengthened by the commerce, colonies, industries and magnificent maritime advantages of the Dutch, Germany would become the most powerful nation in Europe for attack and defence. Russia, in like manner, possessed of the hereditary object of her ambition, free access to an open sea, would dominate the Oriental world. United on this understanding, Russia and Germany could bir defiance to the world, and do as they liked for the suppression of liberty in

It must not be forgotten in considering distribution of contracts on the road gave a these points in European politics that Austria clue to the arguments which reduced him to is the only party to the Roly Alliance which abandoned the principles of that conspiracy tive of God's own authority. The age in against popular liberty. Certainly it was not her fault, for circumstances were too strong for her rulers. It is not, however, against the person but the principle of constitutionalism that the Russian spirit of Pan-Slaviem proceeds. The Russian Government is the incarnation of the Holy Alliance. Since the Vienna conference in 1819, Russia has always been prompt to suppress every aspiration after liberty as rebellion in disguise, and of them remarked to ourselves, " that they wherever it broke out, as in Poland, Finland, and in Hungary, at the invitation of Austria, the armies of the Czar have marched against it and mercilessly trampled it to death. The double-barrelled constitutionalism of Austria is not less distasteful to Russia than the freethinking Government of Italy, the godless constitution of France, or the free trade Protestantism of England.

Bismarck and the young Emperor are believers in the doctrines of the Holy Alliance. Russia is therefore their natural ally, and if, as appears probable, the programme we have outlined should be adopted, England would be confronted with the greatest danger to her preeminence as a maritime nation and her standing as a first class power, that could posably be imagined.

Under circumstances of such vast import, how ridiculous would appear the Tory policy which aims at the permanent alienization of of all.

The power of England is to Europe now tendered to His Lordship Dr. Cleary, and

Eogland's strength, like that of the Datch Republic when Van Tromp and De Ruyter swept the channel, lies in her dependancies and her commerce. Never a first rate military power on the continent. She has played her part there by alliances by subsidies by the genius of her generals at the head of allied troops. Her size is contracted, her populace is continually pressing on the confines of its possible limits, while Germany and Russia, her most dangerous neighbors, can extend both territory and population indefinitely. The advance of these powers tends directly and inevitably to the relative decline of English power and influence. Her genius and industry and commercial enterprise may keep up the contest for a long time, but she must see across the Channel, in the Datch Republic the foreshadowing of her own fate! And one as speedy as it is unavoidable should the Russo-German alliance become a fact.

England must expect to be assailed by arts and intrigues, if not directly by arms. The power of corruption, intrigue and force at the control of a man like Bismarck, who dictates the policy of the chief continental nations, in this revolutionary era, in a country so filled with elements of discord, are beyond the reach of calculation.

Thus changes of new and far-reaching consequence may suddenly compel British statesmen to consider, not how they are going to suppress liberty in Ireland, but how they shall preserve, not only the liberty, but the very national existence of England herself.

MILITIA COMMAND.

A mistake has been made by the Ottawa correspondent of a city contemporary in stating that General Middleton holds no rank in the British army. He was retired with his rank as lieutenant-general, in accordance with the regulations of the service. but retirement does not deprive him of his man can cast a slur upon them or their counrank nor preclude his employment as commandant of the Canadian militia. We think. however, that he ought to retire from the latter position. Furthermore, it would be only right that a Canadian officer should succeed him. The clause in the Militia Act which makes it imperative that only an officer holding rank as major-

What self-respecting people in the world would declare by their own Parliament's statutory enactment that they were incapable of producing a man fit to command their own militia? Certainly he would be a poor thing in uniform who could not do better than Middleton did in the North West. He was beaten six times by a handful of poorly armed half-breeds, and would, in all likelihood, have retired from Batoche had not Col. Williams led the disgusted and impatient volunteers to the charge without consulting him.

Canadian officers have demonstrated their fitness to command Canadian troops, and we hope some member of Parliament will have the patriotic manliness to move in Parliament for the repeal of the obnexious clause which stamps them as inferior to any old frump with rank in the regular army.

BISHOP CLEARY.

The reception given Bishop Cleary at Kingaton last Wednesday on his return from Ireland and Rome was most hearty, spon taneous and enthusiastic. No better proof could be of the reverence, affection and loyal ty the Catholics of the grand old diocese of beloved Bishop. The Freeman says:

It was one of the most remarkable episodes

in the history of our Cathelie diocese, and that it will ever remain an object of pride and satisfaction. Kingstown has always been noted for the Catholic spirit of loyalty and devotion of our people, but never yet was that spirit more enthusiastically or more satisfactorily displayed than on last Wednesday evening. We had then the opportunity of testi fying to our high appreciation of mauly worth and religious loyalty, and how successfully we grasped the situation the city at large can pear witness. His Lordship Dr. Clasry returned to us and received ut our hands such a princely and imposing welcome as no earthly dignitary nor potentate could possibly call forth. We received him with the honore we did, not on the mere account of his undoubted worth as a genileman and an accomplished scholar, but because he was our bishop, and, as such, is for us the representawhich we live is the open enemy of religious authority, and the Catholic Church alone can even attempt to at m the tide of destruction that is fast coming upon seciety in conse quence of this mad spirit. Catholic units is the tulwark that alone can withstand the daily assaults made upon God and His religion, and n that Catholic unity car be found the secret of our action on this occasion. Our Protestant friends cannot realize our position, and during the past week many could not understand why it was that we went to such trouble and expense to welcome home a mere humble bishop of our church." We hope they will understand it when we tell them that Catholic unity is the foundation of it all. Our Bishop may well be in their eyes but a very humble individualin our eyes he is an individual holding a position more exalted and more honorable than any prince or earthly king. In Holy Church, we of the latty, by and through the agency of our priests and bishops, are united to God Himself. We, all together, form that golden chain which binds earth to Heaven, a single link of which shall never be broken until time itself shall be no more. In consequence of Catholic unity, our Bishop has at his back some fifty stalwart priests. who form the Diccesan Clergy, and they have with them in our Catholic Diocese some 70,000 of us of the laity. This vast multitude stood around the episcopal throne of His Lordship Dr. Cleary, in St. Mary's Cathedral, on the evening of Wednesday, in the person of the clergy and of the parochial delegates present, and gave to the world a most splendid exhibition of that Caof England and Ireland! England will want tholic unity to which we refer. You will all her friends in that day, and Ireland most seek in vain everywhere else than in the Catholic Church for such another spectacle. Here is the secret of the imposing reception

similar causes, but of greater intensity, may to his person. We heartily congratulate our to his person. We nearly congressioned our fellow-Catholics on the grand enumers which attended their efforts. His Lordenip Dr. Cleary cannot but feel pleased and gratified. Cleary cannot but teet promote and gracined, and he thoroughly convinced that he has under his jurisdiction a devont clergy and there in America laity, unsurpased by none other in America.

SNUBBING A BIGOT.

MR. St. John, Prohibitionist candidate for the United States Presidency in 1884, lec. tured recently in Prince Edward Island on temperance. The Summers de Journal saja of his lecture there :-

Mr. St. John is a man of commanding presence on the platform, has a clear resonant voice, with an easy and graceful delivery, and is voice, with an easy and graceful delivery, and is a pleasing a graceful speaker. He emphasized his points by strong argumenta, and dwelt unspecially because the entry well, and his lecture was freely interspersed with laughable anecdotes and wittersma. He dealt with the objections urged signart total prohibition, meeting each with forcible arguments. If, however, his pictures—so vastly different from what we have been led to look upon as the correct on se—of the State of Kansas, which he used as his illustrations, are not greatly overdrawn, then the sconer provincial people emigrate to that earthly paradise the better for them. Again, his allusions to respectable Irish laborers met with the unqualified disapproval of every un pr. judice-of man, and did not win him the applause he evidently executive. disapproval of every un prejudices man, and did disapproval of every unprejudiced man, and did not win him the applause he evidently expected his remarks would draw. Summerside, we beg Mr. St. John to remember, is not a town of bigots, but of people who live in harmony, and know that the Irish portion of the American consider monulation are not such as he know that the Irish portion of the American and Canadian population are not such as he would paint them, and we advise him to cease pandering to a miserable prejudice that is still to be met in certain sections that have been schooled by teachers of his stump. Greater success will then attend his platform efforts.

It is rather uncommon new for public speak. ers to take a fling at the Irish, though once it was quite the thing to make a butt of the caricature character of 'Pat" on platform and stage. Time and a more intimate acquaintance have, however, disabused the American mind of its prejudices. In overy city and county in America to day Irishmen and the descendants of Irishmen occupy foremost pesitions in public respect—positions they have won by indusery, integrity and ability, and no trymen without feeling the weight of popular disapprobation. Sensible people, therefore, treat with a smile of something akin to contempt such exhibitions of bad taste and lack of good feeling and common sense as Mr. St. John made at Summerside.

THE INDUSTRIAL WAR.

By the time the Presidential campaign will have ended the American people will be well educated in political economy. Already newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, all the artillery of campaign literature, are full of articles, bristling with statistics, overflowing with opinious from all sorts of authorities on the absorbing questions of tariffs, taxation, production, wages and the duties of govern-

The controversy is one worthy of a great people called upon to decide by popular vote who shall be chief magistrate and what shall be the policy of the nation. Let it not be supposed that the conflict will be easily decided, or the victory lightly won. The powers challenged to it by President Cleveland's celebrated message are, and ever have been, the most difficult to overcome.

In Europe they are entrenched in gigantic fortifications, detended by vast armies, solidified by laws, customs and constitutions, not to be overcome till the catastrophe, for which all these are preparing, leaves not a rack be-

In America it is different, for this is an industrial world where political questions are decided by ballots not bullets, since civil war has been too recent for its scars to have all healed or its graves all trodden flat with the meadows. Yet the spirit which in Europe marquerades with crowne, coronete, titles and privileges, lives in America in gigantic corporations, has command of unlimited wealth, is absolutely devoid ef responsibility and utterly reckless of the means it employs to obtain its ends. In Europe It is autocracy, in America it is plutooracy. In both it is the same thing under different circumstances.

But Americans are awakening to the dan ger. Whether Mr. Cleveland was moved to take the action he did by political metives merely, or by the inspirations of highest statesmanship, is beside the question. Here it is, pressing for salution, and we dare believe it will be solved, as America has always solved such problems, in accordance with the principles of liberty and justice.

The history of parties in republica has been much the same as the history of dynastics in monarchies. Evolved from national necessities, serving, perhaps preserving, the State, the intoxication of power followed and their own greatness, not the welfare of the people, become the grand purpose of their existence. Thus have republics been rent to their foun. dations, thus has Liberty been assassinated by her own worshippers, thus have we, through human folly and wickedness, become heirs to the ruins of empires.

In the conflict just begun in the United States we see old foes with new faces, marshalled under the old banners freshly gilt, emblazoned with new device, armed with the latest weapons, but having the same object as of old-the easlavement of the laborer! What matter whether it be the pompous caremonial of the throne room, or the caucus of republicans in the dingy back parlor of the tavern, the old enemy grine behind the throne and at the chairman's elbow, greedy for the means of gratificationambition, luxury, lust-indifferent whence the means may come, so long as they do come. And there are men with big names. grave faces, persuasive tongues, who have authorities at their finger ends, and

"Tomes of reasoned wrong,

Glozed on by ignorance; all to convince the horny-handed toiler that they can make him happy by taxing his food and clothing, the food and clothing of his little ones and by giving him work,

In Europe the enemy of human rights, the

regimentals that would make a monkey weep knighthoed," blinding them with tawdry frivolities; whereas, were they endowed with common sense and wisely united, they would trample him to death under their multitudinous feet, leaving not enough of him to

sphere of industrial freedom. It is weary work plodding through the endless volumes in which political economists hive obscured and confused the simplest and grandest of God's everlasting verities. What do the workers of America want to know more than these !

All the wealth that ever was, is, or will be, comes from labor;

That labor ever has been, and is, the poorest paid and least considered;

That Government which enters into conspiracy with Plutocracy to rob labor is the worst of tyrannies;

government is robbery;

That he who will not work shall not eat; That the laborers are the majority!

Therefore, it follows that all power resides | So the pot boils. in labor, that the laborers can decide the fate of America, that they can snow the monster that oppresses them out of sight with hallots, and make their country as free industrially as they have made it free politically.

SCIENTIFIC PROHIBITION.

Friends of social reform, who regard the triumph of temperance principles as the greatest step that could be taken towards the establishment of happier conditions of life, but yet who know that public manners are not to be reformed by legislation, take a widely as to the means to be employed to bring about the desired change.

Men of science, especially those connected with the medical profession, have given the Ottawa. question of intemperance long and deep study, and none of any eminence have de clared in favor of prohibitory legislation. To make prohibition successful, the importation, manufacture and sale of all beverages containing alcohol must be stopped absolutely. This is a manifest impossibility. There is, however, an ample field for reformers to do good work in a less ambitious but more practical sphere, to which the attention of the Prohibition Convention now in session at this city is invited.

Dr. Willard H. Morse, in the current number of the North American Review, says that, in the light of recent results of pathalogical research, there is determined to be a modification of the aweeping and oft heard statement that excessive use of alcohol beverages conduces to procure injury to the health. In point of fact, he declares, the statement is not true of all alcoholic liquors. If they are charged with fusel cil, their use tends to cause disease of the cerebral convolutions, which disasse may eventuate in insanity, or may be but one of the symptoms of some affection of the special senses. If, however, the beverages be free of the obnexious oil, there is not produced any such effect. In other words, alcoholic liquois made impure by fusel oil (amylic alcohol) poison the brain, and induce "amylism;" but such liquors, containing pure ethylic alcorol to the exclusion of that which is amylic, merely excite the cerebral functions, inducing the condition known as "eythlism."

In view of those facts, and of human incilnation to indulge in alcoholic drinks, Dr. Morse thinks it remains for social science to notably contribute to the cause of temperance by making provision against anylism by means of the media of the condition of ethylism. Furthermore, he holds, that the time demands, not the prohibition of the manufacture, sale and use of all alcoholic liquors, but the substitution of the ethylic for the anylic alcohol of exhibarent for toxic action, of liquors that will not inebriate for those that produce alcoholic drunkenness.

Is this way the ille of intemperance can be entirely avoided by abstinence from liquors vile with fusel oil, and by the use of those that are free from it. If men will drink alcoholic baverages, let them be those which are pure, and, by reason of their purity, will not be a factor in the rain of body and soul Let the expidity of the manufacturer and dealer be checked by a law which shall make ta crime to produce, sell or use the poisonous liquors; and let enconsagement be given to those who chall undertake to provide pure ethylic alcoholic beverages, harmless to the brain, medicinal in value, deficient in toxicity. Such prohibition, Dr. Morse is convinced, married with such encouragement, will appoint the only scientific specific for the evil of intemperance.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Young William's advances towards Russia have given an altogether new turn to Euro pean affairs. His coming visit to St. Petersburg is of no ordinary significance, and it is hard to say whether France or Austria regard with the more dismay the interchange of courtesies between Czar and Kalser.

Recent cables indicate that Germany is likely to throw Austria overboard, and that of that colony with the Dominion. the trepidation of the latter is the natural f disbelief in the honesty of others felt by a nation who has never kept faith itself.

Inst there will be a re-shaping of boundaries in the south-east of Europe is believed to be inevitable, and, whatever occurs, Austria is likely to be a sufferer. She will feel herself in the interest of self-preservation driven to resist any encroachments of Russia, but without the assistance of Germany her position will be serious.

4 Austrian frontier has only served to during the negociations concerning the Fisheries

vonic movement. Galleis, situated outside of Tory instincts, which have ever led him to act regimentals show would be continued by the carpathians, in contempt of the popular will, he made it up at his own reflection in a looking-glass, and the natural boundary of the Carpathians, in contempt of the popular will, he made it up at his own reasonable in the popular will, he made it up sends them out to murder and maim other forms rather an element of weakness for the with Mr. Winter to have a delegation invited to acade them one we make the market to have a delegation invited to dopes like themselves. In America he enroles dominions in its rear, and that portion of its discuss terms of union at Ottawa. Of course the them in the Lord knows what "orders of inhabitants holding to the tenets of the Greek Church have more sympathy with Russia than with Austris.

The Socialists are hoping for war, and their journals, which are often wonderfully well informed, assert that hostilities are very likepolute with one whit of bad odor the atmomore bloody and prolonged the struggle and the more generally all the nations of Europe hardly credit, but the base suspicion of which has rendered them unessy.

The determination of William II, to proceed against them with unprecedented vigor they profess to hail with satisfaction, as precipitating the inevitable conflict. The Jew baiters have not received as yet any encouragement to renew their diversions, not-That taxation beyond the bare necessities of for anti-semisic proclivities, and the gratificaexpressions, is offset by the disapproval felt burning political questions to divide them; they

PROGRESS!!!

Between optimists and pessemists, howlers and growlers, there is considerable difference of opinion on this the twenty-first anniver. sary of confederation. Both have reason on their side, but each is unreasonable in its application.

This country has progressed very consider ably in these two decades, but no intellectually honest man can say that progress has been entirely satisfactory.

The Tory Government apologists quote a different view to that taken by prohibitionists lot of elequent figures to demonstrate the not unpatriotic idea that Canada has flourished like a green bay tree, but wisely refrain from giving the credit to the flies on the wheel at

The Opposition organ, equally patriotic, shows how bid government has checked the natural development of the country. But there are, of course, two sides to every ledger. Therefore, to get at the actual state of affairs we must strike a balance. First, look at our debt :-

1867. \$273 187,626 43 \$93,046,051 73. Increase in 20 years...... \$180,141,574 70 Annual expenditure in excess of revenue...... \$9,007,078 73

There is progress for you! If we continue progressing at the same rate for another twenty years our debt will be \$3,602 831,494 Three billions, six hundred and two millions, eight hundred and thirty-one thousands, four hundred and ninety-four dollars!!!

Such is the conclusion to which Tory government, under the benign auspices of that God-given statesman, Sir John Mucdonald, is leading. Canadians may see whither they are drifting abould the Torics remain in power another twenty years.

But this is not all. During the present year the public debt has been increased thirt; five millions, which added as above would make the debt in the year of grace, 1908, four billion three hun dred and two millions, eight hundred and thirty-one thousand four hundred and ninetyfour dollars!

Just think of it. Get an idea of what these figures mean, and also bear in mind that we have not added one cent for interest. In gold it would take a train of cars as long as from Montreal to Cobourg, every car filled to its utmost capacity, to carry the money, and to count it, dollar by dollar, would employ all the present population of Canada for fifty years ! Or, take the figures and put them at compound interest, beginning at three per cent. and the sum arrived it is beyond human

Yet this is not romancing. It is a plain, simple, sober statement of how Canada is progressing under the government of Sir John Macdonald and his heaven born financiers from Galt to Foster !

capacity to grasp!

Now let us glance at our taxation. In 1867 it was fifteen per cent. In 1887 it was thirty. five per cent. At that rate of progress every foot of Canadian soil and all that the industry of its people can take therefrom would be hypothecated in twenty years and the debt would still keep rolling up as stated above !

Now look at our assets : In 1867 they were valued at \$17,317,401.36. In 1887 they amounted to \$45,873,715.37, or about doubted | THE HISTORICAL AMERICAN. An illustrated in twenty years. Of course there is the public domain. But here again we are headed off. Alienated from the Crown for another twenty years, at the rate it has been for the last twenty years, there would not be enough land on the whole earth to supply the

After this who dare say Canada is not progressing beyond even the wildest dreams of Sir Charles Tupper ?

NEWFOUNDLAND AND CONFEDERA-

Recent advices from St. John's give a pretty full exposure of the scheme whereby certain per sons in Newfoundland, in conjunction with politicians at Ottawa, sought to bring about a union

No one in the Dominion would object to such a union on a proper basis, but past experiences and a knowledge of the methods and objects of the men at Ottawa are sufficient to cause it to be regarded with very grave distrust.

On several occasions during the past twenty years Sir Charles Tupper has made efforts to bring Newfoundland in, and on three notable occasions he publicly boasted that he had succeaded or was about to succeed. Unabashed by failure and still tenacious of his purpose, he seized the opportunity, when Mr. Winter, The partition of Poland by bringing Russia | Premier of Newfoundland, was at Washington

devourer of substance, dresses his dupes in increase the danger to the latter of any Sola- Treaty, to re-open the question. True to his mental make-up, common both to the educated and the like, were not worth consulting as to their destiny. It was enough that the two high contracting parties should settle the terms and everything would be lovely.

Mr. Winter took his way home by way of Ottawa, and while he was there Lansdowne sent his spider to-the-fly invitation to the Government of Newfoundland. Thus, the first thing the people of the colony knew about the matter participate in it the better, they say, for the was that a preliminary bargain had been struck, cause of freedom. They claim a strength in and if they did not look sharp they would find more than one army which their rulers would | themselves sold out to the Old Man on the Mountain.

But the Newfoundlanders objected to being treated like sheep, and very vigorous protests against the union were heard from all parts of the Island. Were the people of Newfoundland in a condition of political or industrial confusion or depression; were they discontented with their present status and had given indications of a desire for change, there would be some excuse withstanding the new monarch's reputation | for the conspirators. But, on the contrary, business was never more flourishing in Newfound. tion of the religious element at his pictistic | land than at the present time. They have no at them in the liberal university circles, are perfectly content of their status, and instead of giving any indication of a desire for change they have already expressed the contrary sentiment in the most emphatic manner.

It is easy to understand why the Government at Ottawa is at xious to round up the Dominion with the annexation of Newfoundland. We know with what astute poli ical purpose other provinces have been used when brought into the union. We also know how gigantic were the schemes of boodling connected with each addition to Confederation, from the building of the Intercolonial Railway to the completion of the Pacific Railway, and we can imagine what the next gigantic scheme would be like were Newfoundland to join us.

In Parliament, during the early years of Confederation, Sir Richard Cartwright made a speech tor which he was highly complimented by Sir John Macdonald. In that speech he advocated the construction of a railway from Quebec along the north shore, across the Straits of Belleisle, by ferry or bridge, to St. John's. Newfoundland. That was at a time when Tupper and the rest of them had dazzled the people out of their senses with the magnificenc. of their Confederation schemes. Sir Richard may have changed his mind since then as to the feasibility of this project, but we are quite satisfied Sir John Ma donald would make that speech a part of the Tory gospel and be quite prepared to sink another hundred millions in its fruition.

Knowing what the future of this country must be, his whole policy is to enrich himself and his friends, and, as he said on a certain occasion, "let posterity pay and be--."

It is quite possible that terms of union would be off-red which would leave Newfoundland nothing to desire. In fact, there is nothing on earth Sir John would not promise and agree to to get Newfoundland into his lutches. But soon they would find, as Nova Scotia has found, that they would have to pay enormous amounts in taxation to pay for the debauching of their public men and the bribery of their own constituencies.

Purblind, stupid beyond conception they would be to exchange, independence, a low tariff, direct connection with the Crown, to become the last joint in the tail of the Macdonaldite kite.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE Now York, Macmillan & Co., 112 Fourth

Avenue. An engraving of "Dr. Samuel Johnson," from the portrait in the National Gallery, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, forms the frontispiece to the present number; "The Mediation of Ralph Warnelot, by Prof. W. Minte, is now in its XXXVIIth chapter; Part II of Pagedas Aurioles and Umbrellas, by C. F. Gordon Cumming; a blographical sketch of William Hutton, by G. Birkbeck Hill; "A Hamp-shire Hamlet," illustrated by David Carr; "Coaching Days and Coaching Ways," illustrated by Hugh Thomson and Herbert Railton; and "In Exile." a poem by D J. Robertson make an exceedingly readable

Ave Maria. Publisher, D. E Hudson, Notre

Dame, Ind.
The "Monthly Part" for June of the Ave Maria " contains, among other articles by familiar authors, one from the French of Paul Féval, by J. C. Tracy, entitled "The Beauty and Legend of a Breton Shrine,' which will no sure to attract attention. "The Words of the Starlet Poppies," by Sara Trainer Smith, is a posm of unusual merit. The Latest Work of a Catholic Poet," referring to "Legends and Records of the Churc" and the Empire," by Aubray de Vere, speak warmly and appreciatingly of the poet, ingling out for special comment the Leg ad of St. Thecla. These, with a host of other articles, make up a very full number.

Mouthly Magazine of History, Litera-ture, Science and Art. M. W. Meagher, Manager, 90 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

The initial number of this new venture in periodical literature, contains, among other striking features, a well written essay on Abraham Lincoln, accompanied by portrait and picture of birthplace, and is followed by others on "Thomas Paine and the American Revolution," with portrait, by George Liffard; "The Projects of Aaron Burr," "Decoration Day Oration," "Scientific and Pseudo Legis-lation." Lady readers will be especially interested in "Types of American Beauty," by Wm. Hosea Ballou, and "Washington's Social Life in New York," by Miss Jessie

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE. The American

Magazine Pub. Co., N.Y. "The American" has a place in periodical literature and a personuel peculiarly its own.
"Equador and its Olties" is a topic of absorbing interest, as handled by William Elray Curtis. Marah Ellis contributes one of those dialect pleces for which she has obtained quite a reputation. The frontispiece, "Apollo and Norie," is taken from the two chief characters. "Housekeaping by the U. S. Government," by Charlotte Reeve Conover, and amply illustrated, might be read with profit by housekeepers throughout the land. "Spiritualism and Like Delusions" is treated by Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton from the scientific point of view. Dr. Hamilton attributes the credulity of willing duper to "the unaccountable love of the occult and mysterious

and the ignorant," He also makes the assertion, which one may readily believe, that "medical men dally meet! with instances which severely tax their faith in the existence of any such thing as common sense.

THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED. Publishers, G. E. Desbarate & Son, Montreal.

The first number of this new pictorial weekly has more than realized the expeciations excited by its prospectus. Its contents, literary and artistic, are marked by variety and excellence. Indeed the fine art subject alone, "Dreamland," after a painting by Coomans, is well worth over and above the price of the number. "The Fisheries Question" furnishes a subject for the opening cartoon. A portrait of Lord Lansdowne, from his latest photograph, and a presentation of Rideau hall in winter and in summer; two pretty views, one of Mamelliaks Village and Bow River, the German Imperial Group, and portraits of Sir John A. Macdonald and of the leader of the Manitoba Government, also of Hon. Chas. H. Tupper, are the chief illus-

trations.

"A Missisquoi Holiday," a social, by the editor, and a posm, "The Battle of Laprairie," by W. D. Lightball, are, in the literary department, especially worthy of mention.

FRATERNITY, a Romance. New York: Macaillan & Co.

A very charming story graphically told-At the outset in the table of contents we are treated to some very hard nuts to crack in some excerpts from the "Trials of St. Paul" done into Welsh, but we are assured immediataly siterwards by finding the friendly English rendition just underneath. The story, in fact, is itself Welsh, and, as its fiction, with social questions. The struggle, becoming more imminent year by year, between cl i conscruatism and young radicalism, and affecting even Waler, which is usually considered as remote a region as if it existed in the clouds, is depicted in strong colors. The special interest centres in Blodwen. We may recommend the name to mothers of girl-babies on the lcokout for singular names for them. The name itself means in Welch "White Flower," and if scarcely so suphonious as Gladys, might under persistent patronage become as popular. Notwitstanding the absorbing interest of the story itself, the central ides of fraternity implied in the title is well brought out. After sketching in a few strong nervous strokes in the opening chapter the decline of Conservatism, the rise of Radicalism is traced in its progress to-wards cosmopolitanism in this way:— And now the times have changed. The upper stratum of society nowadays is sprinkled with titled Scotch and Irish and wealthy Englishmen throughout the land. The old Welsh type must either become fash ionable and fit to associate with such luminaries, or relinquish its place in society and sink into the aubstratum, where, smid the roar and din of young Radicalism, it will speedily be done to death. There is no other choice. The whole social fabric is changedthe rising generation must choose between a new aristocracy of wealth and assumption. with artificial emptiness and uncomfortable grardeur, or a new democracy, with many grim realities and threatening problems. The middle course is not; the quiet, simple life of the past is become well-nigh impossible." this view of the case there are those who will sympathize with the author and those who will not, but no person of literary tasts can fail to be charmed with the manner in which the subject is treated.

The Messenger of the Sacred Heart for July with its recent enlargements and improvements is certainly little, if at all, inferior to the best edited of the secular magazines, The American tale, complete in one number, of which it now makes a specialty, should clone secure it a large number of readers. 'The Son of B.b Augustine." by Mr. Manuel Kennedy, is a sittring story of the Texan contier shortly after the close of the late Its author is evidently at home in the life he describes. There have been few more decayly convoling narratives than this of the lynched man's son "borne strongly but weetly from the evil and atrife of the outlaw's home into the house of God's grace. The prison scene and the lynching, the running of the quarantine, the life of the exiled comunity on the Rio Grande, the border coart, and the simple heroism of the missionary in the most thrilling dangers -he even is present at the lynching-would be material for many novels of a coarser sort. Here they are told in their reality, forming a complete either of admitting that there was no proof and refining story of the Good Shepherd who seeks his lost sheep. The "I lustrated Varietles" is also of unusual excellence; but the Messenger has already won its right to style itself the only illustrated Catholic magazine "To Montserrat" is a recent pilgrimage in the footsteps of the great S'. Ignatius of Loyola. There are five full-nace views, all engraved new for the Messenger those of the shrine and its frequenters in the last century are from very rare designs, and there is a striking portrait of the saint from a plaster cast. The second and concluding in-stallment of the biography of "Father Peter Beckx " is given, covering the entire period of his long generalship of the Society of Jesus in s time of unusual persecution. A full exposition of the "Apostolic Schools"-a work bound up with the Messenger from the start | mustered in full force. Scarcely a prominent -is presented; and there is a charming bit of travel, "Odd Corpus Christi Customs in Polanc." Besides the usual Sacred Heart articles, which the Messenger publishes as the official organ of the League of the Sucred Heart, called the Apostleship of Prayer, and which are unusually popular this month, "The Reader" has some pointed notes on current ideas concerning "Authority and Liberty in America." The poetry of the number is good, and the ballad-"The Lost Oblate"-recounts a touching and true incident of life on the Texan frontier again, where, as in the Messenger itself, trush is often stranger than fiction.

THE MUSKOKA JUDGESHIP.

(From the Canadian Freeman, Kingston, July 4th, 1888.

We have learned with deep regret that the Dominion Government has seen fit to appoint Mr. Mahaffy, of Bracebride, Judge of the Provisional County of Muskoka and Parry Sound. We regret it for two vory special and telling reasons; the first being Mr. Mahaffy's unfitness for the position, of unfitness Senator Gowan knows something. The second being the injustice done by this appointment to the claims of meritorious Conservativo barristers such, for instance, as our friend Mr. O'Mears, of Peter-

The Government, when the latter gentleman's application was first put before them, expressed a desire-other things being equal -to give the place to a local man. We freely admit there is a good deal to be said for the assumption of such a position by the Government, and would offer emphatic oppowhich seems to be an integral part of our taint or tarnish. Party requirements exacted of an innocent character, might have been his hotel, there's plenty of room at the top.

also the appointment of a Conservative. Mr. Mahaffey has some ability—so at leat we would fain believe—but, from gentlemen capable of judging of mental and legal acquirements, we learn that he is in both respects very inferior to Mr. O'Meara.

Our readers already know our opinion of this gentleman. That we hold him to be one of the very best lawyers in the country, and that he is, prefessionally as well as personally, without taint or tarnish. Senator Gowan can say, whether or not, in his opinion, Mr. Mahaffey is professionally fitted for a judgeship. We greatly fear the Government, unwilling as it must have been to pass over the matured opinions of so venerable a Conservative as Senator Gowan, had perforce to capitulate before the aggressive Protestantism

of Col. O'Brien, the M.P. for the district. Col. O'Brien holds that the appointment of a Catholic to so high a post as county judge in a Protestant section of the country is perilone to the election of Protestant Conservatives for that section. We have recently seen some correspondence that shows a wonderful survival of Protestant bigotry and intolerance in this nineteenth century. Neither the Premier nor Mr. Thompson deserve any credit for this latest judicial appointment. The Peterborough Examiner, in its issue

of the 6th inst, reproduced the above article

and adds as follows:--The following article in reference to the judgeship of Muskoka and Parry Sound is clipped from the Canadian Freeman, Kingston :- It is understood that Mr. O'Meara, of this town, was led to believe that he would receive the appointment; yet his claims were ignored and set aside, notwithstanding the strong influence exercised in asserting his right to such a recognition of his political

services. This action on the part of Sir John creates name implies, deals, through the medium of | no surprise, and it indicates his opinion that he has so firm a grip upon the allegiance of his following that he can afford to overlook the services of even those to whose influence he owes, to a very large extent, the fact of the Government having a supporter in this

QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

THE IRISH LEADERS' DECLARATIONS.

Davitt Defles the Covernment to Prosecute ivitt penes the Government to Prosecut

An Imposing Demonstration in Glasgow
Protesting Against Billon's Imprisoument—Loudon Press Asking for an
Enquiry—What will be the Result.

London, July 8.-A demonstration was held at Glasgow on Saturday to protest against the imprisonment of Mr. Dillon. Mr. Michael David challenged the law officers, if gravest crimes, to try him. The Government. he said, were talse to their ouths if they did not put himself and Mr. Parnell in the prisoner's dock, Referring to O'Donnell's libel suit against the Times, Mr. Davitt said it had been hinted that there was collusion between O'Donnell and the Times. charge, he said, was entirely unjust and un-On the contrary O'Donnell has pursued the course taken by him against his own judgment and will and on his (Davitt's) advice along with that of some Nationalists who belleved that the case would receive an impartiul hearing before a British judge. They had been grievously disappointed. Surely Chief Justice Coleridge, when he discovered that there was no case on which to go to the jury, ought to have prevented Attorney-General Webster from trying to make out a charge igainst men who were not in court and who had no means of defending themselves. The excuse of the Times that the lives of their incommon sense. The real danger was that the informants themselves would be placed in the dock on the charge of forgery. The Attorney-General's assertion that he could prove the charges contained in the Times articles on further action inevitable.

such action to be taken? If the letters alleged to have been written by Mr. Parnell were genuine; if the Attorney-General, as a law officer of the Crown, really held proofs sufficient to convict Mr. Parnell, the speaker and others of conspiracy to mur der it was his duty to place them in the dock. (Cheers). He challenged the Attorney General to adopt such a course. If the latter did not take up the chellenge as given from a public giving the Attorney-General the alternative with which to substantiate the charges, or of forcing the Government to place on trial Mr. Parnell and himself. If the Government did not put them in the dock it would be because they knew that the allegations were but the weapons of cowardly mural assassination. This was the only way in which the charges ally is concerned; but the Parneilites admit could be sifted to the bottom and the truth that, at the lostance of Mr. Davitt, Mr. Big be made known to the people of Great Britain | gar, as the treasurer of the party, was in con and Ireland. (Cheers.) There could be no

shirking the issue. LONDON, July 7 .- The appearance of Lord Spencer in the peers' gallery and of Mr. Gladstone in his place at an unusually early hour indicated the probability this afternoon of something unusual in our proceedings. Gladatone benches soon became crowded, and it was easy to see that the Parnellites had also member, except Mr. Dillon and William O'Brien was missing. Why Mr. Dillon was not there we all know, but there were some speculations as to Mr. O'Brien's ab-

Gladstone seemed unusually expited, and conversed in a very animated manner with John Morley or Harcourt. He frequently referred to some papers in his hand and gesticulated with a fire and energy which attracted the attention of the whole House. Presently Mr. Parnell entered and took his

seat between Sexton, and Justin McCarthy. Ine House was engaged listening to Ministerial replies to questions, but word was soon passed around that a personal statement was about to be made by the Irish leader, and expectation began to be kindled, though not take. Mr. Parnell could only be heard by the indulgence of the House, but this is never refused under the circumstances. As soon as the questions were over he stood up, was duly called upon and briefly explained that his object was to contradict certain statements which had been made in O'Donnell's action against the Times. Beyond mentioning the name of the case, Parnell made no allusion whatever to O'Donnell, who is the object of bitter denunciations from the whole Irish party. They declare that he has done them infinite harm, while he says, in a published card, that he has acted with their full approval. He was here last night in the members' lobby, but no Irish member would speak

Mr. Parnell went on in his usual calm and impressive mapper to read most of the letters which were put in by the Times on the recent trial, and to give to most of them what he sition to Mr. Mahaffey's appointment, did we called an unqualified contradiction. Some of feel convinced that "other things were equal." Let us be precise. The position de-had not written them, nor signed them, nor manded an able lawyer, a lawyer without caused them to be written. One short letter,

own. Frank Byrne's letter, he thought, w probably authentic, but he denied having ever sent Byrne £100. The money acknowledged in the letter was actually paid by Justin McCarthy.

With deliberate emphasis, but always cool and unmoved, Mr. Parnell repeated his assurances that he knew nothing whatever about the letters. There were cheers from his own side and some faint derisive laughternow and then from the Conservatives. A few murmurs of incredulity were speedily hushed by indignant ories of "Order!" from the Parnellites. After what seemed a very short statement the leader resumed his seat, and his followers cheered him, though not, it struck me, with any great warmth,

Justin McCarthy followed with an explantion about the hundred pounds. Ryron received small subscriptions and handed them over to McCarthy. In this particular instance McCarthy took them and gave B rus a cheque for the amount. The transaction was not very clearly explained, and a good many of us failed to understand it. Dubtless Mr. McCarthy's explanation will read more clearly in Hansard than it sounded.

We now thought the Attorney-General would say something, but little Mr. Acland's voice, asking a question of the Home Storetary from a corner near the Speaker, feil upon our startled cars, and a general movement took place, followed by a buzz of conversation. Everybody discussed what had just happened. I am bound to say that even among the ardent Gladstonians some disappointment was expressed; in the first place, for a denial of the charges, and that had been given. In the second place that the Times would be prosumted, not by a farceur like O'Donnell, but by some recognized leader of the National League.

Reasonably or unreasonably, this second part was looked for as a sequel to the first, and it did not come. If the Times has been ocusing these gentlemen of complicity with rime and buttressing up its charges by means of forged letters, why should t not be pun-

It would be easy to punish it under those circumstances, for Chief Justice Coloridge would see that it did not encape. He is an ardent Home Ruler. Juries will convict on evidence as clear as that which Mr. Parnell s denials to day shadow forth. The law is stringent, and that newspaper has no particular friends in an English court of justice. A denial in the House of Commons proves or disproves nothing. When charges of this kind are made, evidence given under oath, rendering a man liable to criminal prosecution if he speaks falsely, can alone carry certainty with it.

MR. O'DONNELL EXPLAINS. Mr. O Donnell writes to a news agency that his counsel adopted the mode of procedure taken at the justigation, and on the unthey believed Mr. Farnell guilty of the asked advice of two eminent Gladstonian members of the House of Commons. These gentlemen, both of whom are lawyers, urged that the Times' move would be completely exposed if that paper were compelled to show its whole hand, they reserving all material evidence, including that of O'Donnell, for rebutting of the case. Mr. O'Donnell's schelter also writes to contradict the Parnellito denial of knowledge of the case. He states that his Davitt wrote in February last effering, in behalf of Mr. Parnell, every assistance in his power. Since then they were acquainted with everything that transpired. Mr. Parnell requested that O'Donnell return from Italy for the purpose of having a private interview. PRESS OPINIONS.

The Times, in its comments on Mr. Parnell's statement in the House of Commons, says: "Mr. Parnell's admission that his character as a member of Parliament is seriously affected is a very imperfect recognition of his position. He places against a treformants would not be safe if they were mendous indictment a bare and unsupported brought forward was absurd and an insult to denial, which would be as much a matter of course from the greatest criminal as from the mest innecent man. In the circumstances the denial is absolutely worthless as evidence. even if it were made by one whose character for veracity was beyond doubt and suspicion. "Parnellism and Crime" made the taking of Such a character is not borne by Mr. Parnell, who has been convicted, as in his Cincinnati speech, of solumnly and indignantly asserting that is not a fact. The members of the Liberal party, from Mr. Gladstone down to its humblest follower, are called upon either to insist that effectual steps be taken by Mr. Parnell and his party to disprove the charges made against them or to accept the consegences of their association with men schoon guilt has been extablished by presumption, which is only technically short of demonstraplatform he (Davitt) would put it in a letter, tion." In another column of the paper the giving the Attorney-General the alternative | speech of Mr. Parnell is traversed and the Times reiterates that it is fully prepared to prove in open court the charges which was

made against Mr. Parnell and his followers. The Sunday Observer says :- The discisimer made on behalf of Mr. Parnell of any approval of O'Dennell's actions against the Times is correct so far as Mr. Parnell personstant and friendly communication with O'Don. nell during the preparations for the trial, and it is learned that Herbert Gladstone was subpaned to give evidence regarding correspondence between kimself and O'Donnell on the subject of Mr. Parnell's release from Kilmainham jull and the letters forming the basis of the "Kilmainham treaty." Arrangements are being made to hold public meetings at which there will be presented for signature a petition asking Parliament to take decisive action to bring the charges against the Par-

nellites to a definite conclusion.

The Morning Post says: "Mr. Parnell seems hardly to realize the position in which he and his friends are placed. The House of Commons is not a place from which s satisfactory answer to the charges against him should be delivered. When the Times published the letters, Mr. Parnell contented himself with asserting in Parliament that the signatures were forged. Many of his English allies would have preferred that he should have taken the usual steps to defend his character in a court of law, but the hope of a complete vindication was soon given up and the English Parnellites making the best of a bad bargain, loudly applauded conduct which perhaps with any intensity, for it was not would have ruined the reputation of any difficult to divine the course affairs would English politician. For over a year he has resisted a pressing and repeated invitation to enter the witness box. He and his friends cannot reasonably complain if the public, rightly or wrongly, draws its own conclu-

The Pall Mall Gazette says the ministers obviously do not consider Mr. Parnell's denial as conclusive of his innocence. Their cupporters declare the denial is false. The ministry, the paper says, must elther expel Mr. Parnell from Parliament or dismiss Attorney-General Webster. No middle course is compatible with the honor and responsibility of

the Government. The Star (T. P. O'Connor's paper rejoices over the fact that Mr. Parnell will not fall into the Times' trap and subject himself to Attorney General Webster's dishonorable treachery and unscrupulous cross-examination before a London Journal. Mr. Parnell, it declares, is now and always has been too ready to submit his case to a committee of

In the editorial waste-basket, like asummer

transit of the Australian malls between Brindisi and Adelaide in 321 days, but the Britania had effected the passage in 25½ days, or a week under centract time. A number of cargo vessels are also to be constructed to meet the great development in the vast manufacturing trade of India, and the export thence to China and Japan. The chairman said: "Bombay is at the present Owing to their appreciation of gold and the cheapness of wages in India, through its silver ourrency, the Bombay manufacturer is able now to undersell the Manchester in the China markets, in that particular description of goods more especially. I imagine not many of our shop-keepers understand the full bearing and signification of the depreciation of silver upon our accounts. I will, however, illustrate the effect of it very simply by pointing to this fact—that if a gentleman comes to this office and takes a return ticket to India and back, he pays £90; whereas, if he goes to our office in Bombay or Calcutta, and takes a return ticket in a similar manner, he pays 900 rupees, and at the present moment the difference is as between £57 and £90." A policeman who is unacquainted with the

manly art of self-defence is certainly at a disadvantage when he is called upon to tackle one of "the fancy"-either to turn him out of a public-house or to run him into a police station; and Alderman Symons, of Hull, was doubtless right in deeming that it was advisable that a stock of boxing gloves should be compliment when they are assailed without should seek redress for this kind of offence. ledge box." During recent years there has been a revival of interest in matters pertaining to the prize ring, and glove fights (with "dukes" will, therefore, find such knowledge of great advantage.

Club extension goes on in London, notwith standing all the recent additions. The latest example is the Meistersingers. which, besides admitting ladies, is to be used as a musical club. Some idea of the extent of club life may be formed from the membership of the National Conservative Club. The Old Wanderers, as the members of this club are known, numbers 2,300, which number is to be increased to 4 000.

It is stated in diplomatic circles that Constantinople, and not Rome, is the real obj ctive of Lord Dufferin's past Indian career. He will remain at the Holy City but a few months, and will then relieve Sir W. White. Lord Dufferin like: Constantinople, and he is certainly the right man to have as ambassador in that hotbed of European trouble.

Mr. Henry Irving intends that his revival of "Macbeth" shall be something altogether unprecedentedly novel and impressive. Locke's music, incidental to the witches scene, is not good enough for "our only actor." who has given Sir Arthur Sullivan s commission to write the music, which that eminent composer has accepted.

The most nevel strike on this side of the water for many a year is that of some operatives in Huddersfield. They had been given a half holiday, and in order to make it more roast beef or none at all.

There is no truth in the statement that Nawab Zaighanul Dowlah, or any other Indian chief, is coming to this country to teach the Queen Hindustani.

The Postmaster-General has under consideration a new kind of closed postal card which will have the privacy of a letter, and his treasury by a system of fices. The basis be sold at something less than the price of a penny stamp. It is thought they will shortly

be issued. The Board of Guardians of Hull were much disturbed at a recent meeting when the master of the Poorhouse reported that two tramps had been taken before a local magistrate for tearing up their clothes. One had been discharged, and the other committed for seven days. Some strong comments were made with respect to the discharge of the 6d for not making a drain on his premises man in the first case, one guardian remarking that the news would soon spread that tramps at Driffield could tear their clothes with impunity, and they would be beseiged with Another guardian thought the fellows who tore up their clothes ought to be put in a sack; whilst a third was of opinion that on conviction the tramps ought to forfeit the new suits, which, it transpired, cost the guardians about la 6d.

A new fad here has got hold of our fashion-A new last need to see that is trawling for fish.

Lord Alfred Pagot, who, like Sir Charles

Coldstream, has tried every pleasure and is threatened with the same discovery thereout compensation of course—from the bog or anent, has taken to trawling off the mouth of rock he had reclaimed to another in neeed of the Thames. In one day he brought up one hundred pairs of soles and nearly a quarter of Cavanagh, three times; and when the unation of other fish; all which was distributed fortunate man protested against a fourth pro rata and quality, between the Queen, the Prince of Wales and the London hospitals. There is nothing to besaid against the method of distribution, but if the members of the evicted at one swoop simply that the demesne Thames Yacht Club are to exchange racing might be enlarged. for trawling, the legitimate prosecutors of this industry should have something to say

about it. Rumors accumulate on the top of rumors. Here we are now faced by a circumstantial story that when Lord Esher retires he will be succeeded on the bench by Mr. Henry Matthews, and that the Queen would find a new Secretary of State in Sir John Gorst. Yes, but it was Sir Richard Webster who was to "trek" leaving the House to mourn the loss of its Attorney-General. As Mr. Matthews and Sir Richard Webster cannot both be Master of Rolls, at least not together, it will be necessary for Lord Salisbury to leave the gift to the old boyish expedient

of "Now, who speaks first." According to the World, Mr. Arthur Balfour has succeeded in persuading Lord Salisbury to allow him to appoint his private secretary, Mr. Hayes Fisher, to the post of under secretary for Ireland in succession to Col. King-Harman.

Mr. Sinclair, the victor in the recent contested election at Ayr, who received an ovation from the Giadstonian and Parnellite members of the House of Commons on the occasion of his taking his seat, comes to Parliament with very little of the pastor in his apportance. He has eschewed the rai ment of the Manse, and now recembles a well to-do farmer dressed for the Saturday meeting of the Board of Guardians. He is very near sighted.

sions shall bereafter cease to have power to appoint, control and dismiss chief constables. London, June 25th, 1888.—At the 95th which shall possess this power, but the vote is half yearly meeting of the P. & O. Steams nevertheless regarded as the thin edge of the Navigation Company the chairman announce wedge, which is intended, if it can be got that their new contract required the home, to give the retepayers control of the wedge, which is intended, if it can be got home, to give the retepayers control of the pelice. The incident, however, is interesting rather than binding, as the government can,

of course, supply the omission and carry it.
The libel suit brought by Jockey Wood. which was decided in his favor for nominal damages the other day, excited a great deal of interest. All the papers devoted much space to it; the scene in the court was described in detail; the precise moment at which the chairman said: "Bombay is at the process of Chief Justice took his seat upon the moment completely eclipsing Manchester in Lord Chief Justice took his seat upon the moment completely eclipsing Manchester in China and Duchess of Montrose, with an imposing Duchess of Montrose, with an imposing presence filled one corner of the bench, arriving, we are told, in the middle of Sir Henry James's opening speech. But the censure involved in this instance of the orime of being late must be shared equally with Her Grace by Mr. Lambton, who came in at the same time. The Duke of Beauport exchanged notes with General Williams; the Earl of march rubbed shoulders complacently with my Lord Cardron; and the genial Sir John Astley, who had vainly cast about for a seat, was kindly taken in hand by a brother turfite and thrust into the place reserved for counsel, no less a person than the leader of the Bar.

An address read some years ago by Sir Charles Dike on Local Government among different nations, and since corrected by the author, is to appear in the current number of the County Government Review. The paper taps the systems in vogue in France, Russie. the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Germany, Italy, Austria and thrifty Halland.

The blessed privileges one enjoyed by the writers of comic or sarcastic copy in the House of Commons are clearly at an end. kept in hand, so that our policemen may occupy their spare time in giving themselves the requisite training to ward off a "righthanded cross counter" or a " bellowser" or a | tator to appear cencerning the hon, member " oross buttock," and be able to return the for Mid Cork, and it is quite right Dr. Tenner compliment when they are assailed without gloves about the "daylights." "peepers." but only think of the changed times which the carting," "snuff box," "klaser," the catting of that redress means. I remember whistle," "caulster," "knob," "tater trip," "cork," "bread basket" or "know-Now we have Mr. Bradlaugh auccessfully prosecuting his critics, Mr. William O'Brien laying damages against half a dozen journals the barest apology for gloves on), which are prize fights in reality, are quite common. leading London evening newspaper to cry Policemen who know how to handle their "peccavi." It may become even daugerous leading London evening newspaper to cry in Paris for the hospitalities of the British "pescavi." It may become even daugerous ambassey. The splendid hotel in the Faubourg to note the political adventures of Mr. St. Honore lends itself gracefully and naturally Biggar.

A FINE OLD IRISH LANDLORD.

In the course of his investigation of the workings of the Plan of Campaign on various notion, which, as Alphonse Karr said, does not estates in the South and West of Ireland, the know what it wants, and is not satisfied till it special commissioner of the Dublin Freeman gets it. The late Lord Lyons when has brought to light incidents of landlord caprice and cruelty that, even to men hardened to the iniquities of landlordism, will appear incredible.

We shall not touch here on the history of the Clanricards estate, brought into such prominence last fall by the death of young Larkin, and where, although the Land Courts the Charicardo estate, brought into such prominence has fall by the death of young throne room" to which the guests retired after Lady Lytton's reception, were tastefully have been open to the tenants, the agent has kept them out by threats of distraint and costs. We will also pass over the Ponsonby and Lewis estates, where the troubles are still unsettled, and where there is, after all, only the rather commonplace record of clearances and evictions, followed by deaths from exposure, etc.

But the history of the Ormaby estate, in County Mayo, invites attention from the novelty and ingenuity of the methods devised by the noble landlord for extorting money from his wretched serfs. To begin with, nearly every one of the six townlands included in his possessions consists of mountain slopes, reclaimed by the tenants without the shalf holiday, and in order to make it more pleasant for them the employers gave them a dinner. Unfortunately the rounds of roast beef set on the tables were cold. Wherefore the operatives atruck. They wanted hot roast beef or none at all.

**Solution to the tenants without the slightest assistance from him. On these the remment that carries his official cross ligntly it is the Chief Secretary. He is never discontinuously the control of the Chief Secretary. He is never discontinuously the control of the Chief Secretary. He is never discontinuously the control of the Chief Secretary. He is never discontinuously the control of the Chief Secretary. He is never discontinuously the control of the Chief Secretary. He is never discontinuously the control of the Chief Secretary. He is never discontinuously the control of the Chief Secretary. He is never discontinuously the control of the Chief Secretary. He is never discontinuously the control of the Chief Secretary. He is never discontinuously the control of the Chief Secretary. He is never discontinuously the control of the Chief Secretary. He is never discontinuously the control of the Chief Secretary. He is never discontinuously the control of the Chief Secretary.

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These enormous rack-rents, his total exemption from taxes, and from expenditure for repairs or improvements on his premiser, these being provided for by the 'duty-work' of his tenants, do not satisfy the rapacity of Landlord Ormoby. He further replenishes on which those are levied can best be understood by a few examples.

It was proved in open court at the Swinford Quarter Sessions that John Jennings, of Laragan, was fined £3 for taking a wife without Mr. Ormsby's sanction. Another man was fined 2s. 6d. for staying home from duty work to bury his child. Michael Conlon was fined £2 for life for not working when his hand was sore, and on another occasion 7s. while he was mowing for the landlord. A little girl named Shearon was fined 5s. for looking through a fence on the roadside on her mother's land at a traveling show. Anne Nolan, a servant, was fined 5s. for visiting her sick mother. The same girl was fined 7s. 6d because the cows did not give as much milk in winter as in summer. Ormsby himself measured the milk night and morning for three years. This virtuous landlord actually fined a tenant whom he caught in the act of

reclamation. He moved one man, Thomas change, turned him out on the roadside without a cent. Cavanagh and his wife died in the poor-house. Twenty-six tenants were

The parish priest, Father O'Hara, has been trying to effect a reduction in the rents of his wretched people. He proposed arbitration to the landlord, and went so far as to leave the choice of any two honest men to act in that capacity to Ormaby himself. The proposal was contemptuously rejected. Will any one contend that the Ormsby tenants are in conscience obliged to submit to this system of terrorism and extertion?-Boston Pilot.

RESURRECTING THE BLUE LAWS. A DISGUSTED OBATOR TALKS.

PITTSBURG, July 4—At the hearing of John Marsin yesterday on a charge of selling milk as a beverage on Sunday, Francis Murphy, the temperance orator, aired his views on the subject of selling soft drinks on Sunday. Here are some things he said:—

The law-and-order people should make ar-

rangements to furnish people with milk, lemonade and other harmless drinks on Sunday.

It is an outrage, and no city in the United States, excepting Pittsburg, would stand it. They are making quite a profitable thing out

of these prosecutions.

It is tune for us all to quit talking temperance and start drinking liquor.

They should resurrect that other blue law which torbids a man kissing his wife on the Sabbath, and than we would have to do as the men did when it was enforced—that is, go of these prosecutions.

and kiss our neighbor's wife, Why, it is worse than Salisbury's persecutions

in Ireland.
There are always some intemperate temper. The precise significance of the amendment which Mr. John Morley succeeded in carrying anos people who are working to injure the eal against the government, is that Quarter out. OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

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London Society Thrown Into a Season of Mourning - Englishmen at Monte Carlo Lyiton's Oriental Reception in Paris-A New Libel Machine.

LONDON, July 6.—Lord Douglass intends to fight the action which Miss Phylies Broughton, the actress, is bringing against him for breach of promise of marriage. The damages are laid at £5,000, just half of the amount at which Miss appraised the less of a Count.

For the second time in one season the Court and society have been thrown into a season of mouralog. This time it means the sudden col-lapse of the London season. All the functions and celebrations usual during the ensuing three weeks will necessarialy be put off—state, balls, state concerts and garden parties. Black will be the only weed, and a reproachful telerance of gaiety alone will soften the capabilities of official mourning. The effect of this sudden collapse of general business is most disastrous to the London shopkeepers. The new wing at Balmoral, which is a most effective addition to the Castle, has not yet been completed, and there is still a lot of decorative most te faish. This to be occupied during the work to finish. It is to be occupied during the autumn sojourn of the Court by Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenburg and their children, and by the children of the Duke

and Duchess of Connaught.

Mr. Edward Smith, the well known banker at Monte Carlo, has been appointed English Vice-Consul for the principality of Monaco. The non-existence of such an official has been a source of grievance to the large number of English victors at Monte Carlo for many years past, as, in the case of the death of an Englishman or Englishwoman without relations in attendance, the Monayeque authorities tookpossession of the body and put seed upon the deceased's property. This actually happened when the property. This actually happened when the late Mr. Sussex Milbanke died at Monte Carlo

last year. Queen Victoria visited the Reval farm at Abergeldie last week, and in-peated her herd of black Doddies, which is now probably the finest in Scotland. These black cattle are very handsome beasts, and have taken a number of prizes at various shows during the last few years.

A few years ago the Queen expressed her readiness to place a portion of Windsor Castle at the disposal of the Prince and Princes of Wales for guests, on condition that the names of the proposed guests were submitted for her approval, and she also stipulated that there was to be no dancing during the week. There were some other clauses to the treaty, but the negotiations went off, as the Prince did not care to be so much under restraint.

Lord Lytton has obtained a high reputation

by Lord and Lady Lytton is really a fite. His Excellency endows his banquets with warmth and vivid fancy born of his eastern experiences, ambassador, was content to observe a conventional line of state en'ertainment, parbaking of a faded brilliancy which indeed suggested the gloomy grandeur of mildewed gilt. For the dinner given to President Carnot, "Owen Meredith" appears to have drawn liberally cribed an ambassador as a person whose duty it was to be abroad for his country's good. It may be so, and it may be true also that international amity is assisted by the lighter part of the ambassadorial functions.

The authors of the canard that Mr. Balfour

The authors of the canard that Mr. Balfour is about to resign the Chief Secretaryship utterly misunderstood that right honorable gentlyman's character. Mr. Balfour is as well aware as any one that the government of Iraia at a not a bed of ruses, but he does not want in courage. He is fully aware of the weakening effect upon the prectige of a cabinet or a policy which necessarily follows a Ministerial resignation upon a party defeat at the polls. Now, it so happens that if there is one man in the Government that carries his official cross ligarily is theless regards as a mis aken course.

There is a "row" ever these admissions granted to that sacred place of the Ascut meet, the "Royal Enclosure." This year there is more than the usual managuaring for card, and the Master of the Packhounds, who dispenses these favors, appears to have been imposed upon most weetuily.

It is stated-and the statement is probable enough—that Sir Augustus Paget and Sir Edward Malet are both to be included in the

There is some probability that Mr. Parrell will visit the United States in the autumn.

Memoers of Mr. Bright's family admit that strong pressure is being put upon that gentlenan to resign his seat in Parliament and definitely retire from public life. Mr Bright is averse to this, and if his health improves he will probably have his way; but it is admitted that he has been greatly shaken by his recent illness, and in appearance is "changed pathetically," to

use one eye-witness' description. Every new invention gives rise to a new form of crime. Such an assertion may cause a shock to the moralist, but it is undeniable. There is this consolution, however, that the sum total of crime is not increased; it only assumes a new Probably there and different shape. Probably there was as much sin the Garden of Elen-after the fallwhen scientific discoveries were in their infancy, as there has been since their development. Cain managed to kill Abel before the invention of firearms and dynamite. But science und inhterly facilitates crime. Thus the "type writer' has made libel and defamation of character very Formerly if you wrote and said was a thief or a forger or had run away with his neighbor's wife, there was always the danger that your handwriting might be detected. Now however, a man has only to sit down in front of his type-writer, and he can make the most sourrilous statements without danger of desectionas far as handwriting is concerned. So thought a certain person who recently wrate to a worthy solicitor, addressing him as "my genial guose-berry grower," and imputing all kinds of dis-honest practices to him. The letter was opened by someone else, and the solicitor naturally objected to being described in the illiterative, but offensive, manner. He accordingly summoned a person, whom he thought had sent the communication, but it was, unfortunately, written," and the evidence of handwriting useless. It is quite probable that suspicion fell on the wrong person, but now all evit-doers will take advantage of the hint, buy 'type-writers,' and libel their friends all round.

ORANGEMEN STEAL A CATHOLIC OHURCH BELL.

COBOURG, Ont., July 5 -On their return from the Northwest campaign in 1885, the East Durham contingent of the Midland battalion brought from Frog Lake a church bell which they found on the Roman Catholic chapel at that station. The bell now adorns an Orange hall in Millbrook. The Bishop of Saskatchewan demanded the restitution of the bell, and the Minister of Militia sent Mr. Ward, member of parliament, to secure it, but the Millbrook Uraugemen refused to give up the trophy, and say it shall never again be sounded in a Reman Catholic church.

The Public Works Department has let the contract for the Prescott public building to Crain & Mix, of Brockville, who were the

A CRANK'S DEATH. THE RESULT OF A POOLHARDY ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE WHIBLPOOL BAPIDS.

NIAGABA FALLS, Ont , July 4 .- True to his announcement, Robert William Flack, of Syracuse, N.Y., with his life saving boat, the Phantom, attempted to shoot the Whiripool rapids this afternoon, and his foolbardy trip cost him his life. At four minutes to three he commenced to turn the crank, and the Phantom commenced to move out into the river under the Cantilever bridge. By the time he passed under the Cantilever bridge the craft was in the centre of the river in the swift current, and moved faster and faster, Flack throwing kisses to the spectators. When it reached the railway suspension bridge it darted under it like an arrow from a bow, Flack doing his utmost to at er it towards the Canadian side, and when it reached the first rapids one struck it broadside and turned it in a complete somersault, after which she righted herself. Flack was seen working the paddles and the little craft soon righted herself and rode the other large rapida gracefully until it reached the Whirlpool Rapids, where the water rolls mountains high in its madness to force itself down through the narrow channel. A large wave struck and swelled over the boat completaly submerging it and its occupant for fully thirty seconds. When she emerged from the breaker Flack was seen to shake his head and wave both his hands. The Phantom then rode all right until it reached the maelstrom of the whirlpool at the place known as Capt. Webb's point, named after him as the place where he was last seen in making his fatal swim of the rapids on the making his fatal swim of the rapids on the 24th July, 1883. At this point the same fate met Flack. His little craft was struck broadside by a large break and turned upside down and remained that way saling into the whirlpool and undoubtedly Flack was unable to right it and the weight of his body keeping it in that nosition, drowned him. The excitement was position, drowned him. The excitement was be, by the heat of baking, entirely thrown into intense, people running towards the whirlpool, there being large numbers of excursion experiment with heat would seem to indicate the superior, not the inferior, value of such around the pool upside down before anyone could reach her. It took about one hour for ed to twhen held over a gas jet, lamp, or stove, here the carbot her to make these circles. Alick Peroy, the suffices to resolve the carbonate of ammonia American, who successfully ravigated the leavening gas and throw it off. The first rapids last summer by means of his air-tight boat and was to race Flack through the dissipate the gas producing ingredients of a rapids, provided he was successful to-day, powder of this kind; and this is the highest test was present as a spectator at the American was present as a spectator at the American of a perfect baking powder. Where other side of the whirlpool and knowing there slkalines alone are used they are not infrewould be no opportunity to secure Flack and his boat from the pool, before passing out of the whirlpool and down the lower rapids, he engaged a hack, drove over across the bridge and down to the Cana dian side of the whirlpool. When Flack and his boat was making the usual last circle around the pool he jumped into the river and swam out and towed the boat to shore. When JOHN BUSKIN ON ART, BELIGION AND IRELAND. the phantom was turned over there was Flack dead and the pin in the buckle of the belt out.
Undoubtedly, Flack seeing he was unable to right the boat attempted to extricate himself from the fastenings and failed. His body was the stalls and doorway of the choir of that andead and the pin in the buckle of the belt out. brought up to the top of the river bank and up to the bridge where the coroner, Mr. Lewis, viewed it and allowed his friends to take it across to the American side. There was no mark of any description on the body. His sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson, and his sixteen year old son, W F. Flack, were present and witnessed the whole trip. His son is completely prostrated whole trip. His son is completely prostrated them 300 years ago. It has been suggestaith grief at the tragic end of his father, ad that the new hiverpool Cathedral should Flack has a wife and five young children at purchase them and by a jau (faute de micux) in Syracuse, where his remains were taken to-bight on the 7.10 p.m. train, after being place ed in a casket by Undertaker Cornell and itself just now, particularly if the visitor to the Syracuse, where his remains were taken toed in a casket by Undertaker Cornell and taken charge of by John McCarthy, of Syracuse. To-day's tragic affair only adds another to the list of the foolhardy life-risking individuals who wish to gain notoriety at even the rick of their liver. The authorities on both eides of the horder should make an effort to design of one of Van Eyck's most marvellous stop the whole of them from any more attempts of a like manner.

WHAT HE WANTS SALT FOR. MR MILL'S FREE TRADE TALK.

NEW YORK, July 5 - Congressman Mills. the author of the Mili's bill, was greeted with three cheers by the big audience when he was introduced by Sachem Flack to make the second talk. The orator called the attention of his hear-

ago, when, he said, a party sprang up all over the country like night shade, which sought to disenfranchise those of a certain creed and those born across the osean. It was the democratic party then that, true to its traditions, mustered all its force and all its power, and did not stop till the corpss of that party was stretched before it. (Applause.) On the other hand, the Republican party cared nothing for the people—its mative was to advance a class. "To-day," he continued, "we have another great issue upon which the Democratic party stands for the rights of the people. It is demanding to-day that the trxing power set forth in the constitution shall be exerted alone to take from the people only the necessary amount of tribute to support an honest ad ministration of the country. (Applause) You see to day the greatest of the Republican You see to day the greatest of the Republican the first example to my young renders of what states men calling for the expenditure of the all history ought to be." Of all wisdom, chiefly surplus mon y in various ways rather the politician's must consist in this Divine Prusurplus mon y in various ways rather then reduce the taxes of the people from whom they get their 'fat.' (Applause.) Under these circumstances your heroic President, one of the bravest of men who ever led a party in this country—(sp-plause)—who had all to lose and nothing to gain by writing that message, demanded that here dangers should be removed, and called on Congress to prepare a tariff bill. In the first place, we have just put lumber on the free list. Lumber puts over a million of dollars in the Treasury every year. The benefits of this tariff went into the pockets of syndivates in Michigan and others along the frontier, and not to the men who out down disturb the temper, corrupt simplicity and the trees. We want to make lumber so cheap modesty, detract from contentment and hapthat any workingman can hulld his own house. Thirty-five millions of dollars now go to the syndicates. (Applause.) Next is salt. God in his mercy and goodness to mankind, makes salt for us, but these fellows take it and put a price on it. My friends, we all want salt, and we will want it badly in November when we come to salt these devils down. (Tremendous applause and laughter.)

DON'T YOU KNOW

that you cannot afford to neglect that catarrh Don't you know that it may lead to consumption, to insanity, to death? Don't you know that it can be easily cured? Don't you know that while the thousand and one nostrums you have tried have utterly failed that Dr. Sage' Catarrh Remedy is a certain cure? It has stood the test of years, and there are hundreds of thousands of grateful men and women in all parts of the country who can testify to its efficacy. All druggists.

The boarding house chicken is not very apt to recall any tender memories.

PFTS: All its stopped free by Dr. Kline's great Nerve Restoror. No Fits after first d y's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Filt cases. Send a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

WHY DO WE LOVE.

A withered leaf or flower. A ringlet of raven bair, A faded ribbon that bound the tress, The zone of a happy hour. And thus life's tide creeps out,

Casting its drift above, And we ask in wonder mid ruin and wreck The question, why do we love?

Was it worth while to grieve A summer of sunny days,
With its garnered treasures of field and tree,
That a single bud might live.

Faded and withered now, Shrunken beyond belief. Are the tasted beautiss, once held and won, The rose and the laural leaf. Where is the graceful head,
That tossed back that rayon tress,

Bowed, perchance, near a load of care, Or pillowed in beauty dead. Life's glory passed like a wave, That leaves but the drift above, And we picked from the waste our fairest spoils, To hourd on the rock of love. Down on the shining beach,

The tide creeps softly in.

And we find a grave for our golden dreams, That only ourselves can reach. Go ask of the buried now, Why do we love, and give Ear to the annawering voice that asks The question, why do we live.

GRACE O'BOYLE, Ottawa.

AMMONIATED BREAD. Ammoniated baking powders-that is, baking powders in which carbonate of ammonia is used as an ingredient, and which exhale an odor of heat of baking, therefore, will effectually develop all the gas, thoroughly leaven the loaf and quently retained, unresolved, through the whole process of baking, and remain an unwholesome ingredient in the finished bread. The carbonate of ammonia cannot be used as a substitute for cream of tartar.—N. Y. Weckly Tribunc.

THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The exhibition in Piccadilly Hall transports the stails and doorway or the cuoir of onat an-cient building, which in early years was secularized previous to passing into the hands of a nobleman from whom Mr. Ichenhau-ser, the great desler in antiquarian curiosities has purchased these wonderful specimens of wood-ca ving. Wonderful specimens of skilled patience are they, too; and it is almost impossible to believe that the thirty one stalls were the work of two monks who spent fifty years at exhibition penetrates further and beholds the wonderfully carved reredus which graced the Church of Maldyck from the sixteenth century until Napoleon's hordes of Vandals carried it off to Brussels, where it was knocking about when rescued by Mr. Ichenhauser as the inspired

Thoughts of the greatest of all art critics are naturally associated with such exquisite specimens of wood-carving as those just alluded to, so that from Bloxh-im of three centuries since, to Ruskin's "Praeterita" of to-day-il n'y a qu' un pas! Time was when religious art then gradually Fra Angelico, who always preyed before he painted, gave way to Titian, so human and so strong. But lately, icce 1875, Mr. Ruskin has returned to Christianity and is simple creed. The latest issue of the "Practerita" is dramatic, and the scene of the middle of the man is laid to the latest than the scene of the middle of t the modified drama is laid in the Grande Char ers to the time of thirty-five or forty years treuse. Let us take a passage wherein the man the artist, the critic, all in one, reveals himself: "A full-inluminated missal is a fairy cathedral full of painted windows, bound together to carry in one's pocker with the music and the blessing of all. Its prayer; are Catholic, all wise interpretations of the Bible Catholic, and every manner of Protestant written service, whatsonver, either insolently altered corruptions or washed out and ground down rags and debris of the great Catholic col-

lects, litanies and songs of praise."

Enough of how Mr. Ruskin feels in the depths of his deepest emotion! Hear him now as he spoke four years ago on the Irish question in "The Bible of Amiens." He is quoting the words of the late Duke of Wellington, uttered in the British Parliament: "Without Catholic blood and Catholic valor no victory could ever have been obtained, and the first military talents have been exerted in vain," and Mr. Ruskin adds: -"Let these noble words of tender justice be dence; it is not, indeed, always necessary for men to know the virtues of their friends or their masters; but woe to the nation which is too cruel to cherish the virtue of its subject, and too cowardly to recognize that of its enemies. Enough now of how Mr. Ruskin must feel for the Erin of to-day!

A GOOD THING TO CULTIVATE.—The art of not hearing should be learned by all. It is fully as important to domestic happiness as a culti-vated ear, for which so much money and time are expended. There are so many things which it is painful to hear, many of which we ought not to hear, very many of which, if heard, will piness, that everyone should be educated to take in or shut out sounds according o his pleasure. If a man falls into a violent passion and calls us all manner of names, at the first word we should shut our ears and hear no more. If, in our quiet voyage of life, we find ourselves caught in one of those domestic whirlwinds of scolding we should shut our ears as a sailor would furl his sail, and, making all tight, soud before the gale. If a hot and restless man begins to inflame we should consider what mischief these fiery sparks may do in our magazine below, where our temper is kept and instantly close the door. It, as has been remarked, all the petty things said of one by heedless or ill-natured idlers were to be brought home to him, ne would become a mere walking pincushion, stuck full of sharp remarks. If we would be happy, when among good men, we should open our ears; when among bad men, shut them. It a not worth while to bear what neighbours say about their children, what our rivals say about our business, our dress, or our affairs. The art of not hearing, though untaught in our schools. is by no means unpractised in society. Wa-have noticed that a well bred woman never hears a vulgar or importinent remark. A kind of discreet deafness saves one from many insults, from much blame, from not a little con-nivance in dishonorable conversation.—Treasure

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Made simply with boiling wa. Or nike Sald.

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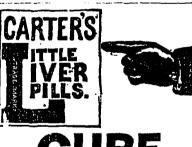
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Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing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

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Is the bane of so many lives that hero is where

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PARNELL'S STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE BARE FORGERIES AND COWARDLY ACTIONS OF TRAITORS SHOWN UP.

OF TRAIFORS SHOWN UP.

L. NDON, July 6.—On the sesembling of the House of Commons to day Mr. Parnell rose to make an explanation concerning certain statements made in connection with the O'Donnell-Times trial. He said the upshot of the trial prevented his testifying on cash, and, therefore, he would tender a statement to the House. He declared that he never saw Patrick Egan's letter of February 24, 1881, which was read at the trial with the view of showing that the League instigated the Phœnix Park murders. He was convinced that it was a for, ery. The imputation against the O'Learys was false. In regard to his letter, dated simply Tuesday, and saying, "I see no objection to your giving the amount saked for. There is not the least likelihood of what you apprehend happening," Mr. Parnell asked for. There is not the least likelihood of what you apprehend happening," Mr. Parnell said it might be genuine, but he could not recollect it. As to Egan's letter of Outober 15, 1881, to Carey saying "I sent on £200. When you get to work give us the value of cur money," and which Attorney General Websterstated the police found in Carey's house, Mr. Parnell said that doubtless genuine letters from Mr. Egan were found there, but Mr. Egan had never been legally charged, and he had sent a cablegram denying the authorship of the letters attributed to him. Mr. Parnell denounced as an absolute forgery the authorship of the leavers authorized to him.

Mr. Parnell denounced as an absolute forgery
the letter which it was alleged he wrote and
which it was claimed was smuggled from Kilmainham jail to Exan, urging him to immediate
action and to make it hot for old Forster. He n.ver wrate, signed or authorised the communi-Mr. Parnell then reiterated his assertion that he had neither eigned nor authorized the letter dated May 15, 1882, which bore what the letter dated May 19, 1882, which bore what was alleged to be his signature, and which was published a year ago. He said he had not used a signature similar to the one attached to this letter since 1879. He had then adopted a different style of signature. ("Oh" from the Ministerial henches. The letter of adopted a different style of signature. ("Oh" from the Ministerial benches). The letter of June 16, 1882, was also a forgery. The Byrne letter was doubtless genuine, but he had never sent Byrne any money. He had subscribed a small amount to the Byrne testimonial. "The great majority of the letters read at the time," Mr. Parnell continued, "are palpable forgeries. If they are credited it must be supposed that I believe any put myself in the power of a mur-If they are created it must be supposed that I deliberately put myself in the power of a murderer, that I was accessory to the Phoenix Park murder before and after the fact, and that I entered Kiemainham jail desiring to assassinate Mr. Forster. The absurdity of the whole series of letters, with a few exceptions, shows them to JUSTIN M'CARTHY EXPLAINS.

Mr. Justin McCarthy followed Mr. Parnell with an explanation of the statement that he with an explanation of the attement that he had given Byrne a cheque for one hundred pounds. He acknowledged that he gave the cheque to Byrne, but said that he had never suspected Byrne to be anything but a hard working servant of the societies devoted to winning home rule for Ireland by constitutional

ENGLISH PRESS OPINIONS.

The ceneral tone of the English press is against a policy of silence or of angry decials in the treatment by the Irish party of the revelations in the trial of the UDonnell-Times suit. The papers say this will not suffice. The revela-tions must be disproved either through a jury or a parliamentary committee. The Post says if such an investigation is not demanded even the English allies of the Parnellites will share the English allies of the Parnellites will share the ugly suspicion that the Irish party are guilty of the charges made against them. The Daily News treats the arguments presented by the Times' counsel as claptrap, and says it is astonished at the profound and eccentric gulli-bility displayed by the court. It expresses the e that it has heard the last of the miserable fanaticism.

"NUMBER ONE."

The cost incurred by the Times in defending the suit amounts to £12,000. It will try to make O'Donnell liable for the amount. The Parnellites denounce O'Donnell for the course he pursued. They suspect that Tynan, known as "Number One," is the person from whom the as "Anmoer One," is the person from whom the Times got its information concerning the League. In the lobbies of the House of Commons to-day members of the Irish party denied that Mr. Parnell ever paid Byrne £100. They said the £100 given Byrne was in the shape of a cheque signed by fustin McCarthy and represented League subscriptions.

sented League subscriptions.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Frank Byrne, the Irish Rulers to the witness stand and force them to disclore matters which would bring discredit upon them and their party.

CLEVER CRIMINALS.

AN ARREST IN TORONTO BREAKS UP THE NO-TORIOUS JOHNSON FAMILY.

TORONTO, July 6.—Charles Johnson, the notorious counterfeiter, was arrested here yester-day and was sent up so Sarnia to-night for trial. Amonth ago he was arrested in Detroit by the United States secrets service people, but he broke jail and came to Canada. The prisoner will be extradited if the chain of evidence on this side is not com-plete. The Johnson family were the clever-est forgers that ever existed in this country Their organization had distributing branches all over the Dominion and in the United States. Among the crimes with which they are connected are the Racine affair in Montreal, the Small forgery sensation in Toronto and various ones in the United States. One of the family, John, is in Kingston penitentiary and the one who carried the alies of Geo. Howard is in St. Vincent de Paul for burgiary at Longue Pointe and during the Montreal carnival, when a safe was taken from a hotel and b own open on the frezen river. The father of the men died in gaol while waiting trial for counterfeiting. The only other male member of the family at large has just completed fourteen years in a penitentiary at Albany, N.Y. The mother and sieters are in Toronto, and are said to be connected with the doings of the "lone firm." The arrest is looked upon as leading to the breaking up of a fermidable organization of criminals.

GEMS FROM VICTOR HUGO. Labor is the law; he who rejects it will

one of these, and ideas the other. To read aloud is to assure one's self of

of giving themselves their word of honor as to what they are porusing.

To what party did he belong? To the party of humanity.

No mug is small, in fact; any one who is subject to the profound and penetrating in-

flaence of nature knows this. All hirds that fly have round their leg the thread of the infinite.
The soul aids the body, and at certain

moments raises it. It is the only bird which b ars up in its cage. Poverty in youth, when it succeeds, has this

magnificent property about it, that it turns the whole will toward effort, and the whole toul toward aspiration.

There has not been a despot, nor a traitor ler nearly a century back, who has not signed, approved, countersigned and copied, ne viriatur, the partition of Poland.

The light which we lack attracts us; no one loves the light like the blind man, ceases to be even pretty if, when she speaks, The dwarf adores the drum-major. The toad always has his eyes fixed on heaven. Why? In order to watch the bird in its

If one is not on one's guards, lowered for tunes may lead to baseness of soul.

Mary Mary Mary Mary Company

THERE MIGHT BE TWO. [From the San Francisco Post.] This one is sick; his wayward fate cries out
Against the leach, the calonel, the bed.
Oh! inconsiderate person, cease to pout—
You might be dead!

And this one has the mitten; he has woed; Vainly, alack, his wooing has sped, Wall—even in this there's comfort, rightly viewed-He might be wed!

And here is one who wishes; his all is swept
Away in paoic, he has had to "all,"
He should, I think, he cheerful, that he's kept
Safe out of jail,

But late I lost a twenty-dollar bill—
And did I wring my hands that I had blundered? Not I, indeed! I'm very thankful still
"Twas not a hundred."

Sooth, should e'er capsize when walks are bad, And my good claviele involve in wreck, Serenely, I should say—How very glad It's not my neck.

Oh! trust me-better not to make ado At the few miseries of our common lot. There's millions of 'em—if we only knew !-We haven't got.

O'BRIEN'S CLOTHES.

HOW JOHN FORD, OF TULLAMORE JAIL, SMUG-GLED THE HISTORIC SUIT TO THE PATRIOT.

John Ford, who was recently in Milwaukee, having just arrived from Ireland, tells the following story of how he snoceeded in spoonful of b carbonate of soda in a little water smuggling the suit of clothes to O'Brien while a prisoner in Tullamore Jail. He says. "I was one of the warders at Tullamore

Jail, and knowing how to do the work, was also assistant to the prison clerk. Of course I was and am, like a great many others who are not suspected of it, a strong Nationalist, and when Mr. O'Brien was brought to the prison, you may be sure he did not want for prison, you may be sure he did not want for any good turn that I or others could do for him. He wouldn't wear the prison uniform, but insisted on keeping his own clothes.

Well, you know in America as well as most. Well, you know in America as well as we do, what happened. One night a sneak thief stole Mr. O'Brien's clothes while he was could get to him, I told him I thought I could get a suit in. I went to the parish priest and explained my plan to him and we telegraphed to Dublin for a suit. It came entire shape of the face is spoiled in the office to write them. As soon as I was there I opened the safe with the keys In it. I very pliable and naturally assume the pesi-knew how to open it. There were four keys tion which is oftenest given to them, so needed, and I took them. I unlocked one she who feels on pleasant terms with the O'Brien's cell, where I undressed myself as say pleasant things, will have about her quickly as I could. He took me by the mouth that something that the French call hands and said, 'God bless you, my boy, riante—the look that tells of a laugh without you're of the right sort.' I then put on my the sound and a smile that is not a smirk. ulater—I had nothing on but my under-clothes, shirt and shoes—and made my way out, carefully locking everything up behind me, put away the keys in their places, got back to the priest's house and got my own clothes, and there was not a soul who knew a thing about it. The next morning there was Mr. O'Brien with a complete suit ov, and not a thing to show how they had been brought to him. Well you may believe there was great excitement. Everybody was brought up and questioned and cross-ex amined, but not a bit of satisfaction could they get, good or bad. Mr. O'Brien was not caught napping again, He slept in the suit

after that,' "And you were nover suspected?" asked

our reporter.
"Never. I could be in the Government NEW YORK, July 6.—Frank Byrne, the Irieu Nationalist, believes that the O'Donnell suit was the result of a preconcerted arrangement between the Times and O'Donnell with a view resigned rather than to go there. I didn't like the service soyhow; and if it hadn't like the service soyhow; and if it hadn't been for Mr. O'Brier being put in prison I would have left earlier than I did.

> DEATH OF GENERAL SHERIDAN'S MOTHER.

Mrs. Mary Miner Sheridan, mother of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, whose death was announced last week, was born in County Cavan, Ireland, April 16, 1801, and was margined to John Sheridan in that county in 1824. The family moved to Quebec, Can., in 1829, and to Albany, N. Y., in 1830 and thence to Somerset, O. Her husband died in 1875, and on Thursday morning, June 14, her body was placed by the side of her husband. She was a remarkable woman in many respects. She never met trouble half way, but in the trying times of financial desaster which befell her husband several times while a contractor her energies were only increased to regain what had been lost.

Her courage was one of the most remarkable features even up to the time of her death. It never failed her. In the dead hour of night, when snything was wrong and suspicion was aroused of danger from intruders, she invariably would hunt up the cause of the alarm while the household were unconscious of all that was going on about them. An occurrence in 1853 will serve to give an insight into her self-possession and courage. At that time a circus was in Somerset, and her husband, John Sheridan, had about 150 men in his employ on a railroad contract. During the evening a riot between the show-men and the railroad laborers, who numbered mand in the more of patience and devotion than over 600, broke out. The fight was a bloody one, which had to be quelled the following day by the militis. On the fatal night word find equal his torment.

Man is not a circle with a single centre; he turn out, and from all along the line of the road they came by scores. Mr. Sheridan was not at home, but Mrs. Sheridan and the family hearing the news, she at once stopped what one is reading. There are people who the infuriated men and had them return to read very loud, and who have the appearance their boardinghouses, where they remained their boardinghouses, where they remained

until all was quiet. Her charity knew no bounds, and the greatest pleasure of her life outside of her family was in bestowing charity on the needy. Neither acquaintance nor stranger was ever allowed to go unprovided for if she knew it. Her mind was ever on her children and her household duties. She loved to talk of them, and during their visit to her she seemed to

forget everything but their happiness.
She leaves her three sons, General Sheridan, John L. and Colonel M. V. Sheridan, and a number of grandchildren. May she rest in peace !

A BEAUTIFUL MOUTH.

SOME SUGGESTIONS TO THE LADIES ABOUT THE CARE OF TEETH AND LIPS.

A woman with every other natural charm is not beautiful without a mouth that adds a new suggestiveness to ber loveliness. She her breath is hot and feverish, or worse still, is absolutely tainted. Naturally she does not know this, and it is only proper that somebody belonging to her should tell her. If it comes from her teeth it is something very quickly remedied. If it comes from her digestion, then it is her doctor's you make that out, Robert?" Bobby—business to get her in good order; but very "The two legs what's his hind legs, and the

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known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Without injurious medication.

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I recommend it as superior to any prescription
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comes from the use of very strong medicines. Physicians advise for this the use of lemons, claiming that they are the most purifying of all fruits, and the aromatic odor produced by lemons rubbed on the teeth, gums and lips lasts longer than any other. For a feverish breath that results from the stomach, a few drops of lime water used as a gargle, or better still, a half tenwill have the desired effect. Half the badly shaped mouths that are the sorrows of the young women of to-day result from their being permitted when they were children to suck their fingers. One of the prettiest women in town has coarse, thick lips, that came from having been allowed when the sussion will not break a child off this habit, then stronger means should be stole Mr. O'Brien's clothes while he was asleep. One of the uniforms was left for him to put on, but he wouldn't. As soon as I unfortunate habit among school girls, the next day. I went to the priest's house, this way, for when nature moulded it there took off my own suit and put on the one that was not the intention that the lower lip was for Mr, O'Brien, then I put on a long should be larger and a coarse look given to ulster over that and went backi nto the jail, the face. Red lips are the announcement where I waited until I knew the clerk would be busy away from the office. I told the clerk about some letters that were to be written, and, as I expected, he sent me to drawing their lips together in a way they door after another until I got into Mr. world at large, who makes it a point only to With all his gallantry it took a Frenchman to say this: "To be beautiful a woman must not talk much or she will contract her mouth in an unbecoming manner.

> VARIOUS RAILWAY SIGNALS. One pull of the bell cord signifies "stop." Two pulls mean "go ahead." Three pulls mean "back up."

One whistle signifies "down brakes." Two whistles signify "off brakes." Three whistles mean "back up." Continued whistling indicates "danger." Short rapid whistles "a cattle alarm."

A sweeping parting of the hands on a level with the eyes mears "go ahead."

A slowly sweeping meeting of the hands over the head signifies "back slowly."

A downward motion of the hands, with ex tended arms, signifies "stor." A beckening motion with one hand indicates " back."

A red flag waved on the track indicates 'danger.' A red flag by the roadside mouns "danger

A red flag carried on a locomotive signifies an engine following."

A red flag at a station means " atop," A lantern swung at right angles across the

track means "ator."

A lantern raised and lowered vertically is a signal to "start." A lantern swung in a circle signifies "back the train."-Scientific American.

TREAT THE OLD PEOPLE KINDLY. There is nothing in the world more pathetic than the meek, timorous, shrinking ways of certain old p ople—we have all seen them—who have given up their own homes late younger hands, and subsided into some cut-of-the-way corner of it, to sit by the fireside and table henceforth as if they were pensioners, afraid of making trouble, afraid of being in the way, afraid of accepting the half that is their due, and going down to their graves with a pitiful, deprecating air, as if constantly apploxizing for aboving so long. There is no scorn too deep and sharp for the sons and daughters who will accept this attitude on the part of those to whom they owe so much. Sometimes, to be sure, people grow old with bad grace. They become embittered by misfortune or affliction, or are peevish and upreasonable under the goad of illhealth. All the more do they appeal to gentleness and faithfulness. Let it be borne in mind that we oo, are hastening on towards the sun-set of 1 and that it is possible that we may we'ns chi dren, yield.

BE ON YOUR GUARD

Against sudden Colds, irritating Coughs, and Soreness of the Throat. Keep Hagyard's Pectoral Balam at hand for these prevalent troubles of Winter and Spring. It is the best safeguard.

A Glasgow firm has just finished a brass wire for the Glasgow Exhibition 65 miles long and a copper wire 111 miles long.

THE DEAF HEAR. After eight years suffering from Deafness, so

bad that I was unable to attend to my business, I was cured by the use of Hagyard's Yellow Oil. With gratitude I make this known for the benefit of others afflicted. Harry Ricardo, Toronto, Ont.

According to the Celtic, riding by moonlight atop of a herdic is the hot-weather diversion most in favor with Washington swelldom.

A GOOD OFFER.

is made by the proprietors of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, who have long offered to refund every cent expended for that remedy if it fails to give satisfaction on fair trial for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat and all painful complaints for which it is recommended.

Teacher-"Now, remember, Robert, that a horse's front legs, as you call them, are his fore legs. Will you try to?" Bobby—"Yeasim." Teacher—"That's a good boy. Now, before I dismiss you, tell me again how many legs a horse has?" Bobby (promptly)
""Six legs." Teacher—"Six? How do MDon't ask a blackemith to give up his pet business to get her in good order; but very i The two legs what's his front legs, and the rise."

When A. T. Stewart died there was to his credit on the books of A. T. Stewart & Co. \$12,

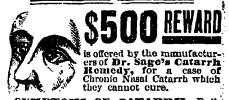
ierce's The Original leasant LITTLE Uréative LIVER ellets PILLS.

BEWARE OF INITATIONS. LYWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, alterative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

SICK HEADACHE, Bilious Headache,
Bizziness, Constipation, Indigestion,
Bilious Attacks, and all
derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently
cured by the use of Dr.
Pierce's Pleasant Pursative Peliots.
In explanation of the renegial power of these

In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a v. "icty of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their smatter influence. Sold by druggists, 25 cents avial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.



SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges failing from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and aerid, at others, thick, tenaclous, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with seabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a masni twang; tho breath is offensive smell and taste are impaired; there is a rensulton of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting hill of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is we common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Hendache.

Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents. SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.-Dull,

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."

Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous memerist, of Ithaca, N. F., writes: "Scare ten years ago I suffered untold a day from chronic masal catarrh. My famil" physician gave me up as such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my caughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Snge's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a wellman, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting," "Constantly Hawking and Spitting,"
Thomas J. Rushing, Esq., 2003 Pine Street,
St. Jouis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer
from enterth for three years. At times I could
hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking
and spitting, and for the last eight months
could not breathe through the nostrils. I
thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarri.
Hemedy, and I am now a well man. I believe
it to be the only sure remedy for enterth now
manufactured, and one has only to give it s.
fair trial to experience astounding results and
a permanent cure."

Three Liottles Cure Catarrh. LLI ROBBINS. Runyan P. O., Columbia Co. Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."

FINE BUGGIES.



Phaetons, Village and Road Carts, Gladscones, Jump Seat Surries, &c.

NICE! GOOD! CHEAP! 110 rake tf

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 1 DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. No. 845.

DAME ANNA E. BOYD, Plaintiff. VS. JOHN McKAY, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has this day been instituted against the said De-

Montreal, 13th June, 1888. MoCornick, Duclos & Murchison,

Attorneys for Plaintiff. WANTED.—At St Sophie, County of Terrebonne, P.Q., three lady teachers speaking French and English; one capable of teaching music. Salary, \$100 to \$140 a year. Address, JNO. JOS. CAREY, Sec. Treas.

School Commissioner SUPERIOR COURT, {
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL } No. 509.

DAME MARY RITOHIE, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of JAMES H. MICHAUD, of the same place, Broker and Commission Agent, duly authorized à cater en justice. Plaintiff.

The said JAMFS H. MICHAUD, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted this day by the Plaintiff.

W. S. WALKER,

Attorney for Plaintiff

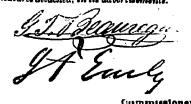
Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 3rd July, 1888. 49 5 INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.



Louisiana State: Lottery Company Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educa-tional and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present state Constitution, in 1878, by an overwholming popular vote.

Its Grand Extraordinary Drawings take place Semi Annually (June and December), and its Grand Single Number Drawings take place on each of the other ten months in the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

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



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisings Not'l Rb PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN LTCK New Orleans Nat'l Bank CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank,

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, August 7, 1888

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10: Quarters \$5;

Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.	υ φυ ,			
LIST OF PRIZES.				
1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 ts	100.000			
1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is	25,000			
5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are	20,000 25.1 00			
26 PRIZES OF 1,000 are	nn.ud			
500 PRIZES OF 200 arc	100,000			
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.				
100 Prizes of \$500 are				
TREMINAL PRIZES.				

3,134 Prizes amounting to......\$1,054,800 NOTE.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not en-titled to terminal Prizes. The For Crun Rates, or any farther information, desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, of New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN New Orleans, Lz.

Washington, D.C. Address Registered Letters to

or M. A DAUPHIN,

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, REMEMBER That the presence of Generals in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

draw a Prize.

RETEMBER, also, that the payment of Prizes is
GHARANTEED BY FOUR RAYSONAL BANKS
of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the
President of an Institution whose chartered rights are
recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of
any imitations or anonymous schemes

ARDS 24 SAMPLES FRE miums, Novelties, etc. Send 2c, stamp for postage. NATIONAL CARD CO., North Branford, Conn.





GOLD. You can live at home and make more money world. Either sex; all ages. Costly outle PREE. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

PROVINCE OF QUEEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal.

Marie Arzelie Pricur, of St. Polycarpe, said District wife commune en diens of Louis Adam Sauve, has this day instituted an action for separation as ic property against her husband, trader, of the same place. Montreal, 6th June, 1888.

DUPUIS & LUSSIER, l'Attorneys for Plointiff.

TEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet sootlingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi dently recommended as a never-failing remedy dently recommended as a never-raining remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, a General Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

HOLLOWAY'S OINIMENT

Its Searching and Realing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds
Sores and Ulcers!
It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it
Cures Sore Throst, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colder,
and even Asthma. For Clandular Swellings
Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gaut, Rheumatism
and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never
them bear began to fail. been kown to fail

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professo

Holloway's Establishment, 583 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s, 13d., 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 23s. and 88s. each, and by al medicine vendor throughout the civilized world.

N.B.-Advice gratis, atthe arcve, address aily between theh ours of and14, or by lether.

ALLAN LINE



UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT CANADA AND NEWFGUNDLAND FOR THE Conveiance of the Caradian and United States Mails.

1888---Summer Arrangements---1888

This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-engined, Olyde-built inon STRAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experiences and have made the factor time. can suggest, and have made the fastest time Vessels. Tonnage, Commanders,
Acadian...... 981 Capt. F. McGrath

Agannian	Oahr t. McGlath
Assyrian	John Bentey.
Austrian 2,458	, come monthly,
Duebos Ayrean . 4 005	H James Care
Canadian 2 90c	" James Scott.
Carthaginian4,214	OOUU WELL
Caspian2,728	Tringingon
Circodrian	Alex.McDouga
Circassian3,724	LU. K. Barret P N P
Corean3,488	Capt. C. J. Monzina
Grecian	" C. E. LeGallais.
111bernian 2 997	John Brown.
Lucerne 1 925	" Nunan.
Dianitohan 9 075	" Dunlan
Monte Videan 3,500	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Nestorian 2,689	WAN OF MIRIN
Newfoundland 919	
Normodiana. 919	" O. J. Mylins,
Norwegian3,523	" R. Carruthere
Nova Scotian 3,305	" R. H. Huakaa
Latinan	Lt.W. H. Smith, RNR.
reruvian	Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Inconician 2 495	" stepnen.
Polynesian3,983	
Pomeranian4,364	ATURU W VIIA
Priseran 0.000	" W. Daiziel.
Prussian 3,030	" James Ambury.
Rosarian 3,500	". D. McKillop,
Sardinian4,376	" J. Ritchie.
Darinatian	W. Richardson,
ocandinavian Rage	" John Park.
Siberian3,904	II D D Mr.
Waldenman	R. P. Moore,

R. P. Moore. D. J. James. Waldensian.....2,256 The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line, sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Montreal at daylight on WEDNESDAYS, and from Quebec at 8 a.m. on THURSDAYS, calling at Lough Foylo to receive on board and land Mails are Passengers to and from Iroland and Scotland, are it tended to be despatched as under: Juno

LIVERPOOL EXTRA LINE. The steamers of the Liverpool Extra Line sailing from Liverpool on Fridays, and from Montreni at daylight on Thursdays, and from Quebecat 9 a.m. on Fridays, calling at lough Foyle to receive passengers, from Ireland and Scotland on outward voyage and proceeding to Liverpool direct on homeward voyage are intended to be deepatched as under: Bother and the state of the state of the deepstched at under:

Stoamships. From Montreal. From Quobec. Circassian. May 10 May 11 Polynesian. May 10 May 11 Understan. May 10 May 10 Gircassian. Mag. 11 Mag. 10 May 10 Circassian. Mag. 11 Mag. 10 Circassian. Mag. 11 Mag. 10 Circassian. Eppt. 13 Bept. 14 Circassian. May 10 May 10 Circassian. May 11 Nov. 1 Nov. 1 Rates of plassage by Liverpool Extra Stramers from Montreal or Quebec are: "Cabin, \$50, \$60 and \$70. Intermediate, \$30. Steerary, \$20.

Glasgow and Boston Service.-- From Boston on or

Unagow and another about:

Manikohan May Seandinavian Unno There steamers do not carry passengers on voyaye Europe.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. Granted to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations a Canada and the United States to Liverpool an

Glasgow, Via Boston and Hallfax.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the Con-tral Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways (Merchansa' Despatch), via Boston and by Grand Trunk Railway Gompony, Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East bound traffic can be obtained from any

of the Agents of the above-named Kailways.
For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bremen; Charles Foy, Bolfast; James Scott & Co., Overentown. Benner, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bremen; Charles Foy, Bolfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 36 Grace-church street, London; James and Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde Street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Tyronto; Thos. Cook & Son 261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robin son, 1364 St. James street, opposite St. La rence Hall.

H. & A. ALLAN, 80 State street Boston, and 26 Common street, Montresl.

WANTED.

rence Hall.

Responsible parties in every Town and Country, not already represented, to sell the GOLD MEDAL WANZER. Address,

TURNER, ST. PIERRE & CO., 1437 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

WANTED-For No. 4 School, in the Munic.pality of East Leeds, County Megantic,

P.Q. as soon as possible, a R. C. School Teacher, with 1st Class Elementary Diploma for English and French. State salary expected.

4ddress, JOHN F. SCALLEN, Sec. Treas., Lieds Village, P.Q. 48.2

strength and wholesomeness. More sconomical than he would challe the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitade of low test, short weight, along or the house in regard to it.

ROYAL

RAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall street, N.Y.

WANTS AN ENQUIRY.

Parnell Asks for a Special Committee-The Government Opposes the Request-A Nationalist Dies in Prison.

LONDON, July 9.- In the House of Commons to day Sir Willred Lawson, Home Ruler, asked whether the Government would grant the appointment of a committee of the House to enquire into the charges against the leaders of the National party in the House of

Right Hon. W. H. Smith, the Government leader, said the House was incompetent to enquire into the charges. A proper enquiry could be obtained only through the ordinary tribunals.

PARNELL TAKES THE INITIATIVE

Mr. Parnell later gave notice to the House that on Thursday he would submit a motion for the appointment of a committee to in-quire into the authenticity of the letters pub-lished by the Times in its articles on "Parnellism and Crime," and those read at the recent trial of the suit of O'Donnell against the Times, in which he and other Nationalist monoers were charged with serious crimes. his would also ask the Government to appout a day to discuss the subject and give founded charges made against him by Attorney General Webster in the trial of the suit of O'Donnell against the Times. Mr. Parnell's remarks were greated with loud cheers from the Irish benches.

THE GOVERNMENT REFUSES.

Hon, W. H. Smith stated in the House of Commons to-night that the Government will decline to give a day for the discussion of Mr. Parnell's motion to appoint a committee of inquiry into the charges made by the Times against the leaders of the National party and the authenticity of the letter supporting these charges. The Parnellites intend, therefore, to raise a debate on a motion to adjourn.

REVIEWERS REVIEWED. New York, July 8.—The Tribune has the following from Mr. G. W. Smalley in London: The press on the O'Donnell trial is not very instructive. The views expressed are on both sides partisan; honest, no doubt, but prejudiced. All the Unionist papers consider a strong prima facie case against Mr. Parnell made out. All the home rule papers are confident that the letters on which this prima facie case rests are forged. Mr. Parnell's atatement in the House of Commons convinces, so far as I can see, only those who were convinced before. His denials covered the whole ground. He spoke coldly and contemptuously amid silence hardly broken except by Irigh cheers. The Liberals observed in the house an attitude of reserve which they certainly do not in private or in the Gladstonian press. Mr. Parnell's speech was the result of a conference with his English allies, who profess entire confidence in his

THE "TIMES" RETORTS. The Times retorts upon him this morning with two long articles, and makes its points sharply enough. Mr. Parnell based his denial in part upon the theory that Mr. Egan's letter to Carey was admittedly found by the police in Carey's house, and that police evidence is worthless. No, says his accuser, that was not alleged and is not admitted. Mr. Parnell says that his "Dear E." letter about "making it hot for Foster," is alleged to be in the handwriting of his secretary, Mr. Campbell, It was not so alleged, answers the Times; the Attorney General expressly said that he did not know whose handwriting it was. Mr. Parnell told the House that he had been two days in court, ready to give evidence. Yes, replied the Times, you were there on a subrana, and would have had to go to jail if you had not obeyed the summons of the court. "The signature of the fac-simile letter," says Mr. Parnell, "is one I had not used since "But you told the House last year," ories the Times, "that the signature was an audacious fabrication, containing only two letters which bore any resemblance to any letters in your own signature! And the Times winds up with a fresh challenge to Mr. Parnell to bring an action for libel. Other Unionists journals think that in no other way can the issue be fairly tried. You may udge of the heat generated by this controversy from Mr. I. P. O'Connor's remarks. Nobody would think of calling Mr. O'Connor, to use an expression which this trial has made to classical, mealey-mouthed, even in ordinary matters. He now observes that Sir the phrase—since the well-merited death of Titus Oates. Yet I think that Sir Henry James continues to practice in court, the Attorney-General is still Attorney-General, and the Times came out this morning as usual. The Daily News follows Mr. O'Connor's lead, and pronounces the charges against Mr. Parnell absurd and the documents produced in support of them mere rubbish. Then this zeelous advocate discharges its whole armory of adjectives on Mr. Walter and the Attorney-General. It acouses the latter of using his position as a member of the Government to obtain official information for the purposes of his private practice, of bringing silly and infamous charges, and of making defamatory asper-sions of the grossest kind, which he declined to support in any way, and conclude :- "It is he, not Mr. Parnell, who stands upon his al. The judgment of the English public,

like that of the press, follows, to some extent, party lines, but among impartial men—it such there be—held in suspense; nor will it be determined by mere violence on either side."

MANDEVILLE DIES IN PRISON. LONDON; July 9.—Mandeville, the Irish Nationalist, a nephew of O'Mahony, the Fenian head centre in America, died yesterday in prison, where he had been committed for a breach of the Crimes Act. In announce. ing the death of Mr. Mandeville, Mr. O'Brien ing the death of Mr. Mandeville, Mr. O Brief, declared in the House of Commons to day in his next home rule measure the Irish that Mr. Mandeville had been injured by would cheerfully concur, valuing the position brutal treatment in prison. He was kept thus given them in the Imperial system. This many days on bread and water, and would have died of starvation but for the compassion of the officers of the prison. Mr. Healy writes that Mr. Mandeville died for the cause should be accorded them. Mr. Khodes then and that he was killed by the of Ireland, and that he was killed by the rigorous treatment in prison. Mr. O'Brien asked Mr. Balfour what official information there was in regard to the death of Mr. Mandeville, and whether the Government would take any measures to secure an ade-quate enquiry into the cause of death. Mr. Balfour replied that the existing system of law was sufficient to insure a proper enquiry, if any were necessary. Mr. O'Brien considered the reply unmeaning and evasive, and stated that he would renew the question on Thursday if he found that the Government were not making an enquiry into the matter, and that he would challenge the opinion of

PERFECT HEALTH.

Can only be attained by carefully attending to the laws of nature as expressed in the wants of the system. To do this successfully requires the use of Burdock Blood Bitters occasionally, to secure the regulating and strengthening effect of this eplendid medicine.

MANDEVILLE TO HAVE A PUBLIC FUNERAL

DUBLIN, July 9.—A public funeral will be given the late Mr. Mandeville in Mitchellstown, and will be made the occasion of a great demonstration. A large number of Parnellites and Liberal members of Parliament will attend.

PARNELL, AND IMPERIAL FEDERA-TION. Although business in Scotch pigliron cannot be called active, a few sales of the leading brands continue to be made at about former quotations. Calder, Summeries and Gartabarrie being quoted at \$18.25 to \$18 50. A new brand of Scotch pig called Arysome has been sold at \$18. Eglinton and Daiwellington are steady at \$17 to \$17 50. Coltness is quoted at \$19, and Siemen it is said has treen offered at under \$19 in the London.

LONDON, July 8.—Mr. Rhodes, a Cape Colony deputy and a supporter of Imperial confederation, recently wrote to Mr. Parnell assuring him of a large addition of colonial assuring him of a large addition of colonial support to Irish home rule if the Irish members would retain representation at Westminster in their plan thus furnishing a precedent for colonial representatives. Mr. Parnell replied that if Mr. Gladstone provided for Irish representation at Westminster. wrote offering £10,000 on his own behalf and £100 on behalf of Mr. Morough, an Irish resident at Kimberly, to the Irish party.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Casteria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. Whan she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

FOLLOWS HIS GRANDFATHER.

Berlin, July 7-Emperor William continues his grandfather's state social policy and in most of his acts follows in the steps of the old Emperor William rather than those of his father. A bill passed in the Federal council on Thursday last promises that working people who are incapacitated, or who have arrived at the age of 70, shall receive an arrived at the age of 70, shall receive an allowance beginning with \$30 and increasing to \$60 per annum. Women are to receive old timothy at \$16 to \$19. Straw steady at two-thirds of allowance given to men. The money is to be raised by subacriptions of employers and the employed. The bill provides to the straw steady at the state of the straw steady at players and the employed. The bill provides that men shall subscribe 21 pfennings and two-thirds of subscribe 21 pfennings and the first at 12 to 22 to 170 that men shall subscribe 21 pfennings and the first at 12 to 20 to 180. Straw steady at 160 to 170 that men shall subscribe 21 pfennings and the first at 12 to 20 to 180. Straw steady at 160 to 180. Straw steady at 160 to 180. Straw steady at 160 to 180 A fireman, cvidently smitten with some-body, gave the following toast: "Cupid and his torch, the only incendiary that can kindle his torch, the ancineer cannot quench." women 14 pfennings weekly to the fund, and the Government is to contribute a third of the required sum. It is estimated that the bill will affect 12,000,000 persons.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A LETTER FROM BOULANGER. At the last meeting of the Patriots' League of Fall River, Mass., the following letter was read from Gen. Brutanger, whom the League

had chosen as its honorary president :-

PARIS, 9th May, 1888.

Monsieur le Prasident,—I have received your letter by which you inform me of my election as honorary president of the League of Patriots of Fall Rivor. I was very much impressed by this token of sympathy, which is all the more proclous seeing that it comes from Frenchmen living so far away from the mother country. Please be my interpreter with the members of the League to express to them my grathuic, and to assure them that I will preciously preserve the recollection of this mark of esteem which they have given

Please accept, e ::. GENERAL BOULANGER.

BOULANGER'S WAR CRY.

Paris, July 7 .- General Boulanger, apeaking at a banguet at Rennes to-night, vehemently attacked the Chamber of Deputies for the futility of its work. He said: "It is time to end this Chamber and this sinister volume of business was done. The demand and a larger time to end this Chamber and this sinister. time to end this Chamber and this sinister constitution. The great volue of the people must make itself heard at the elections. The nation must declare its wil. Let us arise and defend the republic. Let dissolution and revision happeforth he car only a.m. May revision henceforth he cur only am. May that one cry alone rally us and enable us to attain that end."

VIVE LE CANADIEN.

An old man, Charles Roy, who moved from near Quebec to Middleton, Mass., four years ago, has attained the ripe age of 106 years on the 15th January last. He lived 102 years in Canada. His wife died fifteen years ago at the age of S4 years. He went to Mid lieton to live with his boy Jean Baptiste, who is 78 years old. Charles Roy had 15 children, pine of whom are living. Jean Baptiste is the father of 16 children. Of his brothers and sisters Charles has 12 children, Michel has 15, Auguste has 15, Francois has 13, Pierre has 14, Rose has 9 and Joseph 5. And these grandchildren have families, and even the lourth generation are parents. The five generations number 700 persons now living. Mr. C. Roy is in good health, weighs 185 pounds, and promises to live long yet. He is a veteran of 1812 and a patriot of 1837.

DOCTORS DIFFER AND PATIENTS DIE.

The "art of healing" seems to lack even the "the "art of healing" seems to tack even the
"dignity of an experimental science." The
new school of medicine has been over hasty in
discarding the methods of the old. We learn
from the Medical Record that in the Pennsylvania Hospital from 1845 to 1847, when vene section prevailed in the treatment of pneumonia, only 1 in 16 patients died from the disease. From 1884 to 1886 the proportion of deaths was much greater—1 in 3.2. In the United States Army between 1840 and 1884, when bleeding was a part of the treatment, the when bleeding was a part of the treatment, the mortality was only 1 in 11.5, while between 1855 and 1859, after venesection was abandoned, the mortality from pneumonia increased to 1 in These facts and figures show that bleed ing may be resorted to with the best results in the early stages of pneumonia. The use of the lancet would have saved many who now mould in the clay, victims of pneumonia and medical

A MARRIAGE AT RIVER DU LOUP.

RIVER DU LOUP, en bis, Que, July 4.—Seldom, perhaps never, has there been seen in court in order to gain an advantage over his political opponents; that the Attorney and fashion as assembled to day to witness the har, was gullty of a scandalous violation of all the decencies and of all the traditions of his profession; and that Mr. Walter, the proprietor of the Times, uses the foulest weapons ever employed since—note the phrase—since the well-merited death of Titus Oates Vet dignity. The ceremony was performed by Monsigneur Edmond Langevin, vicar-general of Rimouski dicese, and the service was grand and impressive. The mu-sical part of it was ably conducted by two of sical part of it was any conducted by two of her intimate friends. Mrs. C. E. Pouliot and Miss Taschereau. The happy couple left by the Halifax express. They will make a tour of the Lower Provinces and some of the seaside resorts of the Eastern States, Old Orchard in particular, and then go via Portland to Montal which is the their home. particular, and then go via Fortiand to Mont-real, which is to be their home. The wedding presents formed a splendid array of gold, silver, diamonds and other gems, Japanese goods and works of art, costing several thousand dollars.

> This is tough weather for the aspiring graduates to give license to orstory. It is worse, however, on the perspiring audiences.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL GRAIN AND FLOUR .- The grain market has continued quiet and no business importance has been done. There was little enquiry for peas and oats, which are at steady prices. We quete:—Canada rod winter wheat, 96c to 97½c; Canada white, 96c to 97½c; Canada spring, nominal; No. 1 hard Manitobs. 96: to 98c; No. 2 do., 95c to 96c; No. 1 Northern, 94c to 95c; peas, 85c) \$76. outs. 49c to 50c; bothern \$55. 87c; outs, 49c to 50c; barley, 55c to 60c; corn, 72: to 75c, duty paid.

There was no important feature in the flour market, the demand from both ex-

Mess pork, western, per trl. \$17 00 to \$17 50; to \$1; dry wood, 4 50 to 5 25; green wood, short out, western, per brl. 318 50 to \$10 00; 4 25 to 4 75; soft wood, 2 50 to 3 50; hency, thin mess pork, per brl. \$17 50; hams, city b. 10 to 10½; tallow, clear. 3½ to 40; tillow, per lb. 12½c to 13½c; hams, canvassed, low, rough, 1½ to 20; lard, No. 1, lb. 11 to per lb. 12½c to 13½c; hams, green, per lb. 00c 12½; lard, No. 2, lb., 10 to 11; straw, load,

Asnes .- Business in ashes was quiet, and the market was stoady owing to ment offeringe. We quote first pots \$4.10 to \$4 20, and second do. \$3.75 to \$3.90 per 100 lbs.

Eggs -There was a stronger feeling in the eug market and a further advance of he per lozen has taken place, owing to the brisk demand and the scaroity. All the off-rings were taken at 17c to 17h, and even 18c was paid for some lats.

BUTTER. -The butter market has continued ment in the export trade, but some creamery has been received for through shipment to Glasgow. Local trade has been fair at steady prices. We quote:—Creamery, 18 to 20d; Townships, 18 to 19; Morrisburg, 17 to 18; Vestern, 16 to 17c.

CHEESE. -Business is quiet. Quotations are: -Finest colored, 91 to 951; do. white, 98 to 93c; medium to fine, 83 to 94. MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP -The market continues quiet, syrup being quoted at 600 to

75c per gallon as to size of cans. In word 510 to 6c are the quoted rates, quiet and steady at 7c to Sc per lb. DRIED APPLES -The supply is light and prices are firm at 7c to 710 per lb.

PINE APPLES .- A fair enquiry is reported with a moderate business at 17c to 20s each. ORANGES -A good demand continues for oranges at firm prices, sales of Valencias being reported at \$9 to \$11 per case. A lot of 100 hoxes of Jaffa oranges has been received. and sales are reported at \$3 per box of one

hundred. LEMONS .- In sympathy with the late sharp decline in New York of \$1.50 to \$2.00 per box prices here have rescinded considerably, car lots of New York fruit being offered at \$4 75, single cases being quoted at \$5 to \$5 50. The supplies now on the water for New York are eaid to be large, being estimated at 250,000

box€#. STRAWBERRIES -The receipts of Western herries have been heavy this week up till Wednesday, and sales were freely made at 60 to 7c per quart by the crate. The flush of receipts is now said to be over and prices are quoted at 60 to 8c.

BANANAS-A fair sale has been experienced at \$1.25 to \$1 50 per bunch for both red and yellow. Some over ripe fruit has sold for lower figures. COUGANUTS. - Sales have been made during

the week at \$4 per bag of 100. CALIFORNIA FRUIT.—A very good demand is reported, the present heated term being favorable for sales. Pears have sold at \$4 per box, plums at \$3 per box, peaches at \$2 25, apricots at \$2, and tomatoes in small boxes at \$1,

ONIONS.-Egyptian opions are selling at \$2.50 per crate.

POTATOES.—New potatoes have made their appearance, and old are almost unsaleable in round lots.

A fair business has been done in leather. but at prices which clearly denote that stocks are still in excess of requirements. We quote ordinary No. 1 sole nt 131c to 191c, and choice No. 1 R.A. solo at 2110 to 221s. A sale of rough leather was reported at 171c, and we quote 171c to 202. Buff has been placed at 11c up to 14), waxed upper 25c to 28c, and Scotch grained 30c to 32c. Pebble 10c to 12c, and enamelleu 14: to 15c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

been offered at under \$19, but the Londonderry people it is said are not pushing sales just now. In har iron there have been sales

at 20, and it is said that low and unprofitable

at 20, and it is said that low and unprofitable as this rate is, it has been shaded. Sheets, \$2.50 to \$2.65 and plates, \$2.25 to \$2.40. Tipplates, \$4.25 for I.C. charcoal, and at \$3.90 to \$4 for cokes. Canada plates, quiet and steady at \$2.50. Ingot tin, 25c, and copper at 183 to 193; lead is quoted at 31c to 285 for pige and 4 to 4 le for sheets.

LEATRER.

35c for pig and 4: to 45c for sheets.

Although business in Scotch pigliron can-

HIDES AND SKINS.

The price of green butchers' hides are down to all round, the actual prices being 6c, 5c and 4c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Tanners are atill paying 7c for No. 1. Lambskins are up to 35c each and clips are selling at 25c each. Calfskins 5c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TOBONTO, July 9 - Grain receipts were one load of goose wheat at 4722, and one load 97c to 98c; wheat, spring, per bush, 82c to 88c; wheat, goose, per oust, 75c to 77c; barley, per bush, 50c to 56c; cate, per bush, 53c to 55c; peas, per bush, 00c to 70c; dressed bogs, per 100 lbs, 80.00 to 88.50; chickens, per bush, 20c, butter per bush, 18c. pair, 55c to 80c; butter, per pound rolls, 18c to 22c; eggs, new laid, per doz, 16c to 17c; potatoes, per bag, 75e to 90c; apples, per barrel, \$4 25 to \$4.75; onions, per doz, 00e to 15c; onions, per bag, 00; turnips, white, per bag, 40e to 50c; rhubare, per doz, 25e to 30; cabbage, per doz, 60a to \$1.00; celery, 40a ro 75:; heets, per peck, 25c to 35:; paraloy, per doz, 15c; asparagus, per doz, 00c to 75c; radish, per doz, 003 to 203; lettuce, 000 to 20c; peas per bar, \$1.25) carrote, per doz, 40c; hay, \$12 to \$18; atraw, \$7 to \$10.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, July 9 .- Grain-Red winter, \$1 55 to \$1 62; white, \$1 55 to \$1 62; spring, \$1 55 to \$1 62; corn, \$1 15 to \$1 30; ryo, flour market, the demand from both export and local buyers being slow, consequently business was quiet, with prices ateady all round. We quote:—Patent winter, \$155 to \$162; corn, \$115 to \$130; rye, \$155 to \$148; do. feed, \$110 to \$115; outs, \$145 to \$160; patent spring, \$475 to \$150; peas, \$105 to \$115; beans, bushed. \$56 one dezen at \$5.45, and 17 at \$570 each; a bunch of 22 at \$615 each; one doz-mat \$550; one dezen at \$5.45, and 17 at \$55; straight rotler, \$440 to \$450; to \$100. Vegetables—Petates, new, per extra, \$415 to \$430; superfine, \$350 to \$100. Vegetables—Petates, new, per dt., 10c; potates, per hag. 750 to \$450 to \$450; cach, and the supply was strong bakers', \$450 to \$470. Ontarlo bage—Extra, \$200 to \$205; city strong bakers' (140 lb. each.) \$0 Co to \$50; city strong bakers to 00c; flanks, green, per 1b, 00s to 00s; lard, 3 00 to 4 00; clover seed, bus, 4 30 to 4 50; western, in pants, per 1o, 101 to 00s; lard, Alarks seed, 4 50 to 5 25; Timothy, Canadian, in pails, 0s to 10s; cacon, per 1b, bush, 0 00 to 3 00; Hurgarian grass ed, 11c to 111c; shoulders, 00c to 8c; tallow, com. refined, per 1b, 52c to 6s.

Asurs Britisher to substitute of the form of the fo FRUIT-Goosebearter, S: q .; cherries 8a to 10: q.; dried apples, it., 6: to 80; eranberries, qt, 15:; maple syrup, gl, Sl to Sl 25; do sugar, lb, 12:t-15:. MEATS—Pork, 7 25 :0 7 50; pork, by qr, 8c to 90; beef, \$5 50 | with offerings moderate. At Liverpool there to \$6 50; muiton, by qr, 8 to 120; mutten, by carcais, 7c to 00c; spring lamb, per lb, 11c of half a cent on the week for good to prime to 00c; vest, by qr, 5c to 6c; vest, by carcass, cattle, but the improvement has not extended 3c to 6c. Hides, No. 1, 0c to bulls and inferior stock proportionately. 30 10 60. HIDES -Hides, No. 1, 00 60; No. 2, 0; to 50; No. 3, 00 to 40; Caliskins, 5c to 7c; do dry, 16c to 18c; wool, quiet and featureless, with no important 211 to 23; sheepskins, \$1 to \$175 feature to note. There has been no improved lambskins, 15; to 25c. Fish—White fish, per lb., 8c; sea salmon, 25c to 35.; fresh haddock, 7c; halibut, 15; flounders, 8c; fresh end, 82; salmon trout. 8c; trout, 20c; herring, dozen, 25c; pike, 7c; mackerel, lo., 10c; black bass, 8c; perch, doz ,25.; smelte, 15, 10c; muller, 1b, 4c. POULTRY (dressed)—Cnickeus, pr, 50 to 70c; ducks, pr, 75c to \$1; geese, each, 50 to 703; geese, per lb, 6 to 70; tur-keys, per lb, 11 to 13c. POULTRY (undressed) -Chickens, 50 to 700; chickens, sp, 400 to 500; ducks, 50 to 700; turkeys, each, \$1 25 to \$2; turkeys, per lb, 13 to 14e; 20 to \$00. Live Stock—Milch cows, \$35 to \$50; live hoge, cwt, \$450 to \$600; pigs, pr, \$4 to \$6; 1st beeves, \$4 to \$5; spring lambs, \$4.

LIVE STOCK.

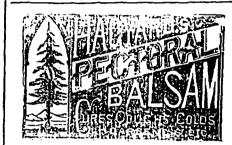
TORONTO LIVE STOCK. TORONTO, July 9.—The extra large run of 36 loads quite swamped our market to-day, and the result was something like a general break in butchers' cattle, and in a minor degree through other branches. Export was doing well, the only drawback being the quality. A few lots for shipment to Liverpool sold readily at 54c per round, and an active demand existed for more of the same quality. Butchers' cattle were off quite four dollars a head in general, and sellers thought themselves remarkable lucky who arranged their deals on an average reduction of three dollars. There was tolerably extensive buying for Montreal. notwithstanding that the meat markets there are in none too lively a condition. We had plenty of trade here, but the figures ruled low, and the market from a financial point of view was a very poor one.

CATTLE -- An excessive supply -- a supply of perhaps twenty loads more than we could have done with very severely crippled our lapse in values, severe as it was, must have been more serious still. Prices were very much off. Export cattle were wanted, and better business could have been done had the quality been up to the required standard; as it was, values ran from 41c to 5c, and occasionaly 54c for really superior. Among the export sales were one dozen, averaging 1,300 lbs, sold at \$4.50; a to Obicago, a distance of 887 miles, in 42 hours, lot of 20, averaging 1,300 lbs, at 410 per pound; a lot of 20 head, averaging 1,300 lbs, American buyers in and the local trade slow.

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sold at \$61; a lot of 10, averaging 1,200 lbs, sold at \$36; a lot of 5 springer cows sold at \$34 each. Butchers cattle was at next lower prices; among the sales were 18 head, averaging 1,075 lbs, sold at \$45 each; a lot of eighteen, averaging 1,100 lbs, sold at \$45 rach; six head, averaging 1,000 lbs, sold at \$35 each; four head, averaging 825 lbs, sold at \$25; a lot of 21, averaging 1,075 lbs, soll at \$40 each, and ten head, averaging 950 lbs, sold at \$30 each ; 17 head, averaging 975 los, sold at \$33 each ; 3 steers, averaging 900 lbs, sold at \$36 each; a lot of 23, averaging 1,075 lbs, sold at \$36 each; a lot of eight, averaging 1,200 lbs, sold at \$40 each; a lot of eleven, averaging 950 lbs, sold at \$34 each; a lot of seven, averaging 900 lbs, sold at \$30 each. Some inferior stuff was left unsold.

SHEEP -A large run, especially of export, for which the demand was good ; about three bundred were offered and sold at an average of four cents. Among the sales were 33 head at \$6 each; a bunch of six at \$5.30 each; a bunch of 27 at \$5.73 each; a bunch of 70 at \$6 each; a bunch of 22 at \$6.15 each; one

cales ranged from two dollars to five, with not more than half a dozen deals at better figures. A good many are left ove Hogs -- About 300. all told Prices were easier Fat were \$6.25 to \$6.50, heavy about

CALVES-A large run; prices were off, and

\$6, while stores went at \$5 75 to \$6.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK.

The improvement of last week has been more than sustained, and a further advance is cabled. All receiving markets report a materially better trade and higher prices, with all closing steady. Receipts from Canada and the States have been light. Liverpool, Glasgow and London report a steady demand at higher prices than were entrent a week ago was a steady demand at an advance Prime Canadian steers were at 134c, good to choice at 13; poor to medium at 12; and inferior and bulls at 9: to 10 to. There has been a fair demand for sheep, with trade in fairly good snape. In Liverpool, best sheep were cabled at 14c, secondary grades at 12c to 13c, merinos at 111c to 1210 and inferior and rams at 9: to 101.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS, POINT ST. CHARLES. The receipts of live stock for the week end-

ing July 7th, 1888, were as follows:—1,075 cattle, 500 sheep, 153 higs, 153 cilves; left over from lat week, 317 cattle. Total for week, from lat week, 317 cattle. Total for week, 1,392 cattle, 500 sheep, 153 hogs, 153 calves. Exported and sold during week, 1,376 cattle, 500 sheep, 153 hogs, 153 calves. On hand for sale, 16 cattle. Receipts last week, 3,70 cattle, 331 sheep, 455 hogs, 274 calves. Exports for week ending June 7th, 1888, 1,143 sheep, 190 hogs; do. last week, 1,902 sheep, 121 hogs. Business was unusually dull during the week. There were no sales of export cattle, and the There were no sales of export cattle, and the scarce and no demand. There was the usual supply of poor animals, which sold readily but at very low prices. The general impression is that, although there are plenty of cattle in the country, good grass shippers will not be so plentiful, owing to the dry weather which has dried up the grass in certain parts of the West.
Hogs, sheep, lambs and calves about the same
as last week. We quote the following as being
average values:—Export, good average, 1,250 average values:—Export, good average, 1,250 to 1,400, 5c to 5½c; do., medium, 1,100 to 1,200, 4½c to 5c; butchers', good, 1,000 to 1,100, 4½c to 4½c; butchers', medium, 3½c to 4c; butchers', culls, 3c to 3½c; sheep, good, 3½c to 4½c; hogs, 6½c to 6½c; lambs, each, \$3.50 to \$4.00; calves, each, \$4.00 to \$7.00.

HORSE MARKET.

VEEKLY REPORT MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE

MONTREAL, July 7 .- The receipts of horses for the week ending July 7th, 1888, at the Montreal Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles, market. Had it not been for the accident of were as follows:-140 horses; left over from much better quality in all the round run, the , previous week, 20; shipped during week, 132 sales for week, 2; average, \$150; on hand for sale and shipment, 17. Arrivals of thor for sale and shipment, 17. Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at the stables for week, and snipped per G. T. Ry. Thursday at 7.15 p.m. ex ss Montreal; 4 horses consigned to T. R. Mitchell of Blyth, Ontario,; ex ss Oirce. 33 horses consigned to Messrs. Galbra th Bros. of Janesville, Wis. ; 17 consigned to W. Carter of St. Cloud. These horses went through

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