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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1884.

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CRIME UNDER THE CROWN

BestleHty and Officialism-O'Brien, M.P., Meets with Government Opposition in his Exposure of the Monstrous Boings of Castle Officials.

OFFICES OF THE IRISH NEWS AGENCY,) Palace Chambers, London, S.W., June 21st, 1884.

Once more all Ireland is swept across with indigration, because of the employment by a Court of Justice of the unscrupulousness of the worst form of political partisanship, Judge Lawson has again justified the feeding that he is an excellent Irish representative of the judicial methods which in England went out with the lamented Judge Jeffries. The history of the fine inflicted on Mr. O'Brien is as follows:—
Some months ago the editor of United Ire-

and was informed that Mr. James Ellis French, the head of the detective force in Ireland, had been dismissed from the service on account of the commission of nameless offences. He at once called attention to the matter in his paper, and challenged the Govrement to deny his assertions. At last french was gonded into taking an action; but he feared to face the court, and after many delays the judges themselves were compelled to remove the case from the list. Meantime the Government was called upon day after day and in issue after issue of United Ireland to prosecute French, and the only reply of the Government was to egg on French to proceed against United Ireland, in the hope that in this way an obnoxious newspaper would be got rid of. Vice of the worst description did not offend Dublin Castle, the thing to be put down was a fearless National organ.

The next step was in the House of Commons. Here again every obstacle was put in the way of Mr. O'Brien. The Speaker and the Clerk at the table exhausted all their efforts to render it impossible to bring the question forward. Mr. O'Brien was anxious to make a general motion to the effect that he would call attention happen between this and then. to the conduct of the Government towards 'certain officials" in Ireland. The Speaker refused to accept this motion as too general in terms, and compelled Mr. O'Brien to mention a number of names. Here came a grave difficulty. Mr. O'Brien desired to charge French and Cornwall—the secretary of the post office—with one class of crime, but he also wished to attack the Government for their teleration of Mr. George Bolton for quite a different kind of offence. The history of Bolton is that of an official who would not be tolerated in any other country in the world but Ireland. He was found guilty in a public court of swindling a lady of large fortune whom he married by a frauduleat marriage settlement which he drew up o'BRIEN, M.P., UNCOVERS OFFICIAL ADMINATIONS himself, and he was denounced by an English Julge in the severest terms, and yet he is retained as a prosecuting attorney by the Dublin Castle because of his great services in the packing of juries. Mr. O'Brien was compelled by the ruling of the Speaker to lump his motion or submit to this form of bringing it forwar!. Then in his newspaper he compled the three men together in a paragraph and styled them all "felons." Bolton took advantage of the step to which Mr. O'Brien was driven by the Speaker, and brought against the secretary by Mr. O'Brien. wife but for classing him in the same category as French and Cornwall; in other words Mr. (Firien is charged for calling Bolton that which be always protested he never intended to call him. The defence of the Government is even more miserable; they declare that Boston is justified in so interpreting the article of United Ireland because he is accused of "felony," whereas the swindling charged yesterday returned a verdict for O'Brien. against Bolton amounts only to a "misde meanour!" Meantime the Government are exhausting every means to make the case of United Ireland a failure. The witnesses to the infamies of these Crown officials whom Mr. O'Brien obtained after infinite effort and at great expense, are being got out of the country where possible, and Mr. O'Brien's letectives and Solicitor have to watch every beat going from Dublin to England lest some of these witnesses should be spirited away.

The last stage of the transaction is this Lust week Mr. O'Brien published an article which, while repeating and repeating in no measured language the real charges brought against Bolt'n, altogether repudiated the charges being the same as those brought gainst French and Cornwall. This article Solton brought before the Court of Queen's Bench as a contempt of Court. Another motion was tried at the same time.
Bellon has adopted the skillful expedient of fixing the trial of edient of fixing the trial of is ease in Belfast before a county jury. In ther words he has laid his case before a jury hat would probably be only too glad to hang Mr. O'Brien and to confiscate his newspaper without trial at all. Be it remarked that it is a County Antrim jury and not a Bellast jury that is to try the case; it is more than probable that a Belfast Town Jury would entirely consist of Orangemen, but a Catholic might have some chance of slipping n; but, of course, the County jury will be taken exclusively from the Orange andlords, who dread United Ireland as their most dangerous enemy in the press. Mr. Brien applied to have the case tried in bliu; and it was the most natural thing hat the trial should take place in Dublin. t was there that the libel was publishedit is there that both Bolton and Mr. O'Brien ordinarily live; it is there that the witnesses or both sides live. Yet the court decided that the trial should take place Belfast. In dealing with this part of the case Judge Lawson went out of his way to attack the personal character of Mr.

official circles in England. The counsel of Mr. O'Brien was arguing that Mr. O'Brien's life might be in danger in Belfast. Lawson professed not to believe a word of this, and declared that Mr. O'Brien would be quite as safe in Belfast as in a church, "if he ever goes to church," added the judge with a sneer. This observation has excited keen feelings of rage, because it was meant to prejudice the jury against Mr. O'Brien by representing him as an irreligious man, and because the charge is so grotesquely untrue. Though no man in freacht is more tolerant, though in political kept by Mr. M. Picard, a brick outling significant classification for the Protect unterland on St. Joseph street close to the river's cient color's they probably saved the village colleagues by his admiration for the Protock ant Irishmen who have worked and died for Ireland, it is well known that Mr. O'Brien is a devout and constant member of his own church. This indecency of Lawson is not, however, to pass unnoticed. Mr. Sexton gave prompt notice of his intention to raise the question in the Flouse of Commons last Thursday, and there will certainly be a lively debate.

Now with regard to the other part of the case. Mr. O'Brien has been fined £500 for contempt of court. His friends at once offered to pay the fine; and the money would have been subscribed in a few hours if that were necessary; but Mr. O'Brien resolutely refused to allow this course to be taken. He had two reasons-the first was that if fines were paid in this manner, it gave judges like Lawson the power to levy a new tax on the Nationalists of Ireland. The second reason is that Mr. O'Brien believes the judges have placed themselves in a difficulty by their precipitate conduct. It does not seem so far as one can see at present that there is any power of levying the money. Mr. O'Brien has no property in Dublin, United Ireland being the property—not of himself, but of a company. Nor does its eem possible but of a company. Nor does its eem possible for the court to obtain his arrest in London while he is attending Parliament in the discharge of his duty. Thus there seems no way for the judges out of their difficulty at the present moment-until at least the prorogation of Parliament absolves Mr. O'Brien from his Parliamentary duties -but that is not till the middle of August, and a great deal may

Such are the facts of this case If any Irish Nationalist required stimulus to help Mr. Parnell and his colleagues in the work of getting rid of the unholy rule of Dublin Castle, it is given by the record of these transactions. Loathsome heasts are employed in some of the highest and most important offices of the country, are cherished, and screened and protected, find walous partizans in the judges; while insult, fine and imprisonment are the reward of one of the noblest, most self-sacrificing, and high-minded Irishmen alive to-day.

all a management PROVING HIS CHARGES.

M.P., editor of United Ireland, reached fever heat to-day. Mr. O'Brien's counsel, in open-Bolten with French and Cornwall in the motion; he publicly protested in the House of substantiate every one of his charges Commons against being compelled to take against Mr. Cornwall. At the opening of the this course, but he had no choice but to drop | court a great crowd of excited propie was present. Mr. O'Drien's counsel had compelled several young gentlemen, belonging to the best families of Dublin, to attend as witnesses. These were sworn and skilfully examined Every one of them admitted that he had parti cioated with Mr. Cornwall in the crime alleger an action for libel against Mr. O'Brien - counsel for the defence insisted upon makin not, be it remembered, for calling him out their case completely, which they successful a swindler, a forger, a defrauder of his indoing by a long series of sworn revelation wife that for classing him in the same cate on the part of the witnesses, ane qualled for the unnatural depravity shown. It would be simply impossible to convey in print anything like; correct idea of the nature of to-day's testimony er of the profound excitement produced by the disclosures. Mr. Cornwalt's counsel promises to introduce rebutting testimony to-morrow. Dublin, July S.

In the Cornwall-O'Brien libel case the jury

IBERVILLE CONVENT.

Long before the sun had shed its golden rays over our hemisphere, the pupils of this handsome little villa were eagerly awaiting the tinkle of the listle bell which would announce to them the breaking of that joyful day, the day so long expected which would crown with success all their efforts of the preceding year. On Monday, June 23rd, at about 9.30 a.m., all were assembled in the grand hall, which for the occasion was artistically decorated with real flowers. A charming overture was played by the Misses Lasnier, Barris and Girard, followed by the distribution of the crowns of conduct which were bestowed on over sixty young ladies, which was succeeded by a very brilliant quartette performed by the accomplished hands of Misses Lonpret, Ryder, Beaudoin and Bessette.

Silver medals were taken by Misses M. Bessette and R. Lasnier, and gold medals, including general proficiency, were won by Misses R. Loiselle and R. Warren. The exhibition of work took place on Sunday, when a choice selection of drawings, hand-painting, embroidery, etc., etc., were displayed. Th morning's performance finished with farewell addresses in both languages read by Misses R. Loiselle and R. Warren, followed by a few closing remarks from the Rev. Mr. St. George, spiritual director of the Convent, who expressed in glowing terms his great satisfaction with the success met with during the scholastic year. We are obliged to add that young ladies wishing to acquire French should pay a visit to this charming villa, which is beautifully situated on the banks of the Richelieu, where we are sure they would find great satisfaction in regard to terms, board, tuition and everything in general.

The Pope has received with special distinction the Nun of Kenmare, who came to him Object in a manner that has created the to seek a benediction for an institution of her becast indignation throughout Ireland, and last has caused dismay and disgust even in ham, England.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Lie . Firsts of fermion the little village of Lie Stand Guard over their worlden freeets. ching was the score of the mass discissions are than over the every took place within the monitorality. Shortly after one delock the figures short no with a subject time from the Schaberry road.

The much credit cannot be given to Guardian very lenient, and readily come a cache on mess with a subject time from the Schaberry road.

Mann. Engineer Mach, and firemen Rold.

dolarsten. Adam Elder and John Gordon for the manner of the contract the scale of the contract time there are the manner of the contract the manner of the contract time. of the conflagration, and an effort made to get them into working order. Captain Fred. Ledore got his men together, the one steam engine that the village possesses was brought out, and horses having been obtained as speedily as possible, Engineer Joly drove off to the scene of the configration. But just as the engine had neared the scene the first mishap of the day occurred. Meeting some waggons on the way the horses attached to the engine took fright, and before anything could be done

RUSHED INTO THE FLAMES,

Had it not been for the presence of mind of an onlooker both horses and engine would have been destroyed; as it was, the horses were badly burned about the legs and body, and the wheels of the engine were badly charred. A strong wind was blowing in a northwesterly direction from the point where the fire had originated, sweeping the roaring flames before it on the numerous wooden buildings in the vicinity. But instead of attacking the fire from the front and by which it could have been easily subdued, the brigade started to work from the Salaberry Hotel, and fought the conflagration from behind. The flames spread with great rapidity, and the conflagration promised to soon as-

ALARMING PROPORTIONS.

In this emergency the mayor of the village, Mr. L. Pigeon, telegraphed into the city for assistance. The message was received by His Worship Mayor Beaudry, who at once laid it before Ald. Hood and the members of the committee, and it was at once decided to grant the necessary aid. Accordingly a special train was obtained and Guardian Mann, of No. 5 station, with the Bertram engine and five men, left shortly after 3 o'clock for Lachine. The run out was made in quick time, and the Montreal licemen were soon at force, and, under his energetic management, efforts were at once under way to stop the ravages of the devastating element. Realizing that the only way to cheek the flames would to work at the westerly side of the fire. At this point was situated a small wooden shed which served as a connecting link between the burning district and the remainder of the village, including Dawes' brewery and a great deal of valuable property, and, had the fire once spread a ross this it would be hard to estimate the results. The fire had already

COMMINCED TO MAKE HEADWAY

on the shed, when Guardian Mann ordered several powerful streams to be played upon it, which in a short time chectually extinguished the liames. Then the streams were brought to play upon the burning buildings. the names being fought from west to east. The effect of this judicious management soon became apparent, the fire being gradually got under control.

The burning district occupied a couple of acres of land, bounded on the cast by Descarries street, where the fire originated on the west by Corinne treet, on the north by the railway track, and on the south by St. Joseph street and the river. The district between these points, which was composed of several streets of wooden buildings, was soon one mass of tlames. The majority of the buildings were principally occupied by poor people. The affrighted inhabitants, at the first sign of danger, commenced emptying their dwellings of all their household effects, and the fields in the vicinity of the railway track were soon crowded with furniture of all descriptions. The lurid flames devoured everything before them; people, in their excitement, rushed from their houses amid the dense masses of smoke and cast their household effects into the river to save them from destruction. All this time the firemen, under Guardian Mann, were working heroically to get the flames under control, and their efforts soon began to be met with success, the fiery element being kept within the bounds of the Salaberry and Dominion hotels. Everything between the two points was, however, burnt to cinder, and all that remained to tell the tale of the fire were the tall chimneys. Hotels, houses and outbuildings were completely swent away. Altogether 35 buildings were burned to the ground, and 60 families thrown homeless in the streets.

THE LOSS

must be at least \$50,000, only one quarter of which, it is estimated, is covered by insurance. The fire spread to the very edge of the water, destroying the premises of Messrs. Daoust & Archambault, boat manufacturers, and a number of valuable skiffs. The majority of the houses belonged to the tenants and were the results of their haracarned savings, so that by their less many people will be rendered almost penniless. A number of the tenants were, however, partially insured, but only for small amounts. When the fire was once got under control the authorities went to work to make provision for those rendered homeless, nearly three hundred in number. Rev. Father Piche, the parish priest, was zealous in his labours to

heir relief, which was headed by Mr. A. to Bismarck in that State, and was sent to Boyer, M.P.P., who subscribed \$300 towards Heidelberg University in 1877, when he was this purpose. Mr. Dalves was also very energiable by the solid, to complete his education. A PORTION OF THE VILLAGE OF LACHIEF getic in the matter and sent messages to BURNED DOWN -- INTY FAMILIES HARD Montreal and to Laprairie for tents in which to come the unfortunate people for the night, for sing. He was also somewhat of a toy story. LESS - LOSS FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. many of whom were, however, compelled to an in prently complaints were made to his

edge, in near proximity to Messrs. Dawes & of Literine from a far more extensive confla-Co.'s extensive brewery. Adjacent to this pration than what actually occurred. The building were several brick and a large num. Lactine men also rendered good assistance, building were several brick and a large number of wooden buildings, and it was seen that the fire and started in a most dangerous seed was got completely under control by six The Lachine fire brigade were at once warned o'clock, it having been confined to the dis- the matter between them with rejet already mentioned. The scene at night swords on the spot. The challenge was in the hurned district was a particularly vivid accepted, and in two passes. Melz passed his one. The flames still smouldered anid the deried rains, and ever and anon burst forth with renewed energy, only to be quickly subdued by the zealous firemen. Here and there amid the burning buildings could be seen people carrying their effects to a place of safety or making temporary accommodation for themselves for the night, while the firemen still kept streams playing upon the smouldering remains of the buildings. The work of the tremen was over buildings. The work of the firemen was over by nine o'clock, and the Montreal men at once made preparations to start for home, the engine and reel being brought down to the railway station in readiness for the arrival of the special train. It was not until near eleven o'clock, however, that the special train of a passenger and platform car arrived, in charge of Mr. Kirkham.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

About eight o'clock the Council of Lachine met to devise the means of assisting the sixty families left without shelter or food. A committee composed of the Rev. Cure Piche, Mayor Pigeon, Councillors Andrew J. Dawes, H. Legault, Placide Robert, Alphonse Pare, Beuj. Crevier and Ludger Metras with Messrs Desire Girouard, Arthur Boyer, Rosaire Thibaudeau, Andrew Allan, Edward Wilgress, Joseph Hickson, Louis Clement, Joseph Larche, Hon. Mr. Mer. cier, C A Geoffrion, Ern Chantelonp, Alf Brown, Thos Leclair, Mr. McAndrew, Andre Robert, Dosithe Leganlt, James Somerville, L Forest, N P, D P A Valois, J B O Martin, Job Abbott, J A Descarries, C A Decary, N P. Ls Pare, Malcolm McNaughton, Frs Dupre, E E Gilbert, Michael Usvis, John O'Neil, Captain Thompson, Thomas Chapman, Horace Baby, James Richardson, L N Ben-jamin, M Conway and C P Davidson, was at once named to receive subscriptions, the same of the conflagration. Guardian The Rev. Curé Piets being appointed as gen-Mann was given entire control of the whole eral treasurer; and Messrs. Bawes & Co., St. eral treasurer; and Messrs. Dawes & Co., St. James street; Gironard, Notre Dame street; Arthur Boyer, 329 Commissioner street, and were requested to receive subscriptions in Lospon, July 7.—The excitement in Dublin be to cut off the communication between the worth libel suit of Mr. Cornwall, secretary of burning district and the rest of the village, the Dublin post office, against William O'Brien, Guardian Mann ordered the eagine to be set scribed on the spot by about diffeen gentlemen present. The origin of the fire remains a myseery.
Among those who suffered from the flames

were J. B. Picard, Justinien Belanger, Dame Venve Paul Picard, Gedcon Consincan, Francois St. Amour, Damien Bouchard, C. Cherrier, Benjamin Belanger, Xavier St. Denis, Louis Lejour, M. Pilon, Daniel 8t. Onge, George Bates, Adolphe Le-blene, Louis Carrigan, Dame Veuve Carrigan, Louis Princeau, Romand Duquette, Delphis Massie, Hermisdas Belanger, Alfred Latour, Baptiste Charette, Pierre Lalonde, Charles Lalonde, J. B. Richer, Alphonse Leblane, Anthime Cadieux, Michel Leger, Fred, Mur-phy, J. B. St. Aubin. Dame Venve Burns, Herman ilde Charette, M. Bergeron, F. La-Ionde, As xandre Leblane, and a number of others whose manes it was not possible to ob-

A GERMAN NOBLEMANS RO-MANCE.

THS FLIGHT TO AMERICA -- FROM A BAR-TENDER TO A FORTUNE AND A TITLE.

ALEANY, June 27. -- Some very romantic facts have been disclosed to-day in a report. in connection with the adventures of a young terman barkeeper here, who turns out to be an heir to a fortune and title in Germany. Until within a few weeks ago there was employed at Henry Dorr's Cosmonolitan beer saloon in this city, a young man as bartender named Charles Melz, whose classical accomplishments astonished many of the frequenters of the place. He possessed a knowledge of Greek and Catin, was ready at classical quotations, was an adept at feneing, and spoke fluently in English, French and Spanish, as well as in German. He was a handsome man, with the blonde German aspect, tall and slender, and cultivated a full blonde mustache. Hewas reticent about himself, dressed very quietly, and had a very slight accent. people who came there wished to indulge in quotations from any author, whether classic or otherwise, he seemed to take an interest, and for a time he became among the better educated members of the Legislature and their friends, quite an umpire upon all mat-ters relating to literature. His skill in feneing was disclosed accidentally when a friend lunged at him with a cane, and he, coming few passes struck his friend two orthreetimes in the ribs, and then, by a dextrous twist, wrested the weapon from him, throwing it twenty feet away. No one knew his history. He went on drawing beer, seldom drinking, and never telling the story of his life. On May 29 a brother of Melz came into the

saloon, and a warm greeting took place between them. The brother remained here sev eral days, when both went to New York, where they now are, at what address is not known. But before he left Melz confided to Henry Dorr his history, which is one of the most curious romances outside of fiction. He ather by the Heidelberg guild wittes of his

students were more hil trions then usual, tagg serenaded the daughter of a wealthy ourgher u uned Schoppfen, to whom Metz had been paying attention, and while doing so a rated community to by a Lieutenant Werszen or fered them to disperse. Meta proposed coulty to the bentement that the two setweapon through the lieutenant's breast, Meiz's friends immediately hurried him away. and after several weeks in hiding he was enabled to cross the Vosges Mountains, in sehis way by rail to Marseilles, where he suncti for America. He arrived in New York, attempted school-teaching, found it paid him little more than his board, came to Albany, and for nearly six months was a bartender for Henry Dorr. In the meantime he had heard nothing from home, not having written for fear that his father would be implicated in his crime by the Bismarck regime, and it was only at the close of last month that he heard a word from home. On May 29 the younger brother of Meis found him after two years' search, and gave him the information that the father had died two years before and left his title to the elder brother (the barten-der,) with about 250,000 marks, or about \$60,000, ahundred acres of landand the ancestral mansions.

The two brothers left a week ago for New York, having in the meantime held communication with the Bismarck Government and found that the crime of the young Landgrave n killing the licutenant in a duel will probably be condoned. They expect to sail at once for home.

AN EXTENSIVE SYSTEM OF RAILWAY TICKET FRAUDS DETECTED -- SELLINGBAD FOR GOOD.

A BOLD BAND OF THIEVES.

New York, July 2. The largest and boldest swindle of which any financial corporatien has been made the victim in years has been slowly une ethed for some weeks past by the police, who to day descended upon a gang of thieves, captured three of its leaders a full confession, that will lead to the arrest of a store of their helpers. Their story shows | quarrel as it stands, but it is very impr the Hon. Rosaire Thibandeau, St. Paul street, that an organized rine, including elements of another and bolder wond of thieves, existed among the employes of the Elevated Road, the object of which was to defraud the company by a bold and clever.

SYSTEM OF TORGING TICKLIS. substituting them for real ones and making the latter yield revenues calculated on a basis of \$200,000 a year or thereabouts. The plan was feasible and, had it succeeded, would have seemed to its originators a fortune and absolute humanity from punishment. Col. Hain, manager of the Manbattan Elevated Railrona Comprany, some weeks ago reported to In pector Barns, that apparently counter feit tickets were passed on the road in large numbers, but the receipts had not diminished. Offectives were put on the case, who found that Wm. H. Pindar, the lieket egeat on Ca sixth evenue real, was in frequent communication with John B. Cole, a former cuaplayer of the company, who had been can lift abbing it and discharged. Detectives are rested Pindur yesterday and in his possession was found

A BUNDLE OF COUNTERFEIT TRUKETS and another of real ones. On investigation the number of the good tickets was found to correspend with the number of the counterfeit ones dropped in the gateman's box on the previous evening at Pindar's station. Pindar had been selling bad tickets for good, but had turned all the money into the company. The police were greatly nonphissed by his action. Cole's address was got in Pindar's possession, and he was arrested. His house was searched and in it were found 18,000 counterfeit tickets and 1,200 genuine. In Cole's house was got the address of August C. Speth, lithographer, who printed the forged tickets. He was also arrested, and in his house in Brooklyn the detectives found an apparatus

FORGING TICKETS

and any quantity of red and blue tickets. Speth said Cole had got him to culist in the job. Cole, when acting ticket agent, had managed to rob the company of about \$14,000 by abstracting cancelled tickets from the ticket boxes, removing the cancelled stamps and selling them again for genuine tickets. Cole's plan was to hire a score or more agents print counterfeit tickets, get his hirelings to sell these, and for each one sold get a genuine ticket. Those delivered to him would be filed away until a hundred thousand worth had accumulated on his hands, when he would destroy the counterfeiting plant and hire men to peddle the real tickets near the unief stations of the road at a reduced rate. His outside the bar, took another cane, and in a plan would have succeeded admirably had

The scheme had just been started, and Cole had just succeeded in getting fifteen or twenty agents into his pay. Cole gave to the police the names of twenty or more agents employed by him, and these will shortly be arrested. He also told them where to look for a batch of false keys that were being used by the thieves on the road. Cole said he could, with his knowledge of the stealing going on on the road, save the company fifty thousand a year Rings within rings, organized for robbery, Cole said, had existed on the road for years. No two men employed by Cole in his scheme provide for the comfort of the poor people, is the eldest son of Baron Steubendorf of and made arrangements to have them housed and fed. A subscription list was started for and fed. A subscription list was started for powerful leaders of the opposition morrow will witness further developments.

ACCIDENT LED TO THE DISCOVERY.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

A MAYORALTY ELECTION --- A PARTY FIGUR ~AN ORANGE DEMONSTRATION AT NAWRY .- THE TWO OBRIENS.

Cong. June 30, ... By a coalition of Whigs and Conservatives, Sheehan (Liberal) has been elected Mayor by a majority of two over

the Nationalist candidate.
Grantenian and Nationalists came into collision vesterday at Warren Point, County Lown. Two Orangmen were arrested. One Nationalist was stabbed almost to death.

Naway, only 1. The Orangemen to-day colober of the buttle of the Boone Hills. Bantires were lighted in carious parts of the country about. A procession, preceded by bands, marched through the salests earrying an engy market "The Traitor Lundy," which was afterwards burnel. The police dispersed a crowd of Nationalists which was stoning the proces-

New York, July 1 .- Particulars of the dispute between the two O'Briens are as folows: -- During the debate on the Franchise bill, William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, made a speech in which he went out of his way to make savage atmcks on the Orangemen. He was repeatedly interrupted by Sir Patrick O'Brien, member for King's County, who finally gave him the lie direct. Both the O'Briens, who, by the way, are not relatives, lost their temper and each challenged the other to come outside the sacred precincts of the house and settle their differences in the good old style of Sir Lucius O'Trigger. Sir Patrick appears to have been in dead carnest, for he immediately retired to the river terrace, in the rear of the Houses of Parliament, expecting his name-sake would follow. William, however, did not deign to attend, and Sir Patrick has ever since been denouncing him as a coward. Sir Patrick, when asked to-day about the deullistic fiasco, admitted that he had a long standing enmity against the editor of United Ireland, owing to the continued attacks by that paper upon his relatives. Sir Patrick added vehemently: "But the main thing that angers me against the wretch is that his name is O'Brien. How he ever came by it I don't know, but it is impossible that he could have got it legitimateyl. However, I would willingly have taken him out and taken a shot at him if he had been gentleman enough to accept my challenge; but what can you do with a coward?" Later in the day Mr. William O'Brien gave his version of the incident. He said : The simple fact is that my noble namesake was drunk. I confess that I allowed his taunts to irritate me before I noticed his conand looked them up. When the proof of dition, but when that was pointed out to me their guilt was placed before them they made I treated his vapourings and his challenge dition, but when that was pointed out to me with silent contempt. It is a very pretty that anything more will come of it. Every-inely is aware that Pat is simply an eccentric oid "blathermuskite" and nobody minds what

JSPERIAL PARLIASIENT.

THE CENSURE RESOLUTION THE FRAM-CHISE BILL IN THE LORDS.

Loxnos, June 30. In the Hone of Comnons to-day. Mr. Gladstone mo ed that the vote of censure of the Government's Egyptian policy be given precedence of all other. ness. The motion was defeated by 190 to 143. The result was wholly unexpected, Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues in the Govconnect voted with the Conservatives in order to allow the debate to take place us con as possible. The sight of members of the Covernment voting with the Opposition caused great amusement. The Parnellites and the majority of the Liberals opposed the motion. Before proposing the motion, Mr. Ghelstone stated that he anticipated asking the House by a vote to sustain or reject the Anglo French agreement and the result of the conference. Much speculation is included in as to the course the Parnellite members will pursue when the final vote is reached Mr. William Sexton, member for Sligo, said that the league members had resolved to withhold their decision concerning the vote of censure until the last moment, and would conceal their intention until they actually coted. From present appearances, however, Mr. Sexton thought the Parnellites would vote against the Government.

London, July 1.—In the House of Lords

to-day Lord Cairns gave notice that he intended to meet the second reading of the franchise bill with a motion that the bill is incomplete. On the introduction of Lord Carnaryon's motion of censure of the Government's Egyptian policy, Earl Granville expressed his agreement with the remarks made vesterday by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons. The subject was, therefore, drop-

THE EGYPTIAN MUDDLE.

FRANCE DEMANDS A WAR INDEMNITY FROM CHINA-REPORTED DEATH OF GORDON.

Paris, July 7 .- In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Ferry said Chiga was guilty of foul treachery at Langson and France would exact immediate and complete satisfaction. He has telegraphed the French minister at Pekin to demand a war indemnity of \$25. 000,000 francs, and has also instructed Admiral Courbet to seize the Fort Cheon arsenal as a guarantee for the payment of the indemnity.

SUAKIM, July 7.—News has been received here that General Gordon has been murdered hy his soldiers and that El Mahdi has occupied Khartoum.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE AND THE FU-TURE OF IRELAND

DUBLIN, July 7.—Archbishop Croke in dedicating a church at Ballyneeby yesterday, exhorted his hearers to pray that Ireland might be a nation again. He insisted upon energetic action for the attainment of civil and religious

Ill-fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use.

The Yokohama bank will establish a branch

in New York. Coughs and Colds-If everything has failed,

try Allen's Lung Balsam and be cured .-Colorado contributes 100,000 colts to the

country's resources this year.

If your children are troubled with worms give them Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; safe, sure and effectual. The citizens of Oregon City, Ore., are hunting down a wild woman.

National Pills is the favorite purgative and anti-bilious medicine, they are mild and thorough.

Senator Ingalls refuses to lecture for \$200 anight.

Curter's Little Liver Pills must not be confounded with common Cathartic or Purgative Pills as they are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their super-

The average income in Kamschatka is 🛼 per year.

Mr. Peter Mullen, 212 W. Twenty-fourth street, New York, says that he suffered six years with rheumatism and found no relief until St. Jacobs Oil, the sovereign remedy, was applied, which cured him completely.

New York's various prisons now have 15,-690 convicts in custody.

Almost every person has some form of scrofulous poison latent in his veins. When this develops in scrofulous sores, ulcers, or eruptions, or takes the form of rheumatism, or organic diseases, the suffering that ensues is terrible beyond description. Hence the gratitude of those who discover, as thousands yearly do, that Ayer's Sarsaperilla will thoroughly eradicate this evil from the system.

It was Tennyson who invented the headline "Sweet Girl Graduate."

Worms often destroy children, but Freeman's Worm Powders destroy Worms, and expel them from the

A Michigan horse died with fear on seeing

There are many perfumes which, when applied to the handkerchief, have a very agreeable odor for a few moments and then die away, leaving only a sickly, disagreeable smell. Not so with MURHAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER; the longer it is exposed the more delicate and delightful becomes its

Nearly all the Chinamen at San Francisco have been vaccinuted.

---It is truly wonderful to see how the name of Mrs. Pinkham is a household word among the wives and mothers of our land. Alike in the luxurious homes of our great cities and in the humble cabins of the remote frontier, one woman's deeds have borne their kindly fruit in health for others. 48-tf A California colonel has lost his voice through excessive smoking.

No one Buys A "Pig in a Poke"-in other words, purchases on mere guesswork-who buys for his or her relief Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The fact is too well known to leave room for any peradventure that it is a sovereign cura tive for Indigestion, Costiveness, Impurities of the Blood, Kidney and Female troubles, and other intimities.

Charence Three-Stars, the son of a Sioux chief, is employed packing goods in a Philadelphia store.

A Crying Evil.—Children are often fretiul and ill when Worms is the cause. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup safely expels all Worms.

Three men were arrested in New York recently for keeping a still behind the bar of

Amos Hudgin, Toronto, writes: "I have been a sufferer from Dyspepsia for the past six years. All the remedies I tried proved uscless, until Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was brought under my notice. I have used two bottles manner. Adela Belgarde is reported as saying: "I

am not engaged to Signor Salvani, nor shall I ever marry him."

Jos. Beaudin, M. D., Hull, P. Q., writes "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil commands a large and increasing sale which it richly merits. I have always found it exceedingly helpful; I use it in all cases of rheumatism, as well as fractures and dislocations. I made use of it myself to calm the pains of a broken leg with dislocation of the foot, and in two days I was entirely relieved of the pain.'

New York, 1,084. Nine new parks are to be laid out in Gotham.

Gilbert Laird, St. Margaret's Hope, Orkney, Scotland, writes: "I am requested by several friends to order another parcel of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The last lot I got from you having been tested in several cases of rheumatism, and has given relief when doctors' medicines have failed to have any effect. The excellent qualities of this medicine should be made known, that the millions of sufferers throughout the world may benefit by its providential discovery."

London supports an eight-page penny monthly, the sole contents of which consists of selected poems.

To Remove Dandruff-Cleanse the scalp with Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap. A delightful medicated soap for the toilet.

One of the phrases given to the world by the new and entertaining Cincinnati Sun is "knowledgeous information."

Dr. J. Corlis, St. Thomas, writes: "During ten years' active practice I have had oc-casion to prescribe Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Since Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda came under my notice, I have tried it, and take great pleasure in saying that it has given great satisfaction, and is to be preferred to any I have ever used or recommended. I have used it in my own family almost as a beverage during heavy colds, and in every instance a happy result has followed. I cheerfully recommend its use in all cases of debility arising from weakness of the muscular or nervous system."

The Earl of Lichfield has joined the Blue Ribbon army. His son and daughter are attached to Lord Lansdowne's household in Canada.

DIAMOND DYES.

These wonderful dyes have almost entirely superseded all other dyes or dye-stuffs, both foreign or domestic, for all family uses. The There is my hand on it." days of the Indigo tub are past, and Madder, Cochineal, Logwood and all that class of crude dyes are well nigh forgotten. We warrant these Dyes to color more goods, package for go back. package, than any other Dyes ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors. 48-tf

BY CHARLES READE.

Author of "It's Nover Too Late to Mend," "Griffith Gaunt," "Hard Cash," "Put Yourself in His Place," &c., &c.

CHAPTER III. -THE TWO FATHERS. "Oh, sir ! the very image of my own. It fills me with forebodings. I pity you, sir, with all my heart. That sad sight reconciles me to my lot. God help you!"

And he was going away; for now he felt an unreasoning, unmanly terror lest his own child should have turned from colored wax to

Mr. Bartley stopped him.
"Are they so very like?" said he.
"Wonderfully like!" And again he was going; but Bartley, who had received him so coldly, seemed now unwilling to part with

"Stay," said the, "and let me think."
The truth is, a daring idea had just flashed through that brain of his; and he wanted to think it out. He walked to and fro in silent agitation, and "his face was as a book in which you may read strange matter." At last he made up his mind; but the matter was one he did not dare to approach too

bluntly, so he went about a little. "Stay, you don't know all my misfortunes. I am ambitious, like you. I believe in science and knowledge, like you. And, if my child had lived, you should have been my adviser and my right hand. I want such a man as

Hope threw up his hands. "My usual luck," said he, "always a day too late."

Bartley resumed: "But my child's death robs me of money to work with, and I can't help you nor help my-self."

Hope groaned. Bartley hesitated. But after a moment, he

said, timidly:
"Unless"—and then stopped.
"Unless what?" asked Hope, eagerly. "I am not likely to raise objections, my child's

life is at stake.' "Well, then, nuless you are really the superior man you seem to be—a man of ability

"Courage!" thought Hope, and began to be puzzled. However, he said, modestly, that he thought he could find courage in a good

"Then you and I are made men," said Bartley. These were stout words, but they were not spoken firmly; on the contrary, Mr. Bartley's

voice trembled and his brow began to perspire His agitation communicated itself to Hope, and the latter said, in a low, impressive

voice : "This is something very grave, Mr. Bart-y. Sir, what is it?"

Mr. Bartley looked uneasily all round the room, and came close to Hope. "The very walls must not hear what I now say to you. Then, in a thrilling whisper, "My daughter must not die."

Hope looked puzzled.

'Your daughter must take her place." Now, just before this, two quick cars began to try and catch the conversation. Monekton had heard all that Colonel Clifford said-that warrior's tones were so incisive: but, as the matter only concerned Mr. Bartley, he merely grinned at the disappointment likely to fall on his employer, for he knew Mary Bartley was at death's door. He said as much to himself, and went out for a sandwich, for it was his lunch time. But when he returned with stealthy foot-for all his movements were cat-like - he caught sight of Bartley and Hope in earnest conversation.

and felt very curious. There was something so mysterious in Bartley's tones, Monekton drew up against the little window, pushed it back an inch, and

listened hard. But he could hear nothing at all until Hope's answer came to Bartley's proposal. Then the indigment father burst out, so

that it was easy enough to hear every word: "I part with my girl ! Not for the world's wealth. What? you call yourself a father, and would tempt me to sell my own flesh and under my notice. I have used two bottles blood. No! Poverty, beggary, anything with the best results, and can with confidence sooner than that. My darling! we will recommend it to those afflicted in like thrive together or starve together; we will live together or die together.

He snatched up his hat to leave. But Bartley found a word to make him hesitate. He never moved, but folded his arms and

"So, then, your love for your child is selfish."

"Selfish!" cried Hope; " so selfish that I would die for her any hour of the day." all that the taunt brought him down a step; and Bartley, still standing like a rock, attacked him again: "If it is not selfish, it is blind." Then he took two strides, and attacked him with sudden power: London has 26,000 acres of forest parks; will suffer most if you stand in her light? Your daughter! Why, she may die." Hope groaned: "Who will profit most if you are wise and really love her, not like a jealous lover, but like a father. Why, your daughter; she will be taken out of poverty and want, and carried to sea breezes and scented meadows: her health and her comfort will be my care; she will fill the gap in my house

and in my heart, and will be myheiress when "But she will be lost to me," sighed poor

Hope.
"Not so. You will be my right hand; you can see her, will be always about us; you can see her, talk to her, make her love you, do anything but tell her you are her father. Do this one thing for me, and I will do great things for you and her. To refuse me will be to cut your own throat and hers, as well as mine."

Hope faltered a little. " Ām I selfish!" said he.

"Of course not," was the soothing reply.
'No true father is—give him time to think." Hope clenched his hands in agony and pressed them against his brow.
"Is it selfish to stand in her light; but

part with her-I can't-I can't." "Of course not, who asks you? She will never be out of your sight; only, instead of seeing her sicken, linger, and die, you will "No, no," said Lucy, "it serves us right. see her surrounded by every comfort, nursed I wish I had never seen the fellow! Then and tended like a princess, and growing every

day in health, wealth, and happiness." Health, wealth, and happiness?" "Health, wealth, and happiness!"

These words made a great impression on the still hesitating father; he began to make conditions. They were all granted heartily. "If ever you are unkind to her the compact broken, and I claim my own again.

"So be it. But why suppose anything so monstrous? Men do not ill-treat children. It marry you in his name and in his place." is only women, who adore them, that kill them and ill-use them accordingly. She will be my little benefactress, God bless her! I may love her more than I ought, being yours, for my home is desolate without her; but that is the only fault you shall ever find in me.

took the proffered hand. That is a bind.

EOVE AND MONEY sportlers, and on your own terms."

time I must deal with the nurse and overcome the many difficulties. Stay, here is a five pound note. Buy yourself a new suit and give the child a good meal. But, pray, bring her here in half an hour if you can."

Then Bartley took him to the labbur let him

let him out in the street, whilst he went into the house to buy the nurse and make her his confidante.

He had a good deal of difficulty with her she was shocked at the proposal, and, being a woman, it was the details that horrified her. She cried a good deal. She stipulated that her darling should have Christian burial, and cried again at the doubt. But as Bartley conceded everything and offered to settle a hundred pounds a year on her, so long as she lived in his house and kept his secret, he prevailed at last, and found her an invaluable

ally.

To dispose of this character for the present, we must inform the reader that she proved a woman can keep a secret, and that in a very short time she was as fond of Grace Hope as

she had been of Mary Bartley.
We have said that Colonel Clifford's talk
penetrated Monekton's ear, but produced no great impression at the time. Not so, however, when he had listened to Bartley's proposal, Hope's answer, and all that followed. Then he put this and Colonel Chilord's communication together and saw the terrible importance of the two things combined. Thus, as a congenital worm grew up with Jonah's gourd, and was sure to destroy it, Bartley's bold and elaborate scheme was furnished from the outset with a most dangerous cuemy.

Leonard Monckton was by nature a schemer, and by habit a villain; and he was sure to put this discovery to profit. He came out of the little office and sat down at his

desk and fell into a brown study.

He was not a little puzzled, and here lay his difficulty. Two attractive villainies presented themselves to his ingenious mind, and he naturally hesitated between them. One was to levy blackmail on Bartley; the other to sell the secret to the Cliffords. But there was a special reason why he

should incline towards the Cliffords, and, whilst he is in his brown study, we will let

the reader into his secret.

This artful person had immediately won the confidence of young Clifford, calling himself Bolton, and had prepared a very heartless trap for him. He introduced to him a most beautiful young woman, tall, dark, with oval face, and glorious black eyes and eyebrows, a slight foreign accent, and ingratiating manners. He called this beauty his sister, and instructed her to win Walter Clifford in that character and to marry him. As she was twenty-two and Master Clifford nineteen, he had no chance with her, and they were to be narried this very day at the Register Office.

Manauvering Monekton then inclined to let Bartley's fraud go on and ripen, but eventually expose it for the benefit of young Walter and his wife, who adored this Monekton; because, when a beautiful woman loves an ugly blackguard, she never does it by halves.

but he had no sooner thought out this conclusion than there came an obstacle. Lucy Muller's heart failed her at the last moment, and she came into the office with a rush to tell her master so. She uttered a cry of joy at sight of him, and came at him panting and

"O, Leonard, I am so glad you are alone. Leonard, dear Leonard, pray do not insist on my marrying that young man. Now it comes to the time, my heart fails me." The tears stood in her glorious eyes, and

an honest man would have pitied her, and even respected her a little for her compunetion, though somewhat tardy.

But her master just fixed his eyes coldly

on his slave and replied, brutally: "Never mind your heart; think of your interest."

The weak woman allowed herself to be "Why, he is no such great catch, I am

"I tell you he is, more than ever; I have just discovered another twenty thousand pounds he is heir to, and not got to wait for that any longer than I choose,' Lucy stamped her foot.

"I do not care for his money. Till he came with his money, you loved me."
"I love you as much as ever," said Monekton, coldly.

Lucy began to sob.

"No, you don't, or you wouldn't give me up to that young fool!" The villain made a cynical reply, that not

every Newgate thief could have matched. You fool," said he, "can't you marry him, and go on loving me? You won't b It is done every day, to the satisthe first. faction of all parties."
"And to their unutterable shame!" said a

clear, stern voice at their back.

Walter Clifford, coming rapidly in, had heard but little, but heard enough; and there he stood, grim and pale, a boy no longer. These two skunks had made a man of him in one moment. They recoiled in dismay, and the woman hid her face.

He turned upon the man first, you may be

"So you have palmed this lady off on me as your sister, and trapped me, and would have destroyed me?" His lip quivered; for they had passed the

iron through his heart. But he manned himself, and carried it off like a soldier's son. "But if I was fool enough to leave my father, I am not fool enough to present to the world your cast-off mistress as my wife!" (Lucy hid her face in her hands.) "Here, Miss Lucy Monckton, or whatever your name may be, here is the marriage license. Take that and my contempt, and do what you like with them !"

With these words he dashed into Bartley's private room, and there broke down. It was bitter cup, the first in his young life.
The baffled schemers drank wormwood too: but they bore it differently. The woman cried and took her punishment meekly; the man

raged and threatened vengeance. it serves us right. you would have kept your word and married

"I will marry you now, if you can obey me." Obey you, Leonard? You have been my

ruin; but only marry me, and I will be your slave in everything-your willing, devoted, happy slave!"
"That is a bargain," said Monckton, coolly. "I'll be even with him. I will

This puzzled Lucy. "Why in his name?" she said.

He did not answer.
"Well, never mind the name," she said, "so that it is the right man, and that it is

you." Then Monckton's fertile brain, teeming Hope at last was taken off his guard, and with villainies, fell to hatching a new plot ook the professed hand. That is a bind more felonious than the last. He would rob go back.

Then Bartley told him he should live in the house at first to break the parting.

"And from this hour," said he, "you are death and a certificate of his marriage, both his office overcoat and his brush and combinations.

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"And from this hour," said he, "you are death and a certificate of his marriage, both his office overcoat and his brush and combinations.

contrasted strangely with his cynical com-posure "that is the first thing and the most

understandable." And she went dancing off with him as gay is a lark, and leaning on him at an angle of

forty-five; whilst he went erect and cold, like a stone figure marching.

Walter Clifford came out in time to see them pass the great window. He watched them down the street, and cursed them, not

loud but deep ! "Mooning, as usual, said a hostile voice behind him.

He turned round, and there was Mr. Bartley sented at his own table. Young Clifford walked smartly to the other side of the table, determined this should be his last day in that shop.
"There are the payments," said he caval-

"About one in five," said he, dryly. "Thereabouts," was the reply. (Consummate indifference.)

"You can't have pressed them much." "Well, I am not good at dunning." "What are you good at?" "Should be puzzled to say."

Bartley inspected them.

"You are not fit for trade " "That is the highest compliment was ever paid me."

"O, you are impertinent as well as incompetent, are you? Then take a week's warning, Mr. Bolton." "Five minutes would suit me better, Mr.

Bartley." "O, indeed, say one hour." "All right, sir; just time for a city clerk's luncheon—a glass of bitter, sandwich, peep at Punch, eigarette, and a chat with the

Mr. Walter Clifford was a gentleman, but we must do him the justice to say that in this interview with his employer he was a very impertinent one, not only in words but in the

delivery thereof. Bartley, however, thought this impertinence was put on, and that he had grave reasons for being in a hurry. He took down the numbers of the notes Clifford had given him, and looked very grave and suspicious all

the time.

Then he locked the notes in his safe; and just then Hope opened the door of the little

office and looked in. "At last?" said Bartley.
"Well, sir," said Hope, "I have been half an hour, and I have changed my clothes and stood witness to a marriage. She begged me so hard; I was at the door. Such a beautiful girl: I could not take my eyes off her."

"The child?" said Bartley, with natural impatience. I have hidden her in the yard."

"Bring her this moment, while the clerks are out." Hope hurried out, and soon returned with his child wrapped up in a nice warm shawl he had bought her with Bartley's money. Birtley took the child from him, looked at

her face, and said: "Little darling, I shall love her as my Then he begged Hope to sit down in the

lobby till he should call him and introduce him to his clerks. "One of them is a thief; I'm afraid." He took the child inside and gave her to his confederate, the nurse.
"Dear me," thought Hope, "only two elerks, and one of them dishonest. I hope it

is not that good-natured boy. On, no! impossible!" And now Bartley returned, and at the same time Monekton came briskly in through

the little office. At sight of him, Bartley said : "Oh, Monekton, I gave that fellow Bolton week's notice; but he insists on going

directly. Monekton replied, slyly, that he was sorry heur that.

"Suspicious? Eh?" said Bartley. "So suspicious that if I were you, indeed, Mr. Bartley, I think, in justice to me, the mutter ought to be cleared to the bottom."

"You are right," said Bartley; "I'll nave him searched before he goes; fetch me a delective at once." Bartley then wrote a line upon his card and handed it to Monckton, directing him to lose no time. He then rushed out of the house with an air of virtuous indignation, and went to make some delicate arrangements to carry out a fraud, which, begging his pardon, was

as felonious, though not so prosaic, as the one he suspected his little clerk of. Monckton was at first a little taken aback by the suddenness of all this; but he was too clear-headed to be long at fault. The matter was brought to a point. Well, he must shoot

flying.

In a moment he was at the safe, whipped out a bunch of false keys, opened the safe, took out the cash-box, and swept all the gold it contained into his own pocket, and took possession of the notes. Then he locked up the cash-box again, restored it to the safe. locked that, and sat down at Bartley's table. He ran over the notes with feverish fingers, and then took the precaution to examine Bartley's day-book. His caution was rewarded-he found that the notes Bolton had brought in were numbered. He instantly made two parcels. Clapped the unnumbered notes in his pocket. The numbered ones he took in his hand into the lobby. Now this lobby must be shortly described:

First, there was a door with a glass window, but the window had dark-blue gauze fixed to it, so that nobody could see into the lobby from the office; but a person in the lobby, by putting his eye close to the gauze, could see into the office in a filing sort of way. The door opened on a lavatory, and there were also pegs on which the clerks hung their overcoats. Then there was a swing-door lending direct to the street, and sideways into a small room inclispensable to every office.

Monekton entered this lobby, and inserted the numbered notes into young Clifford's coat pocket, and the keys into his bag. Then whipped hastily back into the office, with his them. craven face full of fiendish triumph.

He started for the detective. But it was bitter cold, and he returned to the lobby for his own overcoat. As he opened the lobby door the swing door moved, or he thought so. He darted to it and opened it, but saw nobody. Hope having whipped behind the open door of the little room. Monckton then put on his overcoat and went for the de-

He met Clifford at the door, and wore an insolent grin of defiance, for which, if they had not passed each other rapidly, he would very likely have been knocked down.

behind him the mortifications and humiliations he had endured.

He went to his own little desk and tore up find his photo in some jail or other in time tions he had endured.

He went to his own little deak and tore up

Bartly looked to the stern and said :

A word with you said the young man stiffly.

Mr. Bartley satdown at his table and fixed his eyes upon the young man with a very peculiar look.

You seem in a very great hurry to go." "Well, I am."

"You have not even demanded your salary

up to date."

"Excuse the oversight. I was not made for business you know."

"There is something more to settle besides your salary." "Premium for good conduct?"
"No, sir. Mr. Bolton, you will find this

no jesting matter. There are defalcations in the accounts, sir."

The young man turned serious at once. "I am sorry to hear that, sir," said he,

with proper feeling.

Bartley eyed him still more severely. "And even cash abstracted."
"Good heavens," said the young man, answering his eyes rather than his words.

'Why, surely, you can't suspect me?" Bartley answered sternly:

"I know I have been robbed, and so I suspect everybody whose conduct is suspicious."

This was too much for a Clifford to bear. He turned on him like a lion. "Your suspicions disgrace the trader who entertains them, not the gentleman they wrong. You are too old for me to give you a

thrashing, so I won't stay here any longer to be insulted." He snatched up his bag and was marching off when the door opened and Monekton, with a detective, confronted him.

"No," roared Bartley, furious in turn, "but you will stay to be examined."
"Examined!"

"Scarched, then, if you like it better."
"No, don't do that," said the young fellow; spare me such a humiliation."

Bartley, who was avaricious, but not cruel, hesivated. "Well," said he, "I will examine the safe before I go further."

Mr. Burtley opened the safe and took out the cash-box. It was empty. He uttered a loud exclamation. "Why, it's a clean sweep! A wholesale robbery! Notes and gold all gene! No wonder you were in such a hurry to leave. Luckily some of the notes were numbered. Search

him." "No, no. Don't treat me like a thief," cried the poor boy, almost sobbing.
"If you are innocent, why object?" said

Mou kton, satirically. "You villain," cried Clifford, "this is your doing, I am sure of it." Monckton only grinned triumpnantly; but

Bartley fired up:
"If there is a villain here, it is you. He is a faithful servant, who warned his employer." He then pointed sternly at young Bolton,

curtly:
"Now, sir, if I must." He then proceeded to search his waistcoat pockets. The young man hung his head, and looked guilty. He had heard of money being put into an innocent man's pockets, and | are out of the army."

He feared that game had been played with The detective examined his waistcoat pockets and found—nothing.

His other pockets—nothing. The detective patted his breast and exumined his stockings-nothing. "Try the bag," said Monekton. Then the poor fellow trembled again.

The detective searched the bag -nothing, He took the overcoat and turned the peckets out—nothing. Bartley looked surprised; Monekton still more so. Meantine Hope had gone round from the lobby, and now entered by the small office, and stood watching a part of this busi-

ness, viz., the scarching of the bag and the overcoat, with a look of irony. "But my safe must have been opened with false keys," cried Bartley. "Where are

they?" "And the numbered notes," said Monckton, "where are they?"
"Gentlemen," sail Hope, "May I offer my advice ?"

"Who the devil are you?" said Monckton, "He is my new partner; my associate in business," said the politic Bartley. Then, deferentially to Hope, "What would you ad-

vise?'

"You have two clerks. I would examine them both." "Examine me." cried Monekton. "Mr. Bartley, will you allow such an affront to be put on your old and faithful servant?" "If you are innocent, why object?" said

could answer. The remark struck Bartley, and he acted "Well, it is only fair to Mr. Bolton,

said he. said he. "Come, come, Monckton, it is only a form." Then he gave the detective a signal, and he stepped up to Monekton and emptied his waistcoat pockets of eighty-five sovereigns. "There!" cried Walter Clifford. "There

there!" " My own money, won at the Derby," said Mouckton, coolly; "and only a part of it, 1 am happy to say you will find the remainder in bank notes."

The detective found several notes.

Bartley examined the book and the notes, The Derby! He was beginning to doubt this clerk, who attended that meeting on the sly, However, he was just, though no longer confiding.
"I am bound to say that not one of the

The detective was now examining Monckton's overcoat. He produced a small bunch of keys. "How did they come here ?" cried Monckton, in amazement.

numbered notes is here."

detective.

It was an incautious remark. Bartley took it up directly, and pounced on the keys. He tried them on the safe. One opened the safe; another opened the cash-box.

Meantime the detective found some notes

"Great heavens!" cried Monckton, "how did they come there?" "Oh, I dare say you know," said the

Bartley examined them eagerly. They were the numbered notes. "You scoundrel," he roared, "these show me where your gold and your notes came from. The whole contents of my safe-in that villain's pockets!"

"No, no," cried Monekton, in agony, 'lt's all a delusion. Some rogue has planted them there to ruin me." "Keep that for the beak," said the police-As it was, Walter Clifford entered the man; "he is sure to believe it. Come, my office flushed with wrath, and eager to leave bloke. I knew who was my bird the moment

obtained by substitution, and so secure her into his little bags. He returned to the office lain's eye fell on Hope, who stood wi folded share of the twentythousand pounds, and off for his penknife and wild going four all in a same and looked down on him withowering with the real husband to fresh pastures hurry when Mr. Bartley met thin brow and the deep indignation of le just, Lucy looked puzzled. Hers, was not a Bartly looked tather steen and yet with haughty triumph.

That eloquent look was a revertion to Monckton. "Ah," he cried, "it was you."

Hope's only reply was this:
"You double telon; false accuer and

thief, you are caught in your own trp." And this he thundered at him with such sudden power, that the thief went cringing out, and even those who emained were awed. But Hope never the anybody except Walter Clifford that h had undone Monckton's work in the lobby ; and then the poor boy fell upon his neck, and kissed

To run forward a little, Monckon was tried and made no defence. He cared not call Hope as his witness, for it was char Hope must have seen him commit the thet and at tempt the other villainy. But the fase accu-

peril on the day it first existed; yet on that very day it was saved from exposire, and buried deep in a jail.

Bartley set Hope over his business, and was never heard of for months. Then he turned up in Sussex with a little girl, who had been saved from diphtheria by trache-

There was a scar to prove it. The tender parent pointed it out triumphantly, and railed

wanter Cintord returned nome pretty wen wenned from trade, and auxious to propitiate his father, but well aware that on his way to reconciliation he must pass through jobation. He slipped into Clifford Hall at night, and commenced his approaches by going to the butler's pantry. Here he was safe, and knew it; a faithful old butler of the antique and provincial breed is apt to be more un-

To this worthy, then, Walter owed a good bed, a good supper, and good advice:

"Better not tackle him till I've had a

Next morning this worthy butler, who for seven years had been a very good servant, the colonel had not been too great a Tartar to

and very dogged.
"There is a young gentleman would be glad to speak to you, if you will let him."
"Who is he?" asked the colonel, though

ness to aunounce my visitors." "Oh, I'll announce him, when I am made safe that he will be welcome." "What! isn't he sure of a welcome ! good dutiful son like him!"

come. "What signifies! he got one, and Scripture is the rule of life for men of our age, now we "I think you had better let him plead his own cause, John, and if he takes the tone

respect, which disarmed the words of the true meaning. He added, hanging his he

for the first time: "Poor young gentleman! Afraid to his own father!" "What's he afraid of?" asked the alond

"The cursing and swearing," cited the colonel. "A thing I never do now; cursing and swearing, indeed. You be ___"
"There you go," said old John. "Come,

parental anxieties," "And so he has me, for that matter; lut I

"I daresay it was after some girl, sir." "Call that a good reason !" "I call it a strong one. Haven't you never found it?" (The colonel was betrayed into winking.) "From sixteen to sixty, a woman

you can tell him to come to breakfast. "Am I to say that from you?"
"No: you have known you presume a good deal

—raising his head proudly—"they care for their masters, young and old. New servants, sir; why this lot that we've got now, they would not shed a tear for you if you was to be hanged." "Why should they?" said the colonel.
"A man is not hanged for building churches.

that." When the colonel came down, he found h son leaning against the mantlepiece; but he left it directly and stood crect, for the colone

peculiar to himself, but he thought handsome the dog is," and was proud of his secretly, only he would not show it. "Good morning, sir," said the young man with civil respect.

man, stiffly, After that neither spoke for some time, an the old butler glided about like a cat, helping both of them, especially the young one, to various delicacies from the side table. he had stuffed them pretty well, he retired softly and listened at the door. Neither

ice; each waited for the other. Walter made the first remark : "What delicious tea!"

"A deal better," said Walter.
"By the by," said the colonel, "where do you come from?" Walter mentioned the town. "You astonish me," said the colonel. "I made sure you had been enjoying the plans

"My purse wouldn't have stood that ir."
"Very few purses can," said Color Clifford. Then, in an off-hand way, "Have

The second of th

sation leaked out as well as the ficit. A previous conviction was proved, and the in

dignant judge gave him fourteen years.
Thus was Bartley's fatal secret in mortal

otomy, and some unknown quack.

at the regular practitioners of medicine.

CHAPTER IV.—AN OLD SERVANT. Walter Clifford returned home pretty well

reasonably paternal than pater himself.

word with him first." and for the next seven years rather a bad one, and would now have been a hard master if stand it, appeared before his superior with an air slightly respectful, slightly aggressive,

by old John's manner he divined. 'Can't ye guess !" "Don't know why I should. It is your busi-

"Well, sir, he deserves a welcome. Why, and the detective steeped up to him and said, he is the returning prodigal."
"We are not told that he deserved a well

> you do he will get turned out of the leane pretty quick; as you will some of these days, Mr. Baker."
> "We shan't go, neither of us," sai (Mr. Baker, but with a sudden tone of affections

roughly. "Of you cursing and swearing at 1 im.

colonel, be a father. What has the poor boy done? "He has described, a thing I have seen a fellow shot for, and he has left me a prey to

forgive him. Anyway, I should like to hear his story before I condemn him. Why, he only nineteen and four months come Martin mas. Besides, how do we know? he may have had some very good reason for going. "His age makes that probable, doesn't it?"

will draw a man where a horse can't." "Since that is so," said the colonel, drily, young Clifford, spitefully before Bartley

> more than that, John."
> "Well, sir," said John, hanging his head for a moment, "old servants are like old friends, they do not presume a bit; but then"

> Come, beat a retreat. I've had enough of See there's a good breakfast." "Oh!" said John, "I've took care

had drilled him with his own hands.
"Ugh!" said the colonel, giving a

"Your most obedient, sir," said the ol the gentlemen were in a hurry to break the

"As good as where you come from?" in quired Colonel Clifford, insidiously.

ures of the capital."

a constant of the second of th

" Noirl decoyed me from here sir, upon

The state of the s

Wil are we talking about then? Who

"He? Why, Lucy Monckton."
"An who is Lucy Monckton?"
"Wh, the girl I fell in love with and she deceive me nicely; but I found her out in "An so you came home to snivel?"

"Nosir, I didn't; I am not such a muff. I'm too much your son to love any woman long wen I have learned to despise her. I came hene to apologize, and to place myself under our orders, if you will forgive me, and fin something useful for me to do."

and nny someoning useful for me to uo.

"So will, my boy, there's my hand. Now out with it. What did you go away for—
since itwasn't a petticoat?"

"Wdl, sir, I'm afraid I shall offend you."

"Not a bit of it, after I've given you my hand. Come, now, what was it?"
Walter pondered and hesitated, but at last

hit upon a way to explain:
"Sir," said he, "until I was six years' old they used to give me peaches from Oddington House; but one fine day the supply stopped, and I attered a small howl to my nurse. Old John heard me, and told me Oddington was sold, house, garden, estate, and all." Colonel Chifford snorted.

Walter resumed modestly, but firmly: "I was thirteen; I used to fish in a brook in a week at four per cent. near Drayton Park. One day I was fishing The old gentleman was contract of the contract there, when a brown velveteen chap stopped me and told me I was trespassing. 'Trespassing,' said I. 'I have fished here all my passing, said 1. I dave is seed here in my life. I am Walter Clifford, and this belongs to my father.' 'Well,' said the man, 'I've heard it did belong to Colonel Clifford onst; but now it belongs to Muster Mills; so you must fish in your own water, young gentleman, and leave ourn to us as owns it. Till I was eighteen I used to shoot snipes in a rasho bottom, near Calverley church. One was groaning under his entire separation from to his middle, warned me out of that in the name of Muster Cannon."

Colonel Clifford, who had been drumming on the table all this time, looked very uneasy, and muttered, with some little air of com-

punction:
"They have plucked my feathers deucedly; that's a fact. Hang that fellow Stevens persading me to keep race-horses; it's all his fault. Well, sir, proceed with your observa-

"Well, sir, I inquired who could afford to buy what we were too poor to keep, and I found these wealthy purchasers were all in trade and not one of them a gentleman."
"You might have guessed that," said Col. Clifford; "it is as much as a gentleman can

do to live out of jail nowadays."
"Yes sir," said Walter. "Cotton had hought one of these estates, tallow another, and lucifer matches the other." "Plague take them all three," roared the

colonel. "Well then, sir," said Walter, "I could not help thinking there must be some magic in trade, and I had better go into it. I didn't think you would consent to that. I wasn't game to defy you; so I did a meanish thing and slipped away into a merchant's office." And made your fortune in three months?"

eagerly inquired the colonel. "No, I didn't, and don't think trade is the thing for me. I saw a deal of avarice and meanness, and a thief of a clerk got his master to suspect me of dishonesty; so I snapped my fingers at them all, and here I am. "But," said the poor young fellow, "I do wish, father, that you would put me into something where I can make a little money. so that when this estate comes to be sold I may be the purchaser."

"Sell Clifford Hall-where I was bornwhere you were born-and everybody was born! Those estates I sold were only outly-

Colonel Clifford started up in great emo-

ing properties."
They were beautiful ones," said Walter. "I never see such peaches now."
"As you did when you were six years old,"

sted the colonel. will. I've been six myself. Lord only knows when it was, though.

"But, sir, I don't see any such trout, and no such haunts for snipe." "Do you mean to insult me?" cried the

colonel, rather suddenly. "This is what we are coming to now. Here's a brat of six begins taking notes against his own father; and he improves on the Scotch poet-he doesn't print 'em. No, he accumulates them cannily until he is twenty, but never says a word. He loads his gun up to the muzzle and waits, as the years roll on, with his linstock in his hand, and one fine day at breakfast, he fires his treble charge of grape shot at his own

his head and said, mighty innocently : "Did you call, sir? Can I do anything for you, sir?

"Yes: go to the devil. " John went, but not down stairs as suggest-

ed-a mere lateral movement that ended at the keyhole.

"Well, but sir," said Walter, half-re-proachfully, "it was you elicited my views." "Confound your views, sir, and — your impulence; you're in the right and I'm in the wrong" the wrong" (this admission with a more illused tone than ever.) "It's the racchorses! Ring the bell. What sawneys you Young fellows are; it used not to take six minutes to ring a bell when I was your

Walter, thus stimulated, sprang to the bell-rope and pulled it all to the ground with a sugle gesture.

The colonel burst out laughing, and that did him good; and Mr. Baker answered the bell like lightning; he quite forgot that the bell must have rung fifty yards from the spot where he was enjoying the dialogue. 'Send the stewart, John; I saw him pass

the window." Meanwhile the colonel marched up and down with considerable agitation. Walter, who had a filial heart, felt very uneasy, and

said, timidly: "I am sorry, father, that I answered your question so bluntly."
"I am not, then," said the colonel. "I

hold him to be less than a man who flies from the truth, whether it comes from young lips or old. I have faced cavalry, sir, and I face the truth."

At this moment the steward entered. "Jackson," said the colonel, in the very same tone as he was speaking in, "put my race-horses to auction by public advertise-

"But, sir, Jenny has got to run at Derby, and the brown colt at Nottingham, and the six-year-old gelding at a handicap at Chester, and the chestnut is entered for the Syllinger next year."

Sell them with their engagements." "And their trainer, sir?

'Give him his warning." "And the jockey?"

"Discharge him on the spot, and take him by the ear out of the premises before he poisons the lot. Keep one of the stable boys;

and let my groom do the rest."
"But who is to take them to the place of auction, sir.?" "Nobody. I'll have the auction here, and sell then where they stand. Submit all your of account to this young gentleman." . | Chemists, London, Englan

The steward looked a little blue, and Walter remonstrated gently. "To me, father?"

"Why, you can cypher, can't ye?"
"Rather; it is the best thing I da." "And you have been in trade, haven't

"Why, yes." "Then you will detect plenty of swindles if you find but one in ten. Above all, cut down my expenditure to my income. A gentleman of the ninetcenth century, sharpened by trade, can easily do that. Sell Clifford Hall? I'd rather live on the rabbits and the pigeons, and the blackbirds, and the carp in the pond, and drive to church in the wheel-

barrow." So for a time Walter administered his father's estate, and it was very instructive. Oh! the petry frauds—the swindles of agency -a term which to be sure is derived from the Latin word "agree" to do-the colowel, of petty commissions—the flat bribes—the smooth hush money!

Walter soon cut the expenses down to the income, which was ample, and even paid off the one mortgage that encumbered this noble estate at five per cent., only four per cent. of which was really fingered by the mortgagee; the balance went to a go-between, though no go-between was ever wanted, for any solicitor in the country would have found the money

. The old gentleman was delighted, and engaged his own son as steward at a liberal salary; and so Walter Clifford found employment and a fair income without going away from home again.

CHAPTER V .- MARY'S PERIL.

rusho bottom, near Carveney chatters up his daughter. Bartley had promised him day a fellow in black velveteen, and guiters up his daughter. Bartley had promised him the this should not be; but among Hone's good qualities was a singular tidelty to his employers, and he was also a man who never broke his word. So when Bartley showed him that the true parentage of Grace Hopenow called Mary Bartley-could never be disguised, unless her memory of him was interrupted and puzzled before she grew older, and that she as well as the world must be made to believe Bartley was her father, he assented, and it was two years before he ventured to come near his own daughter.

But he demanded to see her at a distance,

himself unseen, and this was arranged. He provided himself with a powerful binocular of the kind that is now used at sea instead of the unwieldy old telescope, and the little girl was paraded by the nurse, who was in the secret. She played about in the sight of this strange spy. She was plump, she was rosy, she was full of life and spirit. Joy filled the father's heart; but then eame a bitter pany to think that he had faded out of her joyous life. By-and-by he could see her no longer, for a mist came from his heart to his eyes; he bowed his head and went back to his business, his prosperity and his solitude. These

experiments were repeated at times. Moreover, Bartley had the tact never to write to him on business without telling him something about his girl, her elever sayings, her pretty sayings, her quickness at learning from all her teachers, and so on. When she was eight years old, a foreign agent was required in Bartley's business, and Hope agreed to start his agency and keep it going till some more ordinary person could be entrusted to conduct it.

But he refused to leave England without seeing his daughter with his own eyes and hearing her voice. However, still faithful to his pledge, he prepared a disguise; he actually grew a mustache and mustache and for this tender motive only, and changed his whole style of dress; he wore a crimson necktic and dark-green gloves with a plaid suit, which combination he abhorred as a painter; and our respected readers abominate, for surely it was some such perverse combination that made a French dressmaker lift her hands to heaven and say, "Quelle im-

So, then, Bartley himself took his little girl for a walk, and met Mr. Hope in an appointed spot not far from his own house. Poor Hope saw them coming, and his heart beat high.
"Ah!" said Bartley, feigning surprise. "Why, it's Mr. Hope. How do you do, Hope? This is my little girl. Mary, my dear, this is an old friend of mine; give him

vour hand. The girl looked in Hope's face and gave him her hand, and did not recognize him.
"Fine girl for her years, isn't she?" said

lessons, and, what's better still, she is a

father."

This was delivered so loudly that John feared a quarrel, and, to interrupt it, put in his head and said ministration and said ministrations. eye, with which she watched the effects of these eulogies upon the strange gentleman. "She is all a father could wish," said Hope,

tenderly.

Instantly the girl started from her position, and stood wrapt in thought; her beautiful eyes wore a strange look of dreamy intelli-gence, and both men could see that she was

searching the past for that voice.

Bartley drew back, that the girl might not see him, and held up his linger. Hope gave a slight nod of acquiescence, and spoke no more. Bartley invited him to take an early dinner and talk business. Before he left he saw his child more than once ; indeed, Bart-

ley paraded her accomplishments.
She played the piano to Hope. She rode her little Shetland pony for Hope. She danced a minuet with singular grace for so young a girl; she conversed with her governess in French, or something very like it, and she worked a little sewing machine; all to please the strange gentleman; and whatever she was asked to do she did with a winning smile, and without a particle of false shame, or the real egotism which is at the bottom of

false shame.

Anybody who knew William Hope intimately might almost recognize his daughter in this versatile little mind, with its faculty of learning so many dissimilar things.

Hope left for the Continent with a proud

heart, a joyful heart, and a sore heart. She was lovely, she was healthy, she was happy, she was accomplished; but she was his no longer, not even in name. Her love was being gained by a stranger, and there was a barrier of iron, as well as the British Channel between William Hope and his own Mary Bartley.

(To be Continued.)

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING -"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold on the property of the property of the pure blood and properly nourished and time the pure blood and properly nourished and the pure property that the property is not the pure that the pure property is not the pure that the pure that the pure the pure that th ly in packets and tins (tit and 1lb) by grocers, inhelled. "JANES Epre & Co. Homogopathic

FANCY.

The road to success is not to be run upon by seven-leagued boots. Step by step, little by little, bit by bit, that is the way to wealth, that is the way to wisdom, that is the way to glory. Pounds are the sons, not of pounds, but of pence.

I do not call reason that brutal reason which crushes with its weight what is holy and sacred; that malignant reason which delights in the errors it succeeds in discovering; that unfeeling and scornful reason which insults credulity.

Faith in a sublime truth, loyalty to a great purpose, will make the faces of men shine like the sun, and their raiment white as the light. These true souls are the normal examples of our humanity; and we are but shapes and forms, and not men, if we do not aspire for a life like theirs.

Indolence is a sort of second nature with many of us, which it takes a great deal of power to uproot and supplant. Not being compelled by stress of circumstances to do a thing, becomes with us a sufficient reason why we should not do it till we allow necessity to become the only spur that can goad us to action.

GRAINS OF WISDOM.

Thrice is be armed that both his quarrel just, And he but maked, the bucked up in steel, Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted. There are be armed who wisely marks. The earliest symptom of some fell disease; That, marked not, soon his vitals would consume, And another the which Nature, will reserve. And seeking that which Nature will restore, Finds it in Kinney-Worr, a perfect cure. -Shalespeare.

ALMOST A MUTINY.

Toronto, Ont., July 2.—To-day was the last day in camp and the different corps left for home. Early in the moreing a serious riot was narrowly averted. Some one cut down the tents of the 77th battalion, while the inmates were asleep. Believing that members of the 12th hattalion, between whom and the 77th there has been long a standing gradge, were the guilty parties, a general light was proposed and a higher sounded the assembly. Word was despatched to the main guard, the C Company infantry school, and 31 of them came to the scene of action at the double. The 77th were ordered back to their tents, but refused, saying they wanted to lick the 12th. The guard was then ordered to fix bayonets and the 77th, refusing for the second time to disperse, the word was given to charge. When the 77th saw the bayonets coming quickly towards them they ran and were quickly in their tents, two or three being slightly wounded.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPITATE. EXCELLENT RUSULTS.

Dr. J. L. Willis, Eliot, Me., says: "Horsford's Acid Phosphate gives most excellent

results." THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.

WASHINGTON, July 3 .- Telegraphic correscondence passed to-day between Mr. Frelinghuysen and Minister Morton regarding the presentation of the gigantic statue of liberty enlightening the world to the latter, which is to occur to morrow at Paris. Freling-huysen wires Morton, "You will avail yourself of this opportunity to express the thanks of the government and people of the United States for the statue as a work of art and a monument of the abiding friendship of the people of France; you will assure the Franco-American Union Committee, the President of the Council and citizens of the French Republic that the American people return most heartily thefriendly sentiments which prompted this noble gift to America."

GREAT FATALITY.

The ravages of Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints among children is truly alarming. The most reliable cure is Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry. Every bottle guaran-

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, July 3. -- A number of delegates from distant points and one solid delegation from California are here. Sub-committees on arrangements of the national committee have been at work for the past week arranging and perfecting the details of the convention. It has been decided to light the hall with electricity. Edward Cooper and a dozen other New Yorkers, among whom are two delegates, arrived to-day. The hotel lobbies are beginning to be the scene of great Bartley, "healthy and strong and quick at activity, and the placarding of state headquarters has already been commenced. The hallways and lobbies of all the leading hotels were liberally decorated this morning with lithographic views of Roswell P. Flower. Arrangements have been made by the Western Union Telegraph Company to give a summary of the proceedings of the convention to 12,000 offices every few minutes. Despatches will be furnished to clubs, the departments at Washington and the presidential candidates free.

A GOOD TIME.

When is the best time to take a blood purifier? Whenever the blood is foul and humors appear, or when the system is debilitated take Burdock Blood Bitters.

A RETIREMENT.

Ross McKonzie sends in a letter to the Toronto Mail giving final notice of his retirement from the field. The last of his letter runs :- " Since the Toronto-Ontario match I have played twice, and each time I have endeavored to play in such a manner that the lacrosse-loving public would see it was actually possible for me to take part in a game without soaking the field with gore. Now I propose to give newspaper reporters (amateur or otherwise) no further opportunity of playing battledore and shuttlecock with my reputation. The championship match on Saturday was the last appearance I shall make as a member of the Toronto Lacrosse Club team in Toronto, and as through the medium of the newspapers I have become semewhat of a public character, I now through the same medium make my bow to the public and retire into private life."

A SUDDEN ATTACK.

All people, and especially travellers, are liable to a sudden attack of Cholera Morbus, Colic, Diarrhea and Dysentery. Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is the most prompt and re-liable remedy known.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

PARIS, July 3 .- In the Cabinet to-day M. Ferry stated that the Chinese foreign board did not disavow the action of the Chinese regulars at Langson. The board admitted that the Chinese army had obeyed orders to retain possession of the city, though this was con-trary to the second article of the recent Franco-Chinese Treaty, which provides for the immediate withdrawil of the Chinese garrisons. China, however, contended that the evacuation of the frontier towns was conditional upon signature of a definite treaty. China also refused to recognize the stipula-Langson, Sao Bang and Lao Kay between the frame, effects a universal good.

June 6th and 26th. The French minister to China, who has been negotiating a treaty with the King of Annam, has been ordered to go to Pekin immediately and maintain the rights of France. In the event of China's refusing redress for the action of her troops at Langson, France will immediately declare war. Active preparations are being made reinforcements to leave France for the East.

REMARKABLE RESTORATION.

Mrs. Adelaide O'Brien, of Buffalo, N. Y. was given up to die by her physicians, as in-curable with Consumption. It proved to be Liver Complaint, and was cured with Burdock Blood Bitters.

BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P.Q. (Correspondence of The Post and True Witness.)

The directors of Bourget College, Rigaud, P.Q., have made arrangements with a great many of the most popular merchants of Montreal with regard to the new course of studies which will be opened in Bourget College on the 3rd of September, 1884. The latter agree to make applications to the college whenever they will be in need of a good book-keeper or a first-class clerk. The former warrant to furnish them with well-educated and practical accountants. The method adopted for the College Bank is that of the Montreal Bank. Great improvements are now being made in the college for the convenience of the professors and students of the complete English commercial course. The different telegraph offices of the college for the practical usage of the pupils are now fitted out. The bank. counter and the corresponding furniture of hese classes are under construction in Montreal. They will be masterpieces of architecture. The college money, merchandise, notes, drafts, cheques, receipts, etc., etc., are already printed and finished off according to the latest method. Applications for efren-bars of the classical course, french course and English course are made by mail every day from all parts of the country. Several boys Ontario, and from the Province of Quebec, have applied for their places in the college for the 3rd of September, date of the re-opening of classes. A great number of pupils is expected for the three different courses.

A FIRM OPINION.

The firm of Ormand & Walsh, druggists, of Peterboro, say Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry s one of the best standard Medicines for summer Complaints.

Mr. Vanderbilt offers \$1,000 a share to any one who will prove that he sold stock in which he is officially interested.

MODERN MAGIC.

The magical power over pain that Hagyard's Yellow Oil possesses, outrivals the marvels of ancient times. It acts in a natural manuer to subdue inflammation; cures Rheumatism, Croup, Deafness, Sore Throat, and painful injuries.

Marie Taglioni received many gifts of gems ind gold from monarchs and nobles, but the treasure which she prized most was a little brooch of lead made of a bullet which wounded her son in the Franco-Prussian war.

Carter's Little Liver Pills must not be coubunded with common Cathartic or Purgative Pills as they are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their uperiority. TTS

Ferdinand Ward's house and taken to jail for his use. Creditors are trying to attach it. To most children the bare suggestion of a

About \$60 worth of wine was found in

dose of castor oil is necessary for the little ones, use Ayer's Cathartic Pills? They combine every essential and valuable principle of a cathartic medicine, and being sugar-coated

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, hav ing had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his sufforing fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing or using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE.

All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more or less subject to derangement of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McGale's Compound Butternut Fills will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale everywhere. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1,00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal.

95 tf

The color line seems to have cropped out in England. The British Lords of the Admiralty have issued a stringent order that no negroes shall be entered for service in the navy without their special sanction.

A misstep will often make a cripple for life. A bottle of Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment at hand, will not prevent the misstep, but used immediately it will save being a cripple.

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

Holloway's Pills .- With the 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 an alterative like these Pills. They go directly to the source of the evil, thrust out all impurities from the circulation, reduce distempered organs to their natural state, and correct all defective and contaminated secretions. Such easy means of instituting health, strength, and cheerfulness should be in the possession of all whose stomachs are weak. whose minds are much harassed, or whose brains are overworked. Holloway's is essentions agreed upon between Li Hung Chang tially a blood-tempering medicine, whereby and Captain Fournier for the evacuation of its influence, reaching the remotest fibres of tially a blood tempering medicine, whereby



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

SAILORS AND ORANGEMEN.

CHURCH DESECRATED-CATHOLIC SAIL ORS FORCED TO PUT TO SEA IN A STORM.

St. John's, Nfld., July 2.—A telegram from St. Mary's via Salamander last night antounces a daring and rufficuly outrage com nitted during Saturday night last at that unusually quiet town. The crew of the British barquentine Lady Elibank, of Greenock, went on shore, broke into the Roman Catholic Church of that place, and in several ways dismantled and descerated it. They destroyed all the furniture and fittings of the sanctuary, demolished the tabernacle, stole the ciboriums, chalice and patens, carried off the camilesticks, candelabra and altar furniture. broke them and strewed them about the streets. Pive of the perpetrators were arrested in the forecastle of the Lady Elibank and lodged in jail. There also one of the chalices was found.

SCHEMES OF REVENUE.

A later despatch from St. Marys states that the barkentine and cargo escaped total destruction by a hair's breadth on vesterday morning. The news of the violation of St. Mary's Church spread like a prairie fire among an intensely Roman Catholic population. Hundreds of boats were manned and armed with the intention of firing the obnoxious vessel or scuttling and staking her in the water of St. Mary's Bay. The ball from the church steeple, the voice of the old parish from the United States, Western and Eastern priest and the influence of prominent citizens and merchants, however, restrained the arm of vengeance.

CATHOLIC SAILORS ATTACKED.

By late advices from the northward we also learn of two other dastardly attacks made by the northern Orangemen on their southern focs. During a violent gale from the south westward on Monday and Tuesday last, with large masses of drifting field lice in the way, several Labrador bound vessels took refuge in Greenspond Harbor, on the north side of Bonavista Bay. Among them were four schooners named the Rising Dawn, C. H. Wight, Belle B and Star, commanded re-spectively by Captains Ryan, Costigan, Poller and Maher, all Catholic skippers, Scarcely had these vessels been moored and some of their crews landed when the Orangemen violently assaulted and pursued the refugees to their vessels, attacking them with heavy ballast stones, smashing their rails, bulwarks, companions, skylights and everything on board of a fragile character.

PREFERRING THE STORM.

Cut and run was the word of command. and in most cases the mooring line had to be chopped and the vessels rushed out amid the langers of ice and storm. In one case three Orangemen were brutally beaten under mistaken identity, having, unfortunately for themselves, emerged from a Catholic vessel with a Catholic skipper. At Twillingate, where only three Catholic families reside among a large Protestant population, the house of Captain Wrey was assailed by an Orange mob, the windows smashed and some sixteen shot guns discharged through his house.

A HUMBUG.

MR. IRVING RISHOP'S LIBEL SUIT AGAINST LONDON "TRUTH"-THE ARTICLE ON WHICH THE LIBEL IS FOUNDED.

LONDON, July 3 .- Sir John Blossett Moule, Q.C., the public prosecutor, has refused to allow Mr. W. Irving Bishop, the American thought-reader, to criminally prosecute Mr. Labouchere for libel on account of the charge in Truth that Mr. Bishop swindled Victoria Hospital out of £300. Mr. Bishop has consequently begun a civil action for damages against Mr. Labouchere, and it is understood that his costs are guaranteed by some of the aristocrats who have felt the sting of Mr. Labouchere's sareasm in the Radical pages of

ARTICLE COMPLAINED OF.

The following is the article of which Mr. Bishop complains :---

"I see that Irving Bishop announces cance, at which he promises to do wonderful things with bank notes. My impression in regard to the man is this:-He can, like Mr. Comberland, and like anyone else who will take the trouble to train himself to it, follow muscular indications; but these indications can never, unless the hand of the operator be guided by that of the subject, convey more than an affirmative or a negative sign. Being a thorough-paced humbig, he has not been satisfied with doing this, but has pre-tended to see a mental picture of what is go-ing on in the brain of his subjects. When he gives a scance he generally

RESORTS TO TRICKERY.

Thus, at St. James' hall, when he was by the way reading a note, he knew its number already, for so silly was he and so anxious to create an effect that he did not put bimself in contact with the subject. His "fainting fits," his comatose state, and his panting, etc., are, of course, mere nonsense, for Mr. Cumberland performs the same feats without any of this by play. The chief talent of Bishop in regard to bank notes consists in getting hold and keeping hold of them. Of the hundreds of pounds which were paid for entrance to the St. James' hall, under the impression that the public was to witness the reading of the number of a note known alone to Mr. Firth and me, and enclosed in an envelope, only a few shillings found their way to the hospital, for the funds of which the scance was professedly given. The most amusing story, how ever, in regard to this seance is this :- Mr. Gordon, Bishop's impressario, lent him a £100 note to flourish about and to offer to bet with. The loser was the impressario, for the poor

A PRISON INCIDENT.

man never saw the note again.'

PLYMOUTH, June 30 .- To-day while twentyfive convicts were at work one of them threw a stone at the solitary warder, stunning him. The entire gang then attempted to escape Convict Stevens, serving a life sentence seized a warden's rifle and fired on the crowd wounding six. When the ammunition was exhausted Stevens clubbed five others with the rifle, when assistance arrived. The details were promptly reported to the govern-ment, and Sir Vernon Harcourt gave orders that Stevens should be rewarded and immediately released. When this was made known he was overcome and fainted.

The spelling of the Maori, King's Christian name is a little doubtful, but it is pronounced "taffy." It is said that he drinks whisky, chewe tobacco; playe the flute and in gine behaves like any other Christian.

An Old Soldier's

EXPERIENCE.

May 3, 1882. "I wish to express my appreciation of the

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy. "While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a sovere cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try Avan's CHERRY PECTORAL.

"I did so, and was rapidly cared. Since then I have kept the Pectoral constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and has g J. W. WHITLEY," discuses.

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and long affections, by the use of Aven's Chemey PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the yearer est children take it readily.

PREPARED BY

Dr.J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Market Sold by all Deposite

CAIN Health and Happiness.

How? Do as others have done.

Are your Kidneys disordered?
"Kidnay Word brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 13 best discusse in latroit." It. W. Deveraux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich. Are your nerves weak? "Kidney Wort cured me from nervous weaknesses, after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. M. B. Goodwin, Ed. Christian Monitor Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease?
"Kidner Wors cared me when my water was just like chalk and then like himd."
Frank Wilson, Posbody, Mass. Suffering from Diabetes? "Kidney-Wort in the most successful rome", I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relici." Dr. Phillip C. Bailou, Nonkton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint?
"Kidney-Wort oured me of chronic Liver Discases a size I peared to die."
Rener Ward, late Col. 69th Fat. Guard, N. Y. Is your Back lame and aching?
"Kidney-Wors, it bottle) cured me when I when I when I was I had to roll out of hed."
C. M. Talbnage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidnoy Disease? "Kidney-Wort made in someth liver and the rest after years of annicessful doctoring, its worth \$10 a box." - Sam'l Hodges, Wilhamstown, Vot. Vo.

Are you Constipated?
"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured use after 18 years use of other nethines."
"Sizon Fairchild, Su Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria?
"Kidney-Wort has done better turn any other sendy I have seen used in my pre-ther."

Sendy I have seen used in my pre-ther." Are you Bilious?

"Kidney-Wort has done and more good than any other remedy I have ever taken."

Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Hat, Crogon.

Are you termented with Piles?
"Kidney Work permanently curved a neighbouring piles. Dr. W. C. Kline recommended in test of Geo. H. Rorsh, Cashier M. Rank, Nyontown, P.a. Are you Rhoumatism racked?

"Kidney-Wort cured me, after 1 was rive a up to die by physicians and I had suffered thing years..." Kibridge Majcolan, West Bath, ranne. Ladies, are you suffering?

"Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends are a first line."

Mrs. R. Lamoreaux, lide bit klots vis. If you would Banish Disease 1 and gain Health, Take

WIENES AWE HELD

THE BLOOD GLEARERY.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S * VEGETABLE COMPOUND '

* # * IS A POSITIVE CURE * # * # For all of these Painful Complaints and Wesknesses so common to our best *

* * * * * FEMALE POPULATION. * * * * IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORKT FORM OF FE-MALE CONFLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, IN-FLAMMATION AND ULCENATION. FALLING AND DIS-PLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAK-

UTERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE TENDEROY TO CANCEROUS HUMORS THERE IS CHECKED VERY SPEEDLLY BY ITS USE.

*IT REMOTES FAIRTNESS, FLATTLERGY, DESTROYS ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAK-MESS OF THE STOMAGE. IT GURES BLOATING, HEAD-AOHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION.

* THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS TERMANENTLY GURED BY ITS USE.

* IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CROUNDERS AND WARMOND WITH THE LAWS THAT

STANCES ACT IN HARMONY. WITH THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM.

* ASPITS PURPOSE IS SOLIELY FOR THE LEGITHMATE HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE HELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY.

* FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN EITHER SEX THIS REMEDY IS UNSURPASSED. prepared at Lynn, Mass. Price 31. Six-bottles for \$5. propared at Lynn, Mass. Price 31. Six-bottles for \$5. sold by all druggists. Sent by mall, postage paid in form of Pills or Losenges on receipt of price as above. Mar. Pinkhamis "Guide to Beathty" will be malled free to any Lady sending stamp. Lotters combinitally surveyed.

Liver Pills. They care Constitute to the sense and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box. 6 THE TRUE WITNESS"

18 PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

AT THEIR OFFICES: 761 GRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription, per annum..... If paid strictly in advance....

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The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

MONTREAL, CANADA. WEDNESDAYJULY 9, 1884.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

JULY. THURSDAY, 10 .- The Seven Brothers, and SS. Rufina and Secunda, Martyrs. FRIDAY 11 .- St. Pius, Pope and Martyr. SATURDAY, 12.—St. John Gualbert, Abbot. SS. Nabor and Felix, Martyrs. Bp. Davia, Louisville, died, 1841. Cons. Bps. McQuaid, Rochester, Shanahaa, Harrisburg; O'Hara, Scranton, 1868. SUNDAY, 13. -Sixth Sunday after Pentecost. Epist. Rom. vi. 3-11; Gosp. Mark viii. 1-9.

Monday, 14. -St. Bonaventure, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. Tuesday, 15 .- St. Henry, Emperor of Germany, Confessor. WEDNESDAY, 16. -Our Ludy of Mount Carmel.

In view of the prospect that the House of Lords will reject the Franchise Bill, Mr. Labouchere, member for Northampton, proposes that Mr. Gladstone create a sufficient number of Liberal and Radical peers to overcome the adverse majority.

On a revision of the returns from their agents, Dun, Wiman & Co. report that the number of failures in the Dominion for the past six months was only 752, instead of 793, as first published and the amount of liabilities \$10,742,600, instead of \$11,243,500.

THE Toronto Mail must be a singularly demented organ to assert that the principal planks in the platform of the Liberal party of the Dominion are no Confederation, no Christianity, no morals, no manners. Is the Mail specially printed for the use of the lunatic asylums in the eister Province?

THE Orangemen at Oftawa have issued their programme for their coming celebration have so managed that the line of procession will pass through the Catholic quarter of the city. It is to be hoped that they are not spoiling for a fight. We have had enough of the nasty business.

THE writ for the new election in the county of Muskoka, Ont., to fill the place of Mr. Fauquier, who has been unseated and disqualified, has been issued. The nomination is to take place on July 16th, and the election a week later. If the people of Muskoka consult their own interests, they will return a supporter of Mr. Mowat's government.

RAILWAY traffic is experiencing a decline which is almost calamitous, and which is far from speaking well of the trade of the country. The Grand Trunk Railway returns for the past half year show that the aggregate traffic receipts during that period have been only \$7,968,503 as against \$9,032,379 in the same time in 1883. This represents a falling off to the enormous extent of \$1,063,876.

A cure is said to have been found for the dread disease of cholera. Advices from the scene of the plague at Toulon state that five cases of cholera have been cured by inhaling pure oxygen. The effect of the inhalation is immediate, and consists in restoring warmth to the system and bringing the pulse back to its normal condition. If this or any other cure for cholara could be made effective, an invaluable service would be rendered to humanity.

THE New York Sun has figured out that there are 153 electoral votes which are ordinarily regarded as sure to be Democratic, 174 electoral votes which are set down as surely Republican, and 74 electoral votes that are doubtful. There are in all 401 electors, and the votes of 201 of them are necessary to choose a president. Now, the Democrats, having 153 sure, need 48 more to give them the majority; and the Republicans, having 174 sure, need 27 to give them a majority. According to this calculation the Republicans can win without the vote of New York, but the Democrats cannot.

in France is daily becoming more bitter. That | volunteer seems to forget that he is in the revolt of the military students at the national service of Canada and of no other foreign school of St. Cyr is of deep significance. It country. A correspondent writing to the is rather an ominous sign to see the future of Toronto World rather pertinently asks, who ficers and generals of the French army haul signed Lt. Col. Denison's commission? and the south of France, the people are openly a Dominion officer, and in case of war, except situation, exclaimed in piteous tones: The in the Commons, It is, moreover, a well man's intellectual wants. This idea is erreased civilized Government in employing and pro-

called upon to seize and hang the Premior, Jules Ferry, as it is to his colonial policy that is attributed the appearance of the cholera scourge on the shores of France.

THE Ottawa Free Press expresses the conviction that Orange loyalty in Ireland is nothing but another name for riot. Commenting upon the official reports which distinctly show that the Orangemen were the offenders in the recent riots at Newry, our esteemed contemporary says: "To prevent murder the police were compelled to break into the Orange Hall, arrest the would-be murderers, and take their pistols from them. Lawabiding citizens who favor the maintenance of religious and civil liberty will experience difficulty in distinguishing between crime committed in Phonix Park on the one hand and that on the other, which the police certainly prevented in Newry when they interfered with the ball practice of a few Orange desperadoes, having a Nationalist procession of their fellow-countrymen as the target."

THE Toronto Mail and its correspondents are pretty much alike. It was only the other day that the fellow who represents the Tory organ at Hamilton fell into the hands of the law on a charge of criminal libel against a anent the humiliating incident :prominent citizen, and only escaped jail by offering an humble apology. This correspondent, by name Dillabough, has again come to the front by trying to get up a dynamite scare for the 12th. He wrote an anonymous letter to the contractor Van Allen, stating that the new post office and custom house were to be blown up on the 12th of the month by Irish Invincibles from Buffalo. Dillabough when caught, pretended that it was only a joke, but the magistrate before whom he was taken took a more serious view of the case, and held the bogus dynamite plotter to appear before the criminal courts. Such idiots as Dillahough ought to be put out of the way of doing harm.

THE international postal office established at Berne, Switzerland, has just published the financial results which the postal service has brought about during last year in every one of the countries forming the Universal Postal Union. The United States leads the rest of the world in the use of postal facilities. Leaving out Germany, Great Britain and France, the American people wrote more letters and spent more stamps on them than the entire population of twenty-three countries, including such nations as Austro-Hungary, Russia, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Belgium, Mexico, Argentine Republic, etc., etc. The people of the United States expended 220,579,892 frames in postal service, Germany follows with seven millions less, Great Britain and colonies with fourteen millions less, France and collonies with sixtythree millions. This is accepted as a positive indication of a high state of civilization among the American people, and proves the Republic to be the nation with the most cosmopolitan character.

Mr. McTavish, Land Commissioner of the of the peorle is very perceptible. The farm-Carrelian Pacific Railway, has been figuring ers and the shopheeners, who depend upon confined to the wealthy class, and with but on the 12th of July. The lodges, it is said, on the prospective yield of the wheat crop in them, are does lodly better off than they have little interference with legitimate traders in Manitoba and the Northwest. He estimates | been for several years past. On the other that there will be a surplus of nearly seven hand, the upper-class storekeepers, whose million bushels this year. This yield is based trade consists chiefly in supplying the nobility on last year's crop returns, and the indications and landlerels, complain bitterly of the dullare up to date that a considerable advance ness of trede. This accounts for the conflictmay be expected this season on the 23 bushels per acre. The following tabulated if you go into a first-class shop you hear that statement will show the actual development of cultivation in the Northwest:

> Estimated wheat acreage in W. Territories.....

Yield at 23 bushels per acre 1,500,000 Total Man, and N.W. Terri-

Estimated surplus bushels

This magnificent yield cannot but have a decidedly beneficial effect upon the trade of the whole country. The farmers of the Northwest have not met with much prosperity during the past two years, and it is accordingly a matter for congratulation and thanksgiving hat their arduous labors are promised such a splendid reward.

The militia of Toronto have quite a genius in their ranks. His name is Lt.-Col. G. T. Denison. At a concert given by the U. E. Loyalists in the Queen City this distinguished soldier delivered a Napoleonie oration, in which he fired off some remarkable volleys at Canadian nationalists. He said the crv of independence was got up by a few adventurers, and people did not pay any attention to it. They were merely a few Bohemians would champion the cause of independence. Canada had all she wanted. All previous attempts to bring about independence had been put down by bloodshed. and the blood of the United Empire Loyalists would have to be shed before such a amusing. We wonder if his courage and martial valor are up to an equally high standard. The feeling against the present Government other words, he ought to be stuffed. This

troops, he could not carry the British flag, ble. All our hopes are dashed to the ground. but would have to fight under the Canadian | We have suffered not merely a defeat, but a flag which now consists of the old flag with a disaster, very much worse than the most pespatch upon it to show that it is no longer the simist anticipations could have made us ex-British flag, and no one in England would pect." dream of displaying it. As a Canadian officer, therefore, Lieut.-Colonel Denison should pay Dominion officers ought to be to the Dominion,

part in the semi-centennial celebration of Toronto by his ultra-loyal declarations and his coarse asseults on people better than himself, ofpublic opinion. The Colonel is an audacious terms. He insulted the representatives of the vited to grace the celebration with their their form of government, denouncing their their public men. Our esteemed contemporary, the Heraid, has this to say "If we are not; greatly mistaken, this frothy Colonel, instead of putting back the Independence movement, will really be the means of 'booming' it, his coarse assaults on its advocates proving a stimulus to greater efforts on the part of its friends, while many will discuss the question as a protest against a barefaced attempt to suppress all discussion except such as Colonel Denison may please to permit in Canada. * * * The truth is, that this Colonel lives entirely in the past. He is tifty years behind the times. However excellent his intentions may be, he seems to lack information and a sound judgment, and could no longer be trusted with the responsibility of public ntterance."

THE beneficial results of the great work of the defunct Land League are only beginning now to make themselves felt in a palpable and emphatic manner. According to the official returns, the reductions made in the rents of the Irish peasantry by the Land Commission will amount this year to nearly £3,000,000 sterling. The magnitude of this gain to the Irish people can scarcely be fully appreciated on this side of the Atlantic. This reduction of three millions pounds sterling means tifteen million dollars more in the pockets of the poorer classes of the population, or a saving of tifteen dollars on an average for every single family in the country. This, we are told, has led to one noticeable result : A lessening of the demands for the relief of Irish distress, and a falling off in the tide of emigration. Throughout Ireland who have for years past seldom had a shilling of money in their possession, new occasionally their ability to expend an occasional half sovereign. The general effect upon the temper ing reports which now go out from Ireland. trade was never worse, and if you go into a trade was never better. This picture of the prosperity and progress of the Irish tenantry is all the riore satisfactory and flattering considering that it comes from a source that is as a general rule not friendly to the Irish people or their movements for selfamelioration.

DEFEAT OF A GODLESS PARTY.

The anti-radical Press of Europe expresses deep satisfaction over the triumph of the Catholic party in the recent Parliamentary elections in Belgium. In no European country, not even in Spain or Ireland, do staunch Catholies constitute so numerous and powerful an element of the population as they do in Belgium; still for the past six years they have submitted to the obnoxious rule of the minority and have allowed the "Liberals" to govern the country and to enact laws which were in manifest opposition to the general sentiment of the people. As with all anti-Catholic governments, the Liberal party lost no time in attacking the educational laws, and had set about to place public instruction on an atheistical basis. They broke off all communication with the Vatican, and in many other ways sought opportunities to wantonly insult the feelings who had no stake in "the country, and of the majority and injure its interests. had been reared in the United States. He | Thus, when the occasion offered to resent in strongly condemned any newspaper that a practical and foreible manner the effrontery and imprudence of the Liberal Government, the Catholic people rose in their majesty and crushed the perty personners. No political party, in the history of Belglum, ever suffered such a crushing and glaring defeat as did the Liberals in the late elections. thing could be brought about." The ultra- Along the whole line the Catholic ticket loyalty of this amateur soldier is highly proved victorious by unprecedented majorities. Thus, at Brussels, hitherto the hot-bed of Liberalism and infidelity, all the sixteen Lieut.-Col. Denison is a rara aris. He ought | outgoing representatives have had to step out, to be handed over to a skilled taxidermist, in and sixteen staunch Catholics now occupy their sexts. The Liberal party was not only reduced in numbers, but it was completely beheaded, having lost overy one of its leaders. First among these was the Minister of Education, Mynheer Van Humbeeck, the originator of the Godless School Law of 1879. down and trample on the tri-color of the Re- the correspondent answers his own ques The leader of the Ultra Radicals, Mr. Junpublic and then hoist the white flag of the tion: "The Queen did not do so, and son, was also a victim of the popular wrath.

takt he was attached to a body of British result of the election of June 10th is deplora-Supplementary elections have been held

since that date, and they also have resulted due respect to his own country." We quite in Catholic victories, so that the Conservative agree with the World that the loyalty of majority in the new House of Representatives will be thirty-four-a larger figure than the and think a general order from headquarters; Liberals ever commanded since the establishon this point would be opportune and advis- ment of the kingdom. The new Cabinet will have some difficulty to meet in the financial department of the administration, as Col. Denison, who played such an idiotic | the "Liberals" have gone out of office, leaving a deficit of some ten million dollars, which is tremendous for a country of but five million inhabitants. The first step taken by is being pretty well broiled on the grid-iron the new Ministry is to establish the relations between Belgium and the Vatican on their ass, and he is being told so in pretty plain old footing of sympathy and amity. There American people who had been specially in- things and measures which the late godless Government introduced during their six presence, by attacking on the public platform | years' tenure of office, and which the spokesmen of the Catholic party declared at the administration of public affairs and ridiculing | time they would upset as soon as ever they

> THE RECORD OF BUSINESS FAILURES. The report of Dun, Wiman & Co. on the state of trade both in Canada and in the United States for the past half year, has just been issued from their mercantile agency. It shows business interests to have largely suffered in both countries. The record of mercantile failures has been swollen to an unusual extent, as the following figures plainly prove. For the past six months the total number of failures in Canada was 793, with liabilities amounting to \$11,243,500, against 657 failures and \$8,249,060 in the corresponding period of 1883, and 371 and \$4,0,6,510 in the same period of 1882. This shows an increase of 106 in number, and nearly \$3,060,000 in value over the previous year.

> In the United States the number and amount for the first six months of this and the two previous years are as follows: 1884-5,510, \$124,391,282; 1883--4,637, \$66,189,034; 1882

-3,597, \$50,580,920. The increase would, therefore, be \$73 in number and about \$58,000,000 in value in ex. cess of the corresponding period last year. In proportion to the population of the Dominion and Republic, there is but little difference in the records of business collapses for both countries. The immense increase in the amount of liabilities of the American bankrupts is to be attributed to the recent heavy fraudulent practices of so-called capitalists in New York. The report says: "Reviewing the six months from a purely financial point of view, as exemplified by the operations in Wall street and their possible effects outside, the disasters which have occurred to legitimate commercial enterprises the beneficial result is palpable. Poor people have been surprisingly few. It is true that prominent financiers, great promoters, and men in high positions have been forced to may be seen in the small shops, happy in succumb; it is equally true that the shrinkage in the wealth of many rich men has been very great. But it is a fact that, to a great extent, the disasters of the year have been moderate circumstances. The panic which we have rassed through has been well described as 'the rich man's panic.""

That such is the case may be gathered from the fact that the average indebtedness, compared with the number that have failed, has risen from \$18,000 for each failure to \$05,000. inclinating that most of the casualtics, involvsecond-class shop it is generally admitted that | ing large interests, occurred in speculative circles, wherein the nominal liabilities pass into the millions.

It can, in fact, be safely stated that twothirds of the entire liabilities are the direct result of the gambling spirit which for years has been pervading the people of the United States. Under the circumstances it cannot be said that the trade of the country at large has suffered as much as it has done in Canada, where the failures are due, not to speculation, but to actual business depression. The injurious effects of this heavy commercial strain are expected to be fully set off and counterbalanced by bountiful crops and by a consequent improvement in the coming Fall trade. The report intimates that the general feeling is that the volume of business will exceed that of last year by a considerable per-

centage. -----

A DECAYED LEGISLATIVE BODY. THE HON. EDWARD BLAKE delivered a speech the other day at Harriston, in which he put forth his views regarding the Dominion Senate. They were put in clear and forcible language, which leaves no doubt as to the kind of estimation in which that body of legislators is held by the able leader of the Canadian opposition: Our own opinion, and it is that of the vast majority of the Canadian people, is that the Senate, as at present constructed, is a useless and cifète Chamber of Legislation. A favorite argument advanced by those who urge the maintenance of the never exercised by these legislators on any measure which has the countenance and support of their political friends in the Lower House. The Canadian Senate is even worse than an hereditary body, such as the English Honse of Lords, for the latter can have the ourbon regime in its stead. In the cities he is therefore not a British officer, but only The leading Radical journal reviewing the measures which they were unable to defeat yet to produce that which ministers to to tell of the disgrace which attaches to a

known fact that vacancies in the Upper ou ... We have the talent here, but lent House are filled by men who have lost without patronage is seed without soil. It is the confidence of the people, and true that of late years our Local Government who have been rejected at the polls in their have done much to promote education, ad in capacity as parliamentary candidates. This this Province there is a vast field in the mode of renovating the Senate has brought it schoolmaster, as, according to Mr. lake. into contempt and as unworthy of notice by nearly twenty per cent. of our peope can the press and by the people in the discussion and the framing of our laws. When the Dominion Parliament is in session at Ottawa the Senate is as much heard of as if it were down in Timbuctoo. In the course of his speech Mr. Blake remarked that " the riding in which he was speaking was rather lucky, as it had elected two members to Parliament last election, Mr. McMullen to the House of Commons and Mr. Plumb to the Senate. In this case the test of fitness for the Senate was rejection by the people, in his way, is tied to the mblic (Hear, hear, and laughter.) When they put | bin, while the scholar and the man their black mark on Mr. Plumb he was of letters whose pen has been exerted in the raised up aloft, where he was safe from the will, in fact, be a clean sweep of a great many people evermore (laughter), but where he the United States where his talents are up. could revise the proceedings of the House of preciated and renumerated. In Great Commons, and perhaps undo what Mr. Me- Britain men who have made their mark in Mullen, elected by the people, declared was letters, and thereby contributed to Britain's right."

of a free and independent people, to be legislated for by men who are not chosen by the popular vaice, directly or indirectly, but it is infinitely worse to be forced to abide by legislation that comes from men who have already been rejected by the popular will. We hold, with ter to China; Brete Harte is now consul to Mr. Blake, that the people should be so protected by the Constitution that their wishes and commands should on no account or on no occasion be thwarted by anybody except a body which sprang from and was accountable to themselves.

If a second Chamber is necessary to act as

a check on or a safeguard against hasty and unwise legislation, let that body come from the people in some shape or fashion; let it be a sound, healthy and responsible body: let it be identified with popular interests. We have no more use for a Senate that represents nothing but themselves and a political leader; that is nothing but a receptacle for played-out or defeated politicians; that is rusty, old, decrepit and irresponsible, and that places the security of a political party before the interests of the country. As at present constituted the members of the Senate are there for life. They might lose their intellect, says Mr. Blake, they might be so infirm as to be unable to come to their scata more one day in the session, but they were still Senators of Canada, entitled to a potential voice in making and unmaking the laws of Canada. They should abolish all that. Mr. Blake dld not object to the principle upon which the constitution of the Senate was founded-the representation of the Provinces in a proportion different from population; he was willing that there should be a second legislative body and that the federal principle should be carried out, but this mode of nomination was destructive of that principle-the principle that Provincial rights might require to be guarded against encroachments by the House of Commons, he compared the idea of a Senate, appointed by the leader of the House of Commons, being supposed to guard Provincial rights against the Federal Parliament, to a wolf guarding the sheep-pen, or a thief to guard the pantry. The Senate should be smaller than it was; it should be elective, and we would then have a capable, useful, and sensible body, less expensive than the present one.

HOW TO DEVELOP CANADIAN LITERATURE. During the past month over 200,000 child.

Iren throughout the Dominion have received prizes at the various schools. Most of these prizes have consisted of books on a variety of subjects, and we regret to say that with exceedingly few exceptions these books have been imported and written by foreign authors. A noticeable exception is Le Bastonais, an historical novel written by Mr. John Lesperance, the scene of which is laid in Quebec. The French school and college authorities his pet subordinates, and refused to have have taken several editions of this interesting work and distributed them'as prizes among the scholars. This action on their part is in the way of enquiry, and at last commendable, as it gives encouragement to denounced the bestial offenders in a manner the Canadian litterateur and conveys to the mind of the reader historical facts in the pleasing form that gives value to | Cornwall, the Secretary of the Post Office Dethe romances of Sir Walter Scott and Miss | partment in Dublin, are now in consequence Mulbach. Our School Commissioners have it | forced by the Government to vindicate themin their power to foster and cultivate Canadiauliterature by patronizing our own authors, and we know for a fact that if book-sellers | pathetic spot, where verdicts for the Crownate can dispose of the works of Canadian writers a pretty sure thing. Cornwall's case was the in this way, it will give an impotus to our first to come up. It lasted three days. The literary men to produce works suitable cable gives but few details of the trial, for this purpose. There are many good but they are pithy and to the point. writers in Canada who, however, finding | We are informed that in opening the case for no field here, send their productions to the defence Mr O'Brien's counsel undertook to American publishers and American book- substantiate every one of his charges against sellers. Educational authorities, being chiefly aged foreigners, have an insurmountable prejudice against anything from Canadian pens, and, like the Jews of old, believed hence is that it nots as a check on hasty | nothing good could come out of Galilee. legislation. As a matter of fact this check is They are inimical to Canadian works, and give no patronage to Canadian authors. It is to be hoped, however, that time will bring with it changes, and at no distant future men will fill those positions who have faith making out their case completely, which they in the literary, artistic, and scientific development of the Dominion. Our Royal Society courage of their convictious and are not forced should agitate this question, and we have no to obey the whip of the Premier, as they do doubt by such fostering encouragement Cananot depend upon his will for existence; but dian authors may yet produce works that will the Canadian Senator has got to eat humble, have not only a local but a universal reputapie every time his political progenitor, the tion. It is also time that a national spirit Premier, desires him to vote aye or nay, should be cultivated in the minds of our without any regard to his convictions. It is youth who have all along been taught This morning the cable brings the short but a matter of parliamentary history that the to consider that Canada is a sort stanning news: "The jury has returned a Senate has been used by politicians to burke of backwoods settlement unfit as verdict for O'Brien." Only eight words used

neither read nor write, and a very lare per centage of the remainder has received but most elementary education. Government isloing better in this respect, but neither lock nor federal administrations at any period have spent one dollar in promoting the cause of lit. erature, given a premium to the production of any Canadian work, or a pension to any worker in the field of literature, science or art. But every back politician, who may have done more mischief than good cause of patriotism may starve or emigute to greatness, have received pensions which have It is decidedly wrong and against the right | placed them beyond the reach of want, and to-day in the Harry States men of literary celebrity fill renuncrative posts as foreign ministers and consuls. For instance, Motley, the late historian, was Minister to Berlin; Bancroft filled a similar position: John Russel Young, the noted journalist, is Minis-Glasgow; and John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," died in Tunis, beneath whose genial skies he had long resided as American Consul. Canada is not represented abroad even by a magazine, and the contemptous question of an Englishman; "Who ever heard of a Canadian book?" still remains unanswered. The government had better spare a few crumbs from the groaning, over-loaded table of the political Dives and give them to the literary Lazarus at its gates.

A VERDICT OF "GUILTY" AGAINST GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

The conduct of Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., editor of United Ireland, in expessing the abominations of British officials in Ireland. has just been triumphantly vindicated by no less a body than a Castle packed jury. The excitement throughout the country, and the anxiety in Parliament over the result of this celebrated libel suit, had reached fever heat. For a long time it had been a matter of public report and private scandal in Dublin that law officers of the Crown-men holding light position in the Government of Ireland. and others whose social status makes than erimes all the more atrocious-have been guilty of practices "not," in the words of legal definition, " to be named among Carlstians." Notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the subject, Mr. O'Brien did not besitate to fulfit that duty which the Govern cat shicked. He sought the aid of exteriored detectives and was in due time furnished with proof, positive and circumstantial, that left no doubt or the culpability of the parties and of the being was ess of their crimes; one with as much different as the unclean subject permitted, dragged the British dispensers of law before the har of public opinion. Terrible revelations were made in United Instant, which caused a sensation throughout the United Kingdom; the names of the criminals were given and official inquiry was challeng al. The accused parties naturally assumed a virtuous indignation. They proceeded by criminal information for libel against the editor, but when the time came for trial dil tory pleas were put in and other tempering espedients were resorted to by the via criminals, showing their evident dread to meet the issue. French, the chief of the detective department, which has led so many innocents to the scallold and the cellpleaded a softening of the brain and a consequent inability to prosecute Mr. O'Brien. French was charged with most unmentionable crimes.

In Parliament, the Irish Chief Secretary, Mr. Trevelyan, representing the Ministry, threw the mantle of official protection over the charges investigated. Mr. O'Brien complained of the impediments placed which permitted no mistake as to meaning and tendency. Bolton, the Crown Solicitor, and selves in a court of justice. The former has selected Belfast as the most convenient and symthe Secretary of the Dublin Post Office. The counsel had compelled several young gentlemen, belonging to the best families in the the Irinh Capital, to attend as witnesses. These were sworn and skillfully examined. Every one of them admitted that he had participated with Mr. Cornwall in the crimes alleged against the Secretary by Mr. O'Brien. The counsel for the defence insisted upon succeeded in doing, by a long series of sworn revelations on the part of the witnesses, unequalled for the unnatural depravity shown. It would be simply impossible, adds the

cable correspondent, to convey in print anything like a correct idea of the nature of the testimony, or of the profound indignation and excisement produced by the disclosures.

would not be enough to contain the denunciations of O'Brien's conduct in exposing these offenders against all morals of human observance and Divine decree.

And to think these are the men in whose hands the lives and liberty of the Irish people are placed by a so called Christian Gov. ermment!

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Cardinal Manning has made forty journeys

By letter of the Secretary of State the Holy Father has nominated His Eminence Cardinal Howard as Protector of the Sulpicians. to Rome.

The retreat of the former pupils of the Ursuline Convent, Quebes, will commence on the 23rd of August next and end on the 27th. His Grace Archbishop Taschereau, of Quebec

was received in private audience by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII on Thursday of last The Rev. Eather Kockerels, Provincial of the

Redemptorists in Belgium, arrived in Quebea on Tuesday week. He was accompanied by the Rev. Jean Cahulle. The Forty Hours' Devotion commenced at St. Barthélemi Tucsday, at St. Ameet on Wed-

nesday, 9th instant, and at St. Martin on Friday, the 11th instant. The Rev. Abbe D. Pampalon temporarily replaces the Rev. Father L mbert, Cure of S. Anastasie du Sault Rouge, who retires from active duty for several weeks to recruit

his health. The order of deaconship was conferred upon Messrs. Joseph Cloutier and Pierre Derome. of Montreal, and Victor J. B. Campean, of Springfield, by His Lordship Mgr. Fabre, on

the 20th ult. The annual pilgrimage of the men of St. Peter's Church to St. Anne de Beaupré will take place on the 2nd of August, under the direction of the Rev. Futher Lefebvre, Superior f the Oblats.

The Rev. Father Caron, brother of the Hon. A. P. Caron, and formerly curate at St. Charles, who is at present in the Redemptorist Monastery at St. Rond, a small town in Belgium, proposes returning to Canada and spending several

months here. On the 13th instant a statue of the Sacred On the 15th instant a statue of the Sacred Heart of Jesus will be solemnly placed on the summit of Cap Ronge. The pedestal will be ten feet high, and the statue seven feet. The Very Rev. C. E. Legare, Vicar-General and administrator of the archdiocese, will officiate at the ceremony.

His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec has presented the parish priest of Cap Rouge with a large and beautiful oil painting of His Excellency Mgr. Smealders, and a magnificent statue of St. Anne righly decorated. Those two precious objects will form a part of the bazoar, which will open next Thursday for the benefit of the Church of Cap Rouge.

The annual pilgrimage of the ladies of the Congregation of Ste. Anne, in connection with St. Peter's Church, took place at half-past four this afternoon to the Shrine of Ste. Anne at Queber. The splendid steamer Canada conveys the happy pilgrims to their destination. They number about eight hundred, a all are under the direction of the Rev. Superior of the Oblat Facility. They will reach the Shrine of Ste. Anne about six o'chook to-morrow morning, and will arrive home on Wednesday morning.

The annual distribution of premiums to the pupils of the Sacred Heart Convent, Halifax, took place on the Soul June in presence of His Grace Archbishop O'Brien, a number of the chegy and invited friends. The pupils to the member of about 70, were attired in white, and presented a very pleasing appearance goniums were distributed by Elis Grace, the close, addressed the pupils in a special congratulation and counsel. The principal prizes awarded were gold and silver nation resented by the Archbishop. These lend, and Mirs McDonald, of Prince Edward

READ THIS.

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

OBITUARY.

Hon. Smater Skead, of Ottawa, died in that city on July 5th, aged 67 years.

Judge Lafentaine, of Aylmer, Que., died in that town on the morning of July 7th, aged 74 years. The deceased was widely known and highly respected through the district in which he resided.

F lix Marie Victor Masse, the celebrated composer, is dead, aged 62 years. He was author of various romances, includies and operatias. He was for years chief of the choir of the Opera, and in 1863 succeeded Leborne as professor of composition at the Paris Conservatoire : he was elected a member of the Academic des Beaux Arts in 1877. He was also decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. "Galathee, "Les Saisons" and "Le Fils du Brigadier" were accounted among has best productions.

Captain Joseph E. Dutton, commander of the Allan SS, Sardinian, died in the General Hospit I of this city, on Sunday, July 6th. Capt. Dutton was a Montrealer by birth, the son of Mr. Joseph T. Dutton, who was at first a schoolmaster in this city and subsequently bookkeeper in the well-known tun of Messrs. Bryson & Ferrier. latterly Ferrier & Co., one of the leading partners in which was the venenable T. S. Brown. Capt Dutton entered the service of the Allen line at an early age, and was at the time of his death the senior cartoin and commodore of the Allan line. After seeing some service he became muster of the SS, St. Androw nearly twenty-five years ago. He left that vessel to take the captaincy of the Anglo-Saxon, and after a short service in that vessel was promoted to the Hibernian, of which he was captain for many years. He subsequently acted in succession as captain of the SS. Nestorian and Prussian, and when some cight years ago the Sardinian was launched, he was given command of this splendid vessel, which position he filled with singular ability and success up to the time of his death. The deceased gentleman was a sufferer for a great many years from Bright's disease, which at times caused him much trouble. He leaves a wife, daughter and two sons, the family residence being at Birkenhead.

Mr. Thomas Robin, a well known and respected citizen of Montreal, died at his residence, No. 2 Argyle avenue, on Thursday, July 3rd. The deceased was born in Glasgow, Scotland, where he was engaged in business for many years. Coming to Montreal 22 years ago, he was employed in various capacities, Shortly after receiving a favorable offer from the stationery firm of Mr. Adam Miller he went to Toronto for a few years, whence he again returned to Montreal and was connected. with a boot and shoe establishment. About fourteen years ago he returned to Toronto,

The second secon

the most beastly of brutes man, a newspaper then published in Toronto, When the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railroad (narrow gauge) was being opened between Toronto and Owen Sound, Mr. Robin was appointed by the company to take notes of the points on and tributary to this line of railway, which were afterwards published with great benefit to the railroad and credit to himself. At the conclusion of his notes for the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railroad he had to submit to an operation on one of his feet caused by diseased portions of some of the bone, which laid him aside from business for a considerable time. On his recovery he came to Montreal and connected himself with the belting firm of L. J. Campbell & Co., succeeded by Barry, Smith & Co., with whom he was confidential clerk. Afterwards he, in company with Mr. Sadler, succeeded this firm and formed the now well-known belting firm of Robin & Sadler The funeral takes place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late resi-

THAT CIGAR CHALLENGE. The readers of THE POST will remember that for a space of three or four weeks two of our best known eigar manufacturers, Messrs. Davis & Son and J. M. Fortier, both of this city, were engaged in a lively dispute over the exact quantity of cigars manufactured in their respective establishments during a given period of time,-the two houses maintaining that the one turned out more goods and paid more excise duty than the other. To bring the dispute to a head, Mr. Fortier issued a challenge in which he offered to pay \$2,000 to the city charities if arbitrators, regularly appointed, and after a fair examination of the chicial departmental books, would decide that he, Fortier, had paid duty on a smaller quantity of eigars, either during the period from 1st July, 1833, up to 1st January, 1884, the government half year, (meaning that all balances of eigars manufactured before that date be excluded), or from July, 1883, up to 1st May, 1884, than the rival concern of Davis & Son. If on the contrary, the arbitrators found that he (Fortier) had paid duty on a larger quantity, then, that Davis & Son undertake on their part to pay \$2,000 to the city charities. This challenge at once called forth and gave rise to counter proposals, explanations, general correspondence, etc., all of which had widespread newspaper ventilation, and which are quit familiar to the public. The dispute between the two manufacturers had been been the company to the public but here were warm and outly interesting had become very warm and quite interesting, until a third party put in an unwarrantable appearance on the scene of the conflict. Messrs. Graham & Co., publishers of the Star, had been selected by the interested parties to act as stakeholder, which is commonly acknowledged to be a position of trust as well as of neutrality. For some purpose or other Graham & Co. bavo undertaken to view their position in another light, and have gone so they took to bring the matter to an issue was turers, Mr. J. M. Fortier, was insincere; was

far as to assume the functions of judge or, rather, the role of dietator in the matter. Ir an article published in their paper they state that "having accepted responsibilities as custodians of the money, they felt compelled to bring the matter to an issue." The way to endeavor to show that one of the manufacin fact, acting in bad faith, and had no intention (which associate to an inability) to make good his claim. Graham & Co. went so far as to misrepresent the facts of the case. In their newspaper declaration they state that " Forther remost to sign the document (the bond by which both parties were to bind the asselved to the award of the arbitra-(ors) "without the insertion of a "clause binding the arbitrators to "a consideration of matters not referre! "to in the challenge or acceptance. So the "matter rests, in the hope that Mr. Fortier " will yet failed his promise by signing the the eternal separation of Lashard from wi-There are two clear misstatement's " bond. w re wen by Miss Brennan, of Newfound; in that quotation. In the first place, no clause was introduced in the bond by Mr. Fortier which did not fully relate to matters referred to in the challenge. In the second place, Mr. Fortier signed the document in full, which thevis & San have not yet done Graham & Co. further assert the Capon "presentation of the bond to Portice he ob-

> "ment. This objection was not considered "increasonable, and the objectionable clause" was expunged." This is an incorrect statement, for as a matter of fact the objectionable clause referred to was not expanged. The clause gave Mr. Graham the power of ultimately appointing a referee if the two arbitrators could not agree. Since Graham & Co., have shown their hand in favor of one of the disputants and against the other we have no doubt that it will be considered highly advisable to withdraw that power from Mr. Graham and have the objectionable clause actually expunged. According to the terms of the bond, Mr. Graham's duties and responsibilities as stakeholder related simply and solely to the fair distribution of the forfeited money to the city charities, as

jected to a certain provision for the ap-

" pointment of a reacce in case of disagree

the following chause shows. It reads: "And said Hugh Graham is hereby autho-"rized and required, upon such award being 'so made, to pay in such proportions as he may see fit to any of the charities of said "city (their Treasurer's receipts being a valid "discharge to him) the proceeds of the ac-"cepted chaque of the party who, according to such award, has forfeited his deposis." In pursuing the coarse he has Mr. Graham

has abused the confidence and true reposed in him, and he has in the mose tagaart an I unwarranted manner violate I the neutrality of his position. By his uncalled for news aper declaration he has seriously attacked the interests of one of the contending parties.

The public can now see what reliance is to be placed on Graham & Co.'s statement, which is proved to be a clear misrepresentation of facts, by a copy of the signed bond which we have in our possession, and which is open to public inspection.

The following is a few expressions of opinion by the press on the article of the Post relative to the action of Messrs. Graham & Co. in the matter of the cigar challenge

between Fortier and Davis :-Le Monde says :- We reproduce an article of the Post respecting the conduct of Mossrs. Graham & Co. in interfering in the Mossrs. Graham & Co. in interfering in the well-known cigar challenge. According to the terms of this agreement, Messrs. those who advise such a course imagine them therefore the transfer and improvement, and but I think they are mere theorists who do but I think they are speaking of. have abused the confidence of one of the particles in interfering to the henefit of one of the In the first place I do not see others putting ties in interfering to the henefit of one of the disputants. If we understand well the situation, Mesars. Graham & Co. were only see making any fuss about it are certain nonstakeholders, and their position, was to await the decision of the arbitrators; then to fulfil their duty, viz., distribute the forfeited money. How they could have interpreted

reading the article of True Poer that the conduct of Mesers. Graham & Co. in reference to the challenge Fortier Davis, is altogether men are not obliged to from ble themselves. and engaged in the jobbing grocery business, the challenge Fortier Davis, is altogether men are not obliged to trouble discussions. The was afterwards editor of the Canada Scots reprehensible. According to the torms of the about it. There are provincial rights and Montreal Hunt, for which the prize was a

to rule over the Irish people. If the verdict had gone the other way, a column the verdict had gone the other way, a column the verdict had gone the other way, a column the verdict had gone the other way, a column the verdict had gone the other way, a column the verdict had gone the other way, a column the became edition of the line of the challenge in question, Mr. Graham had no usages peculiar to Canada, which Irishmen silver beer mug to each man on the winning In the face of the conduct of the proprietor of the Star one asks, what could have induced those gentlemen to act as he has done? We have seen the bond relating to the challenge, and we can assure our readers it is in conformity with the challenge issued by the firm fortier. We have remarked that Mr. Davis has not signed one of the clauses of this bond, although this clause was stipulated in the challenge issued by Mr. Fortier. Mr. Fortier pretended that, during six months, from the 1st July, 1883, up to 1st January, 1884, he had manufactured, duty paid, more eigars than Mr. Davis. It was to be understood that any balance on the 30th June was not to be taken into account in the challenge. It is this clause having reference to the last part of the challenge that Mr. Davis has not signed. To terminate, we declare that we approve in its entirety the article of Tun Post. We hope that Mr. Graham will understand that his duty is not to interfere in this challenge, and that he should so act as to deserve the confidence that Mr. Fortier had in him in choosing him as stakeholder o. \$2,000.

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

CATHOLIC MISSION AT LOWE. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WIT-

NESS: DEAR Sin, -Allow me space in your vainable journal to chronicle an event of the mimost importance to our people her a the like of which has never occurred in Lowe, and probably never will again. This event, which is destined to mark a new era in our lives. is a Mission which has been given in the church of Lowe during the week ending June 15th by the Redemptorists Fathers Miller and

Father McCarthy, our zealous and energetic pastor, has, since we were so fortunate as to be placed under his charge, been uswearied in his efforts to advance our spiritual welfare, and in order to leave no means untried to assure the salvation of his tlock, secured the attendance of these holy missionaries (who have effected so much good in other places) thus adding another to the benefits conferred on his parishioners, and for which his people in Lowe will ever cherish a grateful remembrance.

The Mission opened on the 8th instant and continued during the week. The pragramme of the exercises was as follows: 5 to 6 a.m. Mass by the missonaties; 9, Mas. by Father McCarthy, after which was a sermon. Confessions from S a.m. to 12, and again from 3 to 6 p.m. Rosary at 4 p.m. followed by a sermon. The Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament closed the exercises of the

The services each day were very well attended, the Catholies of Lowe having laid aside during this Holy week all work except the very important business of their souls salvation, and they musifes ed by their attendance until the close of the mission their appreciation of the zeal and correstness of he saintly Fathers who had come amonthem for their spiritual cond.

The church was crowded to it. althou es pacity at every service by a tar high devotes worshippers. The rev. Fathers are very fore! ide and chopment speakers and their in its id-e planations of the enorably of shraut the 1 This consequences to the stanta field in and hereafter were irrestable and corried conviction to their herest All these sermons wer powerties, but one ha particular, by rather life at an one clear Judgment, surpassedary drie mai proces heard in Love. His principle description of parent from child, brother from sister, went quite a sensation among his listeners, and moved to tears the greater portion of the conregution.

On Saturday a sermon was presched on the great efficies and necessity of having records to the Mother of God, after which they con-

gregation and overial were solunnly declicated to the Blessed Virgin.

On Sunday, at the closing exercise of the Mission, St. Martin's Church was literally packed. Father Miller provided the forward being one of the most satisfactory in which he was ever engaged. He creeted a mission formed, and which would serve as a reminder to those who would be again tempted to bandon the path of virtue, and concluded by giving the Papal Benediction, after which he bade us adien, carrying with him for himsel; and his confere the grateful prayers of the

Catholies of I owe.

The result of the labors of the Rev. Fathers, in our midst, was over six hundred communicants, comprising all the congregation of Lowe (excepting three or four individuals who seem to be afflicted with that most awful of Divine punishments-obduracy of heart), and the greater portion of the Irish of the adjoining parish of Lake St. Mary. It is but just to mention in connection with the Mission, that as we have as yet no pastoral residence in howe, the mission tries were entertained during the week by Mr. M. Doyle with his well known hospicality, and that his amiaba daughter as instess inherits the estimable qualities so characteristic of her lamented mother, the late Mrs. Dayle. Several members of traccongregation, who reside at a dis-tance from the church, have also gratefully to acknowledge the encrosity of Mr. a.ri Miss

Doyle during the Mistion week.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness. in inserting this feeble effort towards describing the good that has been done for the Catholics of Lowe through the instrumentality of Fathers Miller and Kantz and our own be-

loved pastor, Father McCarthy.
IRISH CATHOLIC. Lowe, June 24, 1884.

To the Editor of THE Post and TRUE WITNESS: Sir,-I sometimes hear remarks to the effeet that Irishmen settling in Canada ought to put off their Irish nationality and strive descripts who have no nationality to put off. The French Canadians will sacrifice commercial interests or any thing else sooner

than divest themselves of their French nationality. Britous do not renounce otherwise their duty, seems to us strange. French nationality. Britons do not renounce La Minerre says: Graham has changed his their nationality upon settling in Canada, position from that of stakeholder to arbitra- and when need be, they give no uncertain tor. tor.

L'Elendard says: Our readers will see in at some future time Canada will separate at some future time Canada will separate

have always defended against Imperial or | team, was won by the Hunt men. centalizing encroachment, and it is to be hoped they will always continue to do so, Royal Pavilion, performed several feats of But whatever may be the ultimate destiny balancing and wrestling, and the Russian of Canada, it is clearly the duty as well as the athletes performed some splendid acrolatic interest of Irishmen to make the most of act-feats, to the delight of the large and evidentinterest of Irishmen to make the most of actual circumstances, and to firmly assert their ly appreciative audience.

Social political and national rights. They social, political and national rights. They should respect the sentiments and, to a certain extent, the prejudices of others, but they should avoid a timorous policy; they should stand erect in their own shoes as they have a right to in their own country, for this is as much Irish America as it is British America. Canada was at one time under the cooked, was much enjoyed by the guests, who sovereign rule of the king of France, who by did ample justice to it and to the other good sovereign rate of the king of France, who by a solemn treaty coded all his rights to the a solemn treaty coded all his rights to the king of Great Britain and Ireland. Owing to a loose mode of expression terms are often which the ladies' lottery took place. This made use of that are not strictly technical nor correct and that may sometimes mislead. There is no more a British empire than there is a British Emperor, but there is a kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. When we speak of Canadians we mean the people who reside in Canada, but the term has no more reference to nationality than if we said "Montrealers" or "Quebecers." Ireland is as much a nation as Great Britain : in fact, they are two distinct nations united under one crown. Irishmen, as such, occupy a strong position, and by cultivating a national spirit will continue to rise and have the sympathy and support of their race throughout the world.

AN IRISHMAN FIRST.

THE MONTREAL HUNT.

HONORING THE FARMERS OF THE COUN. TIES OF ROCHELEGA AND JACQUES CARTIER GROUNDS-THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS EN FETE.

and Jacques Cartier on the Exhibition Grounds on Saturday afternoon, and inoved a great success. A general invitation was issued to the farmers of both ounties and their wives, and, despite the breatening weather during the afternoon, a large number responded to the invitation and were in gattendance on the grounds promptly at four o'clock. Had it not been for the inclemency of the weather a much larger number would have been present. As it was, there must have been well on to a thousand persons, among whom were noticed Messrs. A Baumgarten, master of the Hunt; J. R. Hutchins R. Wolff, C. F. Sise, W. J. Buchaman, A. Desjardins, M.P., Hon. Senator Thibaudeau, Dr. Hingston, Hon. Louis Beaubien, Licut. Col. Whitehead, Hon. J. S. C. Wurtele, Dr. James Bell, Russell Stephenson, S. C. Ste venson, Dr. Georges Leclere, George W. Swett, Dr. Craik, A. J. Corriveau, J. Crawford, B. J. Cogidin, J. P. Scott, H. Bouthillier, R. D. McGibbon, H. Beaugrand, and T. J. Potter. Of the farmers, the following were the committee of management: Messrs, James Oning, Longue Pointe: Thos. Brown Petite Cote; Jos. Brosseau, Sault au Recollet N. M. Lecavalier, St. Laurent; P. Hendrick. son, Mount Royal Vale; Thos. Trenholme. Blue Bonnets: James Sommerville, Lower Lachian; and P. Jackson, Cote St. Paul. The whole entertainment provided was ther oughly enjoyable. There were races and games, locales horae-jumping, for which valuable prizes were obtain and the hali-on entering the grounds were each presented with a lottery taket, the prizes in which induded a barrel of withe rug of a bire to becam sugar, and meny other to concard And the wants of the inner too, were also well; raviald for; besides the manning and variety of edibles, the assembled, guest time toe pleasure during the afternoon of seeings whole ox, 700 powerls in weight. in proof rearing for the evening's least, and a re resinaent stand, where tee-cream, code a a a great variety of gool summer beverage could be had was also provided for them, wat wis much patronized during the a term of the City Band was also in aftern me and d'amurad a vect music while the colos were in progress and leter on in the contaginar-niand excellent music for the use cycliamers. The races were started permette at rour o'clock, and almonghi at bire. It to wels the who had charge of the colors as well as the judges and compelitors, such brave'y to their work, and carried the programme sermon, and exhorted has never top the true work, and carried the programm in the good resolutions they had made that if through, the competitors in some of the the good resolutions deep har and the state of the country great difficulty gratified with the result of the Mission, it ton account of the maddy state of neing one of the mest satisfactory in which the race track. The first event was a quarter-mile foot race, for all farmers or Cross in rememorance of the good work per- farmers' sons, and for which there were twenty entries. The first prize was a No. 5 Wikinson plough and the second a horse-hay fork. Mr. Thomas Irving took first place, with Mr. Matthew Jeffrey second and Mr. Alex. Miller third.

Tle potato are caused considerable amuse ment. There were thirteen entries. The first prize, a steel harrow, was won by Mr. Alex. Drummond, and the second, a bag-holder, by

Mr. Matthew Jeffrey.

The next event was the horse-jumping (the iorses to be owned and riblien by farmers or farmers' sons in the Councies of Hochelaga formers' sons in the Converse of Floriedays and Jacques Certier). The prizes were: 1st, saddle and hidle; that, pair ages blankets; 3rd, whip and spars. There were eight entries in this event, which task some time, the horses being started at a three-foot jump, the horses being started at a three-foot jump. and finishing with one of 44 feet. The best jumper appeared to be Mc Newton Drummond's "Harvester," who very nearly did live feet, and who had no difficulty in obtaining the first prize, aithough in jumpin, over again for second as I third places. Mr. John Nes dit's "Esara, who tank the second neigh, and Mr. T. Smith's "Moourtker," who look the third, both del 42 feet as well.

The old men's foor-race of 300 yards (for men over 50 years), brought out six competitors, who all ran a placky race over the muchly track. Mr. Richard Carran took first where the prize being a clock, and Mr. Andrew Laney the second place, the prize being a rubner coat. Mr. Benjamin Lavallee was a good third.

axe, by Mr. Alex, Miller.
The next event was the tag of war, best

two out of three (County of Hochelaga vs. County of Jacques Cartier), for which the with his teeth. The scene in the prize was an engraved hunting crop to each church was one of terrible excitement, easily in two straight heats.

For the hop, step and jump, there were five entries. The first prize, an Allan grubber, was won by Mr. A. Miller, and the second, a

Hunt servants, once around the track over until some police arrived and he was hand six hurdles, and for which there were nine outled. He had taken such a firm hold with entries, resulted as follows: First; Mr. John Harrison, prize watch chain; 2nd, Mr. E. McGeary, prize pin; 3rd, Mr. T. Hislop,

The ring of war between the farmers and the recent exciting political events in Derry. He Montreal Hunt, for which the prize was a was removed to an asylum.

है। वहाँ से क्रीता है। इसके संक्षित है के दूसर के प्रा

During the races the Royal Japs, from the

were in progress, the ox was taken down and removed to the supper tables, which were laid in one of the agricultural buildings, and which were growning beneath the many good things that had been provided for the occasion. The roast ox, which was excellently over, dancing was commenced and kept up until about midnight.

MASONRY AND POLITICS.
THE REV. FATHER DOWD ON THE SUBJECT -MASONRY ANTAGONISTIC TO THE PRINCIPLES OF CHRISTIANITY.

At Grand Mass on Sunday morning the rev. estor of St. Patrick's read the first portion of the Encyclical Letter of His Holiness Papa Leo XIII. on Freemisonry, the full text of which appeared in the columns of The Post some time ago. The Rev. Father took advantage of the occasion to make some remarks on this all-important subject as well as read several newspaper comments on the introduction of masonry into polities. He said the popular idea that into Masonry politics were not introduced was a delusion and a snare. Newly initiated members of the organization were, of course. assured to the contrary, but there was no doubt whatever that the leaders made use of Mr. A. Baumgarten, M.F.H., and the mean-bers of the Montreal Hunt, entertained Catholic newspaper, the Figure of the farmers of the Counties of Hochelaga Paris, gave ample testimony of this fact, alleging without fear of contradiction that the principal and most responsible posts in France were tilled by Masons. M. Grevy and M. Ferry were Masons. The highest legal authorities of the French Republic were Masons. The majority of the members of the Chamber of Deputies were in the organization. In the Senate it was the same. Here was the principal cause of the oppression the Church underwent; a secret government weighed upon the country and in fact Masonry was the despotic sovereign of France. Crucifixes were no longer allowed in the public schools and there was an unboly movement afoot to exclude Sisters of Mercy from the public hospitals. thus depriving the dying of their tender consolation and gentle attentions.

Father Dowd also read a portion of Claude Janet's book on Freemasonry, which gives an account of the experience of a Passion Father who was called to the bedside of a dying Mason in Brooklyn in 1865. The Mason was a German who had a pious daughter, through whose influence the priest succeeded in obtaining from his trembling hands the insignia of his office and also a parchment written in blood, containing the foulest maledictions against the Papac, and avoxing eternal enmity towards Christians and Christianity in general. That Masolary was an togenistic to the true principles of Christianics had often been proved, its aim being also to destroy the long existing systems of civil government which prevailed in various perts of the world.

The Rev. Pastor will continue his reading

of the letter next Sunday. The collection taken up was for the benefit of the chares delt famil.

A HALF YEARS DEATHS, The following are comparative returns of the death rates for the first six months of the wars 1882, 183 and 181;

	1882.	1853.	1881.
down by	270	262	255
i chrany	271	200	::07
March	259	355	:::)>
April	37.5	259	3:30
May	288	2.53	4:+1
June	275	243	402

1.771 1.731 2.143 The deat'rs from diplate rise this year were: January, 22; February, 26; Morch, 17 April, 21; May, 33; Jugo, 25, 10(al, 141 The dectas from typhoid fever anounted to: January, 9; February, 5; March, 4; April, 1; May, 4; June, 3 total, 26.

THE CHOLERA PLAGUE.

Touros, July 7. A despatch this evening announces nine deaths at Marseilles in the 1st twelve hours, and seven at Toulon from daylight to 5,30. It is rumored that several cases have occurred at Nice, and a sanitary commission has been instituted there. At Marseilles ninety per cent, of the victims are women. Eighteen hundred persons left the city to-day,

BRITISH EMIGRATION.

London, July 7 .- The official returns of the emigration from the British islands during the six months ewled June 39 show that it was considerably less than during the cor-responding period of last year. The total number of emigrants during the last half year was 82,276, against 414,148 in the first half year of 1883. The emigration to Canada has fallen off in a more marked degree thou the general emigration, the number being 19,476 this year, against 27,814 in

AN ORANGEMAN'S FURY. Dumay, July 3 .- Londonderry is greatly

excited over the most seemlater a main which has yet croppe I out from the Orange National ands. During veapers in one of the Catholic murcaes and while the priest was chanting the Magnificat, is man wild with excitement entered the church door and yelled at the top of hisstrong voice "Look out, you—papists." Then he can with all his might down the centre aisle, howling and cursing as he went, He reached the sanctuary rail before any or the frightened people could intercept him. With a bound he passed over the rail and ran tries. The first prize, a potato and corn cul-tivator, was won by Mr. Thomas Irving, and the second, a wheelbarrow, shovel, pick and cursed the panels and the panels are larged on the after table and axe, by Mr. Alex, Miller. danced upon the altar, and then suatched up the Communion cloth and tore it to tatters men in the winning team. The Jacques Car-tier men were much the heavier, and won awooned. Finally the officiating priest easily in two straight heats. possession, and rushed upon the intruder. He was hurled from the altar, and would have been torn limb from limb but for the large Daisy churn, by Mr. T. Irving.

Interference of the priest. The man made a desperate resistance, and was not overcome interference of the priest. The man made a suffed. He had taken such a firm hold with his teeth upon the Communion cloth that it had to be cut away from his mouth. It was ascertained that he was of weak mind, and had become hopelessly demented during the

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

FOREIGN AND DEMESTIC NEWS.

The West Indian produce trade in Halifax is very dull, A decision in the Eno case has been again

postponed till Saturday. A virulent epidemic prevails on the Russian

frontier near Kerbela, Asiatic Turkey. Marshall, arrested at Chicago for passing forged Bank of England notes, has made his esca pe.

Full returns from Cape Breton County election give Macdonga' 1,391 votes; Mac-

kay, 251. It is thought that the Vanderbilt system will shortly absorb the Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo Railway.

The funeral of Senator Skoul in Ottawn yesterday afternoon, was the largest seen in that city for many years.

O'Conaor, (Nationalist) keeper of a public aouse, has been elected Lord Mayor of Dublin, over Winstanley (Liber.)

The damage by the Port Perry fire is estimated at from \$150,000 to \$300,000, but one store being left in the village. It is reported that France will demand

500,000,000 francs indemnity from China for the violation of the creaty at Langson.

John Hunter, a G.T.R. yardsman in London, Out., was crushed to death between a car and a platform yester-lay afternoon. It is stated Kassen was appointed Ameri-

can Manister to Germany in view of the expertial amilist between France and China. A trovenent is on foot among the lumber

more of the North-West to close all the mills on the tember 15th for the rest of the year. Properties, we subtished a notice in the Now were Common, severely attacking the Dake of Royall and the reactish land owners. blotton rate have occurred in the Cajo

Verse islands. Several persons were killed and wounded, but the military restored order. A child was found dead on the banks of the Rideau in Gloacester Township last evening. It is supposed that the mother left it there to die.

The town of Lobo, near London, Ont., was visited on Saturday by a destructive hurri-cane. Its track was only a few yards in whith.

At Boston yesterday afternoon F. L. Pillot, the husband of Mme. Janauschek, the actress, was found dead of heart disease in his apartments.

The Fitz-John Porter bill having been cetoed by the President, the U.S. House of Representatives has passed the measure over the veto. England is said to desire that the king-

on the death of King William of the former country. A young Englishman in Toronto named Copyan, a shormaker by trade, has fallen beinto a legacy of 26,060, left by a relative

doms of Holland and Belgium shall be united

in England. An epidemic of measles is raging in East side teness sits of New York. One hundred

and thety-six cases were reported last week, The Pennsylvania Railroad has purchased the Codies Bay & Southern Railroad. This

gives the Comsylvania an independent outlet to Lake Ontario, Two meanles' pay is due the employes of the

Buttelo, New York & Philadel bia Railroad nd an our break is feared unless the money is geogly est coming. Herr V a Eisendecker, late German Min-

http://www.Weshin.ton, his arrived at Berlin end will peoplebly be appointed Prussian Minister of Cerbrude, At Milford, Pa., George J. Schmidlin, who

was under sentence of death for having killed Frank iteintz, his rival, on Saturday, hanged himself in jail on Sunday, One of the most important discoveries of

price in this district has been made in the Toyng hip of N.A. Lewy, O. Lawa, within two As had miles or the Du Lievre. A courier in a mark of an , ort Davis, Texas,

All the lately of the Associant Dake's ranche, O talles norta, addagado herders.

There have been several disturbances at Panama in consequence or the strained political situation. Br. doven has been manied as

president, and will be sworn in to-day. At a meeting in Penema on Friday to consider the political situation it was unanimously decided that the impeached president must obey the law, and have the palace,

The loss by fire at Livingstone, Johnston & Co.'s warehouse, Toronto, on Sunday last amounts to \$21,669, fully covered by insurance. The damage was caused chiefly by

The majority of the commission sent out to investigate the condition of Cuba are understood to recommend the placing of the island under a German protectorate for a period of years.

The adjourned inquest on the body of the child Annie Armstrong, Killed by a street car in Toronto on Saturday work, was held last nide, and a verdict of accidental death returned.

William Theodore Deubrowski, aged 27 years, pork butcher, of the finlay Market, Quebec, was drowned acodentally in the River Jusques Cartier, at St. Catherines, yesterday.

The surgeon-general of the U.S. Marine Hospital service is informed that yellow fever has ceased as an epidemic at Rio de Janeiro, and cholera has disappeared from Shanghai. The valuation of real estate in New York

city for 1881 is \$1,119,761,000, an increase of \$40,630,000 over last year. The value of personal estate is \$218,536,000, an increase of 321,045,000. The conference of Conservatives of the

English Midland district has adopted resolutions approving of the franchise bill, but declaring that a re-distribution bill should be coupled with it.

Thirty boys arrived out in the steamship Circussian from Dr. Barnardo's "Home" in London. They go to Toronto. Miss Kye also brought fifty-six girls and two boys for the home at Niagara, The President has nominated commission-

ers to ascertain the lest modes of securing more intimate international and commercial relations between the United States and countries o' Central and South America.

The continued wholesale importation of foreigners into the bituminous coal fields of Penusylvania has aroused the most intense ugly feeling among the native colliers. Secret societies are being formed to drive the for-eigners from the district.

The Toronto Mail appeared yesterday morning just half its usual size. Both it and the Globe ask their patrons to overlook for a few days any deficiencies, and express their determination of holding out to the end. In the afternoon Copp. Clark & Co.'s job office agreed not to enforce the reduction, and thei agreed not to emotion men went back to work.

6 The state of the

NEGOTIATIONS AFOOT BETWEEN ENGLAND THE PRESENT SITUATION.

LONDON, July 4.—It is reported that negotiations are afoot between England and France regarding the Dutch succession. Earl Granville, it is said, favors Holland and Belgium being united under the rule of King Leopold's successor, each country, however, having a ingly defeated in the House of Commons, the separate parliament and administration, and ardour of the ladies perceptibly cooled and of allowing Germany to annex the Grand but little has lately been heard of the proposed to sanction this column. posed to sanction this scheme.

THE SITUATION.

The recent death of Alexander, Prince of Orange, Crown Prince of the Netherlands, ma, prove to be a serious event in the dynastic history of Europe, and the question of European question. The prince was the last of the two sons of King William II. by his first wife, the daughter of William I. of Wartenberg. In 1878 the king manual of the levy. To-day was not for the levy. Wartenberg. In 1578 the king married as his second wife Emma, a German princess of the House of Walleck, some thirty years his junior, and the only offspring of this morriage, and now the only child of King William, is the Princess Wilhelmina, now about four years of age. The king is infirm and feeble, and has neither brother, nephew, nor mate consin. By the provisions of the Datch Constitution, in the absence of mule relatives, the intent princess is the

PROSPECTIVE SUCCESSOR TO THE THRONE. The grant dural erown of Lavemburg is also a personal reactionic of King William, but Languagian of themselves in facegral part of the Netherlands, in war, a the Salie law prevails. Next to the Princess Wilhelmma in presumptive samession, is the king's sister, the Prin cess Sophus, married to the Usund Dake of Saxe-Wei air, and after her follow her son. gran Isons, and dan faters, and other German members of the House of Orange-Nessia, male and female. By a consultation of the hing with his cobinet it has been decided in accordance with the fundamental laws passed in 1848 to convene the two charabers of the States the need in a piencey congo so with the purpose of proclaiming Princess Withelmian successor under a Council of Regency, with Queen Emma and the president of the council as regents. It is under took that Queen Emma is as jealous of the in lependence of the

kingdom as is her ansband, who, through his

AVERSION TO THE IDEA OF A GERMAN SUC-

CESSION, uncle and father, is thus to reunite the crowns of the two kingdoms, separated by the revo-Intim of 1830. Should, however, the Princess Wilhelmina not long survive her father, a German subject of the imperial throne of Hohenzollern would become King of the Netherlands. This idea is one abhorrent to the Datch and to the rulers and diplomatists of all non-German countries. The question of the succession, however, is one in which Bismarck has taken the deepest interest, as is evidenced by his recent appointment of his own son as ambassador to the Hague, and his more recent declaration that any attempt to make the succession or regency in Holland a European question would meet with instant opposition from Germany. Bismarck's plan is understood to be the plac-ing of the ex-Duke of Nassau upon the throne of the Netherlands. He was dispossessed of his duchy by Prussia after the war of 1866, but has since been conciliated by a treaty of compensation, and this plan is alrealy being agitated. The practical

ABSORPTION OF THE NETHERLANDS

by Germany, however, as would be the result in case the ex-Dake of Nassau should come to the Dutch throne, would make Germany what she is now not, a first-class mari-time power, by giving her control of Holland's coasts, colonies and navies. Europe, anxious to preserve the balance of power, could hardly regard such a result with gratification. In spite of the present situation then, and Germany's securingly favorable opportunity, it looks as if the question of the Dutch succession must inevitably become a European ques tion in the immediate future.

THE RUSSIAN PRIEST.

MARRIAGE COMPULSORY, BUT THE OFF-SPRING DESPISED-GROSS SOCIAL IN JUSTICE.

Every parish priest in Russia is obliged to be a married man: that is to say, he must have a wife as a preliminary condition to the possession of a parish, but must be married before he has been ordained priest, for a priest cannot marry. Formerly the rule of a married parochial clergy was enforced so rigorously that when a priest's wife died the widower had to resign his benefice and betake himself to a convent. This rule worked so cruelly, especially in the case of children thus suddenly bereft of both parents, that it was relaxed in the late Emperor's reign, and now a widowed priest may retain his parochial charge. The parish clergy, however, are still a caste and a despised caste. In social standing they are little above the peasantry. The are never tact in the drawing-rooms of the gentry; and if a gentleman resolves to adopt a clerical career he never dreams of entering the ranks of the "white, that is, the parochial clergy; he joins the "black" clergy, or monks, from whom also the bishops are invariably chosen. With very few exceptions the parochial clergy are recruited from the sons of the priests. But the supply is much larger than the demand. The sons of the "popes," as the parish priests are called, usually receive a fair education, and those of them-a large number-who find no opening in the clerical profession are thrown upon the world without means of subsistence. and with education and aspirations which disqualify them for the ordinary vocations of peasant life or skilled labor. They pour into the towns, therefore, in search of employment, and thus add a largequota to the intel-lectual prolefariat. Of all the enemies of the existing order of things these clerical outcasts are, as a body, the bitterest. They are the pariahs of society, and requite with hoarded hate the contempt and the cruel injustice with which society visits them. It is curious that a people so devoted to their religion as the Russians should treat the offspring of their priesthood with so much contumely. They compel their parish priests to be mar-ried, yet they regard descent from a priest as a sort of original sin, for which there is no layer of regeneration. No wonder Nihilism counts many of its most daring recruits among the victims of such gross social injustice .-

ENGLAND'S FIRST MARTYR IN THE CAUSE OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Fortnightly Review.

MISS MULLER OF THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD REFUSING TO PAY TAXES UNTIL SHE HAS A YOTE.

LONDON, July 4 .-- Miss Muller a member of the London School Board for the Lambeth district, is the first woman in England to

pose as a martyr in the cause o woman uffrage. She has undertaken in he own person to prove her devotion to the principle of "No taxation without representation." Miss AND FRANCE-A SHORT REVIEW OF Muller is a leader of the Woman Suffragists, and was one of the first to propose, while Mr. Woodall's amendment to the Franchise bill was pending, that women throughout the kingdom should form societies to resist the payment of taxes until the franchise should be extended to women householders. When Mr. Woodall's amendment was so overwhelm-Fund. Miss Muller, however, never wavered, and when the rate collector made his rounds this year she promptly and absolutely

REFUSED TO PAY A PARTHING

for taxes upon her house. This is situated in the fashionable precincts of Cadogan square. from rejenting, to save her property, publicly advertised the date of the seizure and invited the women of England to come and witness the disgraceful spectacle of woman being robined by the minions of the law, because she dared to ask for a voice in the disposition of the taxes. The invitation was accepted by hundreds of well-dressed but excited and indignant women, who crowded into Cadegan square and nearly mobiled the bailiffs, while they were removing the lares and penates from the Muller residence.

AN INDIGNATION MEETING was afterwards held in Miss Muller's drawing room, and many bitter and vehement denunciations of the tyranny and injustice of the haw were includeed in. Miss Muller was this evening visited by your correspondent, and was found to be full of fight and determination to continue in her resistance. She is a small and sleader, but sinewy woman of about forty-five, and gives one the impression of a veritable volcano of temper and pluck. She sadly bewailed the seizure by the minions of the law of her favorite belongings, and said that the wretches had purposely picked out those articles which were most cherished by her on account of their association, and ovelooked others of greater value. "But," she added, "they did not collect the rates and they never will, if they robate of every stitch of my furniture and pull the doors and windows out of my house. I shall continue the right if I am the only is said to have secretly afficused his daughter to Prince Balliwin, the nephew of Leopold IX. of Belgium, who, on the death of his will be found brave enough to follow my exwill be found brave enough to follow my example."

> DEATH OF GENERAL TODLEBEN, THE FAMOUS RUSSIAN SOLDIER.

London, July 2 .- General Francis Edward Tolleben, the famous Russian engineer, is dead, aged 66. The great soldier, who became famous as the defender of Schastopol, during the Crimean War, was the son of a small shopkeeper, and was born at Mitau, in Courland, May S, 1818. After studying in the schools of Riga, he was admitted to the College of Engineers, at St. Petersburg, and served with the forces despatched to attempt the reduction of the Circassians in 1848. When the Crimean War broke out, in 1854, he was second captain in the corps of engineers destined for service in the field, and having distinguished himself in the campaign of the Danube, proceeded to the Crimea. Although Sebastopol was comparatively an open city, he succeeded, under the continuous fire of the allies, in converting it into a fortress, which resisted for more than a year the efforts of the combined armies of England, France, Turkey and Sardinia. The apathy which marks these elections has Within twelve months he passed successively through the grades of captain, lieut.-colonel, adjt.-colonel, major-general and have voted. The very limited but exceedadly.-general; and received, among other distinctions, the decoration of the fourth and of the third class of the Order of St. George, which is conferred only for brilliant deeds, and upon the proposal of the Chapter of the Knights of the Order. During this memorable siege he was wounded in the foot, and was compelled to retire. He was entrusted by the Emperor with the defence of Nicolaiel, threatened by the allies, and afterwards sent to protect Cronstadt. After the peace of 1856 he devoted his time to scientific and literary studies, writing a "Narrative of the War of the Crimea." In 1865 he paid a visit to England, meeting a warm reception at the hands of his old enemies. His last active service was in the war with Turkey, having been sent for after the Russian defeat at Pleyna, to take charge of the operations there, the result being that after a gallant defence Osman Pasha was compelled to surrender. Shortly after this Todleben was appointed to the supreme command of the Russian army before Constantinople, which he held till the close of the war. He was then appointed to the governorship of Odessa, which he resigned in 1880.

Vital Questions !!!!

Ask the most eminent physician Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves, and caring all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep

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

CHAPTER I. Ask any or all of the most eminent phy-

icians:
"What's the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention, or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to

Women'—

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu / I /"

Ask the same physicians
"What is the most reliable and surest cure

for liver diseases or dyspensia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, c," and they will tell you:
Mandrake! or Dandelion!!!"

equally valuable,
And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful
and mysterious curative power is developed, which
is so varied in its operations that no disease or
ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and

Hence, when these remedies are combined with other

yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid
or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II. "Patients
"Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.

Women yone nearly crazy / / / / /
From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to

women.

Popple drawn out of shape from exeruciating pangs
of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering
from scretch.

Newbodge! from scrotule.
Erysipulas!
"Saltrhoum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and, in fact, almost all diseases frail"
Nature ishelr to
Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can
be found in every neighborhood — the known world.

**Mone genuine without a bunch of green Hope on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their nam

and Confiscating Churches-Election Victories in Rome-Revolutionary Proceed-

Rome, June 25.—The Roman correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times writes :-The protest made by Lord Carnaryon, Grand Master of Freemasonry in England, against the recent Encyclical of the Holy Father on this subject, is discussed in the Moniteur de Rome. This journal says:—"The first question that one should ask himself, in reading this protest against the Holy See, should be this: Suppose that the secret sceleties of Great Britain are distinguished from the lodges of other countries, that they preach neither impiety, nor atheism, nor sedition, is it true that Leo XIII. has branded, without distinction of groups or Honore was to be taken away from the parish individuals, the doctrines and the acts of all after a lapse of fifteen days. Visitors to Paris Masonic Lodgas? Has he united all the secret societies in one same condemnation? The simple reading of the Pontifical document their fellow-countrymen. It is to be hoped sufficiently demonstrates that Leo XIII. ad-that the matter will be taken up by the Rusmits varied gradations in the Masonic sect." The Moniteur then quotes from the Encyclical: "What we have said or will say must be understood of Masonry in general and of all like societies, not of the individual members of the same," etc. Again the Moniteur remarks: "If the Grand Lodge of England repels the sectarian fanaticism and excessive consequences of certain other secret societies. it rests no less upon the general idea of naturalism, that is to say, upon the negation of Christianity and of all religion. Why, besides, these mysteries with which the Lodges surround themsclves, the blind abedience which they impose, the strangeness of the rites which they prescribe? Why do they not take their place in the full light of public life? The Grand Lodge of England besides, should never forget that it is from Great Britain that Freemasoury spread upon the continent, in

France, in Italy and in other countries. The radical doctrines of the most advanced Lodges are but the natural and logical development of the general ideas with which the English secret societies of the last century were inspired. Let us admit that the English lodges have been surpassed by those of the continent. But nevertheless, do they not continue relations with these latter? If they disapprove of their tendencies, why do they not separate from them? Whatever may be the point of view one takes, it is not difficult to recognize that all the secret societies are united by the same bonds and rest upon the same principles, and that the Grand Lodge of England has no right to protest against the condemnation with which the Encyclical, with remarkable opportuneness, strikes the tenebrious associa-tions of the whole world." In conclusion, cither English Freemasonry preserves the essential character of the sect; then why complain of the Encyclical? Or it is not a Masonic society, and then why not have the courage to repudiate the name and the bonds

which it has in common with real Free-

masonry MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS-CATHOLIC VICTORIES The municipal elections at Rome last Sunday resulted in a splendid victory to the list of candidates chosen by the Catholics. The aim of the Unione Romano, or union of Catholies for municipal election purposes, is to set aside political differences and to take the religious question as the sole basis of selection of candidates. How Rome, or at least a certain portion of it, has answered the ques-tion whether or not the children of the Romans shall be brought up as Catholics, has been clearly answered. The moderate party amongst the Liberals have united with the Catholics in this election, and the candidates have been chosen amongst this party as well as from the ranks of Catholics. been, as in former years, very great. Out of 23,591 persons registered as voters, only 6,580 ingly active group of advanced radicals abstained from voting; and, unfortunately, a very large number of Catholics followed this evil example. For another year at least the Catholic education of the children of Rome is insured. The radical organ La Reforma argues that Rome belongs to Italy and that Rome should not be allowed to have a municipality opposed to national interests, such as godless education for instance. A new; OUTBURST OF ANTI-CLERICAL

hatred occurred in the Church of the Miner-

va on the evening of Trinity Sunday. It was the conclusion of a solemn triduo of reparation for the blasphemies recently published in anti-clerical journals against the Blessed Virgin. This fact alone aroused the hatred the sects, and slight disturbances had marked the first day of the triduo. On Trinity Sunday the vast church was crowded. and many carabineers and guards, warned of the projected disturbances, were present in the church. At the conclusion of the function and as Cardinal Parocchi, Vicar of Rome, was giving Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament, an individual with a cigar in his mouth and his hat on his head entered the church. Saveral Catholic young men went forward to remove the individual prefaming the sacred place, but two policemen re-moved him from the church. The piazza without was occupied 🖝 his partisans, and when the doors of the church were opened hisses and hootings were heard from without The people in church in enthusiastic unani mity cried aloud Viva Maria. At this moment great confusion ensued. There was a rush made by the parties without to enter the church: the carabineers and guards strove to stay the crowd, but they were too few. The hootings and hissing continued and blows were exchanged. From the neighboring bar-racks of St. Marta, a company of the line approached the church at rapid pace. trumpet was sounded thrice, indicating that the people should disperse, and finally, the troops cleared the square in front of the church. Eleven individuals were arrested and brought to the police office or questura. With their usual bad faith the Liberal journals of Rome, lay the blame on the Catholics as provoking a hostile demonstration. That means that Catholics are not allowed to assemble in the churches and pray for what they deem just, unless it please the anti-religious party in Rome! It is time that such demonstrations should be put a stop to. The authorities were aware of the intended demonstration and could have repressed it if they thought fit. Some of the disturbers are old offenders, and these were sentenced to two month's imprisonment; one, who attempted to pass off as a delegate of public security, was condemned to incarceration for six months. The others have had sentences less severe; but all, save the two old offenders, have been liberated on bail. In the Piazza Colonna, later in the evening, a group of these disturbers crying "Down with the Clericals!" called for Garibaldi's hymn to be played by the band of he 38th regiment, which was playing in that square.
The director of the music suspended his performance, and the band left the place, Thus when it pleases the hot heads of the Radical party they can create considerable annoyance, and the police seem comparatively powerless to prevent them.

ATTEMPTS TO BLOW UP CHURCHES. Another display of anti-Catholic hatred

CATHOLIC EVENTS IN EUROPE. has been furnished in Genoa. On Tuesday night two cartridges containing dynamite were placed close to the cathedral and to the The Pope and Lord Carnarvon-Blowing up Church of the Immaculate Conception in the Via Assarotti. Shortly after midnight the explosions of these eartridges took place. The inhabitants in the neighborhood of these churches were awakened by the shock; the windows of the houses opposite were shattered; the stones of the street were displaced an I the walls of the churches were severely damaged. Cracks are seen in the walls, and in one case an alms-box on the outside of the Church of the Immaculate Conception has been smashed by the paving stones that were scattered by the explosion.

MORE CONFISCATION On Saturday last the Abbé Le Rebours, the respected cure of the Madeleine, Paris, was served with a notice to the effect that the Church of the Assumption in the Rue St. know the circular building in which the Polish l'athers say Mass and hear the confessions of sian Embassy, for the attempt to con-fiscate the building is little short of an outrage. The Abbé Le Rebours has also called attention to the fact that the parishioners of the Madeleine have built schools and extensive premises on the spot. But all these arguments will have no weight with M. Poubelle, the Prefect of the Seine. who, it is said, is conspiring with M. de Douville Maillefen to rob the Catholics of this historical church, where Monsignor Dupanloup was catechist, and to hand it over to the schismatic worship of ex-Father Hyacinthe. And yet Republican statesmen are surprised to find that the millions of French Catholics detess their spurious Republic. While acts of spoilation like these are the rule, they may be sure that bishops, priests and laity are only waiting patiently like the Catholics of Belgium for a chance of throwing off a bondage which only seems fruitful in persecution and irreligion.

A LEGEND OF FRANCE.

In the darksome days of 1793, when France

was drinking deeply of the cup of woe, filled by the number of her crimes, there stood on the left bank of the Meuse River, about fifteen miles from Vahcoureurs, a small village called Domremi. It was distinguished by an old but picturesque church, built in the thirteenth century; on one side was seen the cottage of the venerable cure, and on the other the village burial ground where many of the faithful had reposed for years. church was built of stone, and some lover of this holy retreat had planted a grand old ivy, which is now spreading over the whole building, and seemed to shelter it, as it were, from the wickedness of the outer world, as the wing of the mother-hen pro-tects her broad of little ones from the storm. An air of peaceful security dwelt round the place, making it seem like home—and a home t was for the wayworn pilgrim, as well as a place of refuge for the persecuted. But soon this much-loved sanctuary was to be broken in upon by the hands of the sacrilegious ruffians, who were driving the villagers from their homes and forcing them to seek shelter in some secret place. As night began to lower upon the earth the people trembled for their church; about midnight the enemy's approach became apparent. The thick darkness seemed to envelop everything in a shroud of deepest gloom, for even the stars had refused to witness their deeds of woe. The saintly curé left his cottage with tottering steps and aching heart; he hurrically wended his way to the sacred tubernacle, and by the flickering rays of the sanctuary lamp he withdrew the Sacred Host, which, as he pressed it to his burning heart, imparted some of the strength of divine hope and love. Carefully sealing it in a glass ciborium, he buried it deep in the earth behind the chapel. Tears rolled down his furrowed Declaration of American Independence—by cheeks as he thought of the ingratitude of this favored people of God, who now drove Him to seek a home in the cold, dark earth. as once He had been driven to the dreary cavern of Judea. But could be have seen the myriads of angels hovering near, wrapt in adoration and love, his tears would no longer fall in sorrow, but in joy; for though Jesus was persecuted by his ungrateful children, there was consolation in the thought that those loving spirits ceased not to cry "Hosanna to our King."
The hours seemed days, the weeks months,

and the months years, to this good and holy man, before peace smiled kindly over the land. Once again the air was redolent with and treated to several portraits of historic the fragrance of sweet-scented flowers, which passed, that their mission was to add new beauty to the shrines of the Sacred Heart. At last good Perc Jean like the well-beloved disciple whose name he bore, was to rest again upon the breast of His Divine Master. He returns to see his buried Prize. As he turns up the earth his mind wanders back to the dark midnight, when tremblingly he deposited the fragile crystal vase in the spot where he now seeks it. Eagerly he casts the earth about; joy ous tears stream down his face, as adoring angels sing "sweet fragments of songs above." At last he has reached it, and bending over he draws forth the Divine Treasure. Oh! miracle of love! he finds no longer the humble crystal vase, but a ciborium of shining gold, filled with Precious Blood. Ah! well may the bells ring out their joyous notes, the people sing "Alleluia," for Jesus has risen triumphant again. Another Easter is given them, and all nature rejoices together. Ah! how often does the Divine Jesus bury nimself in our hearts—chalices far more wea and fragile than the crystal one of old. May He, then, with the golden rays of His ardent charity, change them entirely, so that one day we may be found worthy to join the an gelic chorus, singing—Holy! Holy! Holy! to the God of love—our Eucharistic King!

AN EXTENSIVELY MARRIED MAN. Louisville, Ky., July 4. - "Doctor" Hirschberg, who was captured by the police immediately after his release from the workhouse, proves, according to reports, to be the most extensively married man who has been seen on Kentucky soil for many days. He was presented to the city court about six weeks ago on a charge of bigamy, and Judge Thomson sent him to the workhouse. On Saturday he was released, but the "Doctor had scarcely replaced his foot in the central part of the city before he was arrested on a warrant sworn to by a woman from Chicago charging him with bigamy, and as a result he is again in jail. The Chicago woman says that she has information that she is his tenth wife. She is a German, Before this at Buffalo he married an Irish girl. The next one was at Cleveland. Still later at Montreal he took unto himself a French girl. At New Orleans a mulatto was added, and since ther he has married six different American women. In fact, she says she is well satisfied that she is his latest victim.

Of the 251 applicants for admission to Harvard, forty-nine are ladies.

RVEIEW OF BOOKS, &c.

The monthly part of the Ale Maria, Rev. D. E. Hudson, C.S.C., editer, contains a great deal of edifying and interesting literature. It is not less pious for being popular. The papers by Henri Lasserre, on some remarkable miracles at Lourdes, have excited much attention. Father Hudson has novelties in preparation for the making of the Ave Maria still more attractive than it is. Notre Dame, Indiana.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD. - The July number of this valuable magazine presents a well filled table of contents, which runs as follows:

1. Mexico of To-day; 2. Is the American an Anomaly in History; 3. A Tragi-Comedy; 4. The Last Night of a Martyr; 5. Phillis Wheatley, the Negro Postess; 6. Agotac of the Pyrenean Provinces; 7. A Lesson of Life; 8. The Irish Words in Shakespere; 9. Katharine; 10. The Religion of Ancient Egypt; 11. New Publications. Price \$4 per annum; single copies 35 cts.; sold by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Notre Dame street, Montreal.

THE MONTH, June number.—Contents Hene and Foreign Freemasonry; English Influence on Christianity in Egypt, by a Resident in Cairo; A Weak Point in Mr. Herbert Spencer's Sociology, by the Rev. W. Hayden; The Purification of Earthly Love, by Robert Steggall; A Modern Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, by the Baroness Elizabeth de Cosson, Part II., from Beyrouth to Jerusalem; Notes of Army Reorganization, by Lieut.-Colonel Chichester; The Catholic Institute and Fre derick Lucas, by H. W. Lucas, M.A.; On Food, by Andrew T. Sibbald; Reminiscences of the Second Empire, by the Rev. William Loughnan; Breakspere: A Tale, by F. R. Moreli, Chapters XV.—XVI.; Reviews; Literary Record. John Murphy & Co., publishers, Baltimore. THE MANHATTAN. -The July number of

Munhattan has for its frontispiece a fine portrait of the Earl of Dufferin, engraved from photograph by Topley, of Ottawa. An account of our ex-Governor General by J. L. Whittle, does justice without exaggeration to his great abilities. 'Fair Verona," the beautiful city of Romeo and Juliet, of Dante and of the the beautiful city of Scaligers is described in a pleasant manner by J. W. Davis, numerous engravings illustrating the letter press. The same is the case with a paper on nearer scenes, those of "Riverside Park" by Martha J. Lambe. In "The Ancient Water Supply of Constantinople," Margaret P. James shows, with the aid of Frank Waller's illustrations, the attention that the Romans paid to this important subject, even to the extent of magnificently ornate architecture. J. Parker Norris makes out a strong case for an answer in the affirmative to his question an answer in the airmative to his question
"Shall we Open Shakespeare's Grave?"
Louise Chandler Moulton gives an appreciative account of the life and works of "Arthur
O'Shaughnessy." Frank Vincent, Jr., discourses learnedly on the timely subject of
"White Elephants." The interesting "Retrospections of the American Stage," by John Bernard are continued. The powerfully written serial tale "Trajah" progresses, and in this number gives an interesting sketch of the American colony in Paris. "Plain Fishing " is an amusing little story by F. R. Stockton. As usual in this magazine the excellent poetry is an important feature. The reviews of "Recent Literature" and "Town Talk "complete an admirable number. The Manhactan Magazine Co. Temple Court, New York.

The July Magazine of American History is remarkable issue from every point of view. Rarely indeed do we encounter a monthly periodical with four articles of such excep tional merit grouped together, as "A Business Firm in the Revolution," by J. Hammond Trumbull, LL.D., President of the Connecticut Historical Society; "French Spoliation Before 1801," by the eminent scholar, Jam's G. Gerard; "Rosseau in Philadelphia" — which is a Lewis Rosenthal; and "Washington in 1861," by Lieut.-General Charles P. Stone, late chief of the general staff of the Khedive of Egypt. These original contributions are given a chair in the drawing-room where Alexander Hamilton was married, introduced into the chamber where Burgoyne dreamed dreams while a prisoner of war, allowed a glimpse of the staircase of tomahawk memory, personages associated with the famous dwellin their favorite month of June appeared on ing in the olden time. The accompanying every hillside, reminding the peasant, as he text is from the agreeable pen of Frederick G. Mather. The frontispiece of the magazine is an admirable portrait of Chief Justice Marshall, whose career is traced in the article by his grand-daughter. Minor Topics contain three contributions of decided value-"Burr, Hamilton and James Monroe," from the distinguished L. J. Cist, of Cincin nati; "Franklin and John Paul Jones," from O. A. B.; and "John Colter," from Mr. James D. Butler, of Madison, Wisconsin, The five standing departments—Notes, Queries, Replies, Society and Book Notices are crowded with varied information and entertainment. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

VEILS.

It is supposed that veils are worn principally for ornament, and not for use, as they are too fragile to afford any material warmth. They may cover some defects, or may improve per sonal appearance, in certain cases. They are of no real advantage in any respect, as it seems to me, and are objectionable in two particulars at least. It is impossible for the wearer to secure pure air, as the veil provents the free supply, while it retains a part of the foul gases thrown off by breathing. This is not natural breathing. Again, they must impair the sight, as the

eye was not made to be thus blinded. Natural sight is secured when perfectly free from all obstructions, even the usual glasses being a disadvantage, taxing the eyes more than natural sight. The principal advantage of glasses—as a necessity—is in modifying the intensity of the light, to be worn only when that light is too glaring, producing pain. In advanced age the eye-lens may become so changed as to demand a magnifying lens to enable the aged to see at all, yet sight is more fatiguing than when no obtacle is placed between the eye and the object seen, if that object can be placed where it may be seen at all. While the magnifiers must be used, in certain cases, there is no positive necessity for the veils, for animals, for men or women beyond the demand of fashion, often exceed ingly tyrannical in its degrees. I will add that the eye sulfers more, far more from the absence of a good light, than from excess, though the extremes in both cases should be avoided. Just to the extent that the veil darkens, rendering the sight labored or imperfect, harm must follow.—Dr. Hanaford in Golden Rule.

Peach trees in the St. Catherines district are said to be showing signs of damage by the heavy frosts of the past season.

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"Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882.

"At the age of two years one of SORES my children was terribly afflicted with ulcerous running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore. ORE EVES erful alterative medicine must be employed. They united in recommending AVER'S SARSAPARILLA. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by an adherence to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has since appeared of the existence of any scrofulous tendencies; and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results.

Yours truly, B. F. JOHNSGN."

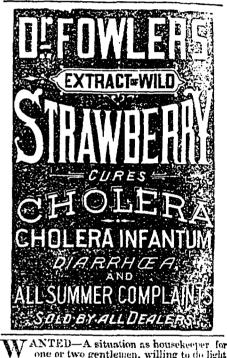
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47-2

A CHICAGO DRUMMER AND HOW HE " SWORE OFF."

"No, I won't drink with you to-day, panions, as they settled down in the smoking cur and passed the bottle. "The fact is, boys, I have quit drinking—I've sworn oft." He was greeted with shouts of laughter by of Egypt. These original contributions are proceeded and followed by two others of marked interest, "The Schuyler House at Albany," and a sketch of "Chief Justice John Marshall," both of which are illustrated. We are taken pictorially through the old historic Albany munsion, with you, old boy?" sang out one. "If you've quit drinking, something's up; tell us what it is." 'Well, boys, I will, though I know you'll laugh at mc. But I'll tell you all the same. I have been a drinking man all my life, ever since I was married, as you all know I love whisky--it's as sweet in my mouth as sugar-and God only knows how I'll quit it. For seven years not a day has passed over my head that I didn't have at least one drink. But I am done. Yesterday I was in Chicago. Down on South Clark street a customer of mine keeps a pawn-shop in connection with his other business. I called on him, and while I was there a young man of not more than twenty-five, wearing threadbare clothes, and looking as hard as if he hadn't seen a sober day for a month, came in with a little package in his hand. Tremblingly he unwrapped it, and handed the article to the pawnbroker, saying, 'Give me ten cents.' And, boys, what do you suppose it was? A pair of baby shoes, little things with the buttons only a triffe soiled, as if they had been worn only once or twice. 'Where did you get these?' asked the pawnbroker. 'Got'em at home,' replied the man, who had an intelligent face and the manner of v gentleman despite his sad condition. 'M—my wife bought them for our baby. Give me ten cents for 'em—I want a drink.' You had better take the shoes back to your wife; the baby will need them," said the pawnbroker. 'No, s—she won't, because because she's dead. She's lying at home now—died last night.' As he said this the poor fellow broke down, bowed his head on the show case and aried like a child Boye." show-case and cried like a child. Boys," said the drummer, "you can laugh if you please, but I—I have a baby at home, and I swear I'll never drink another drop." Then he got up and went into another car. His companions glanced at each other in silence no one laughed; the bottle disappeared and soon each was sitting in a seat by himself reading a newspaper. —Chicago Herald.

BEAUTY ON TRICYCLES.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Tricycling is beginning to be the fashion among Washington women. For a long time Mrs. Lockwood, who has a lawyer's I cense to practise, has bowled over the smooth asphalt streets on & tricycle; but latterly two or three ladies have appeared, one riding a tricycle while her husband accompanied her on a bicycle. Two young women recently appeared on Pennsylvania avenue mounted on a double tricycle, and the wife of an admiral is trying to form a club of well-known society women to bring the machine in fashion. She will, in all probability, succeed.

Colonel Cash last week had the remains of his deceased wife removed from old St. David's Cemetery to Cheraw, S.C., to his home, six miles distant, to be reinterred near his house beside the remains of his son, the late Boggan Cash.

B. B. B. B.

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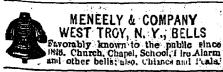
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1	Peruvian3,400 Capt J Ritchie.
İ	Nova Scotian 3,300 Capt W Richardson.
١	Caspian3,200 Capt Hugh Wylie.
	Hauoverian 4,000 Lt B Thompson, R N R
	Hibernian 3,434 Capt A Macmeol.
ı	Norwegian 3,531 Capt J G Stephen.
I	Austrian 2,700 Lt R Barrett, R N R
Į	Nestorian2,700 Capt D J James.
I	Prussian 3,000 Capt Alex McDougall.
l	Scandinavian . 3,000 Capt John Parks.
1	Buenos Ayrean 3,800 Capt James Scott.
	Corean4,000 Capt R P Moore.
į	Grecian3,600 Capit C E LeGallais.
İ	Manitoban 3,150 Capt R Carrothers.
	Canadian 2,609 Capt C J Menzies.
I	Pheenician 2,800 Capt John Brown.
	Waldensian 2,600 Capt W Dalziell.
	Lucerne 2,200 Capt Kerr.
	Newfoundland 1,500 Capt John Mylins.

Acadian 1,350 Capt F McGrath. The Shortest Sea Route between America and Europe, being only five days between land to

land.
The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Quebec Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be dispatched

i	FROM	QUEBEC:
		. Vatur

Sardinian	Saturday, May 31
Circassian	Saturday, June 7
Polynesian	Saturday. " 14
Pernyian	
Parisian	Saturday, " 28
Sarmatian	Saturday, July 5
Sardinian	Saturday, " 12
Rates of Pass	age from Quebec:
Cabin	
(According to	accommodation.)
Intumpodiato	′s30.75 l

Steerage......At lowest rates. The Stromars of the Harrow and Oucher Se

	The mentioners of mevitasion an	u Que	DEC 130	- 1
s	vice are intended to sail from Quebe	ee fort	ilasge	w
7	as follows:			
-	Corean	About	May	28
	Waldensian		***	31
- 1	Greeian.	44	June	11
E.	Nestorian	"		1.1
-	Norwegian		46	21
	Buenes Ayreaa	4.6	4.6	28
	Manitokan	4.6	July	
	Corean		44	12
	l — , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Onconstown, St. John's, Halifax and Editimore Mail Service are intended to be despatched as follows:-

FROM H.	
Caspian	Monday, June 2
Caspian Nova Scotian	Monday, " 16
Hanoverian,	Monday, '' 30
Rates of Passage between .	
Cabin 820 00 [1	
Steerage	

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

FROM BOSTON.			
Canadiai		Jane	
Prussian		**	1
Austrian		11	•
Scandinavian	46		9
Waldensian		July	
Hibernian			1

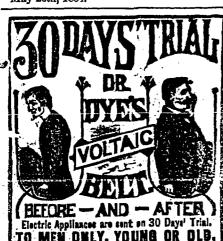
Pessons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificites at Lowe An experienced Surgeon carried on each Berths not secured until paid for. Rates. Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports to all points in Canada and the Western States, via Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Mon-treal, and from all Railway Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow,

and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal.

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; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Gracechurch street, London; James & Alex, Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds
Sores and Ulcers!

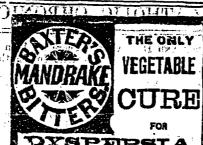
It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to fail.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Profest Holloway's Establishment for the second of t



TO MEN CHLY, YOUNG OR OLD WHEN CHAIRS IN COURSE OF STREET, AND ASSESSED OF STREE





DYSPUPSIA, Loss of impretite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness,

Sick Headache and Biliousness. Price, 28. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

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



Has stood the test for FIFTY-THRRE YEARS, and has proved itself the best remarks known for the cure of remedy known for the cure or c Consumption, Coughs, Exclude, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases in young or old. SOLD EVERYWHERE. Price 2ca and \$1.00 per Bottle. DOWNS' ELIXIR MANAGE

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It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and

Cheapest Color Made, Estand, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

EFEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.

EFI you cannot got the "improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra expense.

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Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free. CLINTON H. MENERLY SELL COMPANY TEGY N. Y

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Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c., 219 St. Joseph street, opposite Colborne street. 13 G

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Apply to C. J. RIMER, Sec.-Treas.

Portage du Fort, 10th June, 1884. 45-3.

rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNES GINTMENT" is may follow. "SWAYNE'S OLNUMENT is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases, Box by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. 27 G. Sold by Danggists.



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* * * * * IS A POSITIVE CURE * * * * For all of those Painful Complaints and * * Wealtresses so common to our best * * * _ * _ * FEMALE POPULATION. * _ * _ *

IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FOMALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, INFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION. FALLING AND INSPLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SCINAL WEAKNESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE
CHANGE OF LIPE. * * * * * *

* IT WILL DISSOLVE AND EXPEL TUMORS FROM THE
UTERUS IN AN EARLY STACK OF DEVYLOPMENT. THE
TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS HUMORS THEREIS CHECKED
VERY SPEEDILLY BY ITS USE. * * * *

* IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTROYS
ALLCHAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEADACHS, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY,
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* THE TENTING OF THE PROSTRATION, CAUSING PARK It will cure entirely the worst form of Fig. DEFRESSION AND INDIGESTION. * * * * * * *
* THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, Weight and Backache, is always permanently cured by its use. * 1T WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES ACT IN HAMMONY WITH THE LAWS TILLY GOVERN THE PENALE STATES. BEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND

THAT IT BOES ALL, IT CLAIMS TO DO, TROUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADAY TESTIFY: "68 * * * FOR THE CURZ OF KIDNEY COUPLAINTS IN EXTREM SEX YORS REPORT IS UNSURPASSED. * * ETTERS SEX THIS IEMPEDT IS ENGLINASSED. **
**LYDIA E. PINKIN LWS VEGETABLE COMPOUND IS
propared at Lyon, En as. Price 91. Sex bottles for \$3,
does be allowed blocks of by mail, pastage paid, in form
of File of Company of the characteristic base being be as a location will be mailed free to any
lacky totals of the section of the wildows LYDIA E. FINKINAMS

No face! The wildows LYDIA E. FINKINAMS

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, Infallible SARCAPARILLE



iells of Pura Copper at Timfor Churchos, chools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY VARRANTED. Gatalogue sent Free.

VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinneti, II WITH FIVE DOLLARS

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5% Imp. Austrian 100 fl. Government Bond. Issue of 1860.

These bonds are guaranteed by the Imperial Government of Austria, and lear interest at the rate of 5% per annum, payable semi-annually, They are redeemed in two drawings annually, in which 100 large premiums of

60,000, 10,000, 5,000,

etc., florins are drawn.

Every Austrian 5% 100 fl. bond, which does not draw one of the large premiums, must be redeemed with at least

120 FLORINS,

as there are NO BLANKS, and every bond

The next drawing takes place on the 1st of AUGUST, 1884, and every Bond bought of us on or before the 1st of August is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Country orders sent in Registered Letters, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing. For orders, circulars, or any other information address

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ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—Superior Court. No. 2307.
Dame Mary Ross, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Ross, of the same place, merchant, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said James Ross, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been instituted by the Plaintiff against Defendant.

Montreal, 26th May, 1884.

COCKE & BROOKE,

42.5

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

228 and 230 St. James Street, Montreal,

Invite dealers and private parties requiring Pianos or Organs to examine the splendid stock of

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CHOLERA IN MONTREAL.

ITS RAVAGES IN THE PAST-TERRIBLE EFFECTS IN 1832.

The cholera plague has now reached Lyons 1 char g Piles-Sympic mes and ture and by latest advices we learn that there are 116 cases in the Toulon hospital, and we The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results and the city of Montreal? The Post a few days ago pointed out that in the region of the St. Lawrence Main street and St. Mary's Ward that instead of water closets connecting with drains they were mere cesspools and apt to breed pestilence. It is very evident that this dread disease is on the march, and our quarantine authorities cannot exercise too much vigilance. It was introluced four times into Canada, four times through the shipping in the port. For instance, on the 8th of June, 1832, a vessel named 'Carricks" from Dublin arrived at Grosse Isle, with 133 passenger on board, 59 having died during the passage. On the following day the pestilence appeared in Quebec, and on the 10th it broke out with great violence in Montreal. On the 20th June of 165 cases reported during the preceding 24 hours 88 deaths had occurred, and of 137 cases during the following 24 hours there were 77 deaths. The whole number of deaths amounted to 1,885 and the whole number of cases reported to 4,420, showing that 3 out of 7 of the cases proved fatal. The population of the city at that period was not over 25,000 souls, so that nearly every fifth person was stricken down. In 1834 Montreal was again visited with this terrible scourge, and during its continu-ance 913 persons perished.

During the summer of 1849 cholera made its appearance and a large number died, 180 interments being made in the month of July. As in 1848 the disease was introduced into the country on board vessels conveying emigrants from Britain. During that summer 32,628 emigrants arrived at the port of Mont-

In 1854 many of the citizens were called to mourn the loss of loved ones who were cut down by this fearful disease, which broke out June 24th and raged for about two months. The total number of deaths was 1.186. The following table compiled from the weekly returns made in the different years shows the percentage result. It will thus be seen that the first visitation was by far the most fatal

of all.	•	
		Per cent.
1832	1,885	6.5
1834	913	2₹
1849	496	1~
1854	1.186	2

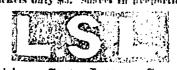
The dates of the common carent and end of the disease, as nearly as can be ascertained

from the report	s, were :	
	Commenced.	Ende
1832	June 18	Sept. 1
1834		Aug. 3
1849		Aug. 1
1854		Aug. 1
In the enid	onie af 1851 At.	ant Par

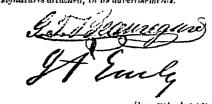
demic of 1874, Mount Royal Cemetery (Protestant), which was commecrated June 16th, received as its first occupant Rev. Wm. Squires, minister of Griffiniown Wesleyan church, who died of the prevailing

TRUTH " AND THE MIND READER. LONDON, July 1.--Truth's savage emisade against frying Bishop, the American thought-reader, has resulted in a likel sait which that young gentleman has brought against Mr. Labouchere, and which threatens to become quite as aclebrated a case as, the Poly-Lawes hitigation. The principal character which Mr. Bishop bases his case is that Froth powerful that he was a common swindle, and had robbed the Victoria Hospital of \$300, the proceeds of one of the entertainments which was estensibly given for the benefit of that institution. Mr. Charles Bussel, Queen counsel, member of parliament for Dundalk, has received a Trief from Mr. History's soliciors, and nearly all the leading counsel of London have been engaged on our side or the other. Many members of the eristocracy, who have a thorough hatred of Labouchere. his radicalism and iconvoluent, eve as isting Mr. Bishop with money and advice.

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



Louisiana State Lottery Company. "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange-ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Acount Denwings of the Iraisiana State Lattery 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 ou-signatures attached, in its advertisements."



Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added. SERG,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A. D. 1879.

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A SPLENDID OPPORTENTY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS G, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, July 15, 1884—1761n Monthly Drawing.

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

		LIST	OF	PR	1ZKS					
1	CAPITA	L PRIZE					-			\$75,000
1	do	do	٠.		-					25,000
1	do	do								10,000
2	PRIZES	OF \$6,00	ю-		•			-		12,000
5	do	2.00	10	•			•			10,000
10		1,00	ю.		-	-		-		10,000
20				•	•		•			10,000
100					٠	-		•		20,000
800				٠			-	-		30,000
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1,967 Prizes, amounting to . - 8265,500 Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

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

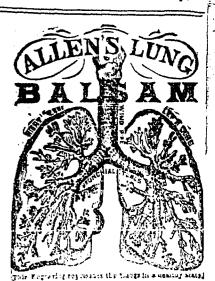
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It approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent are permanently cured where the directions are strictly complied with.

There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

As an EXPECTORANT it has no Equal. It contains no OPIUM in any form.

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CURE

SICK Readache, yet Carter') I dittle Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constigntion, caring and preventing this annoying complaint, white they also correct all disorders of the stometh, attundate the liver

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

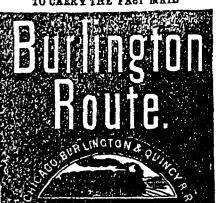
Is the hanc of so many lives that here is where we make our great bosst. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and Carter 8 Lattle Liver Phils are very small and very early to take. One or two pills maken dose. They are strictly vegetable and do \$10.5 \(\tilde{\phi} \) or or purge, but by their gentle action please all who inserthem. In visit so at 5 cents: five for \$1 fold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

ANTI D-Ladies and Conflemen in town have tendy work at their homes all the year round, and can make from \$10 to \$15 per week; no canvassing; work sent by mail, Address OAKLAND MFG CO., Box 5222, Boston,

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



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

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

and all points in the Far West. Shortest Line to KANSAS CITY. TOURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS should not forget the fact that Round Trip tickets at reduced rates can be purchased via this Grent Through Line, to all the Health and Pleasure Resource of the West and South-West, including the Mountains of COLORADO, the Valley of the Yosamite, the

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

Should also remember that this line leads direct to the heart of the Government and Railroad Lands in Nebraska, Kanssa, Touas, Colorado and Washington Territory.

It is known as the great THROUGH CAR LINE of America, and is universally admitted to be the Finest Equipped Railroad in the World for all clauses of Travel. Through Tickets via this line for sale at all Rail-road Coupon Ticket Offices in the United States and

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St. Marys Carriage Man'f'g Co'y, Capital. (INCORPORATED.)

A. Division of Surplus Stock will take place on OCTOBER 22nd, 1884. SUBSCRIBE NOW SHARES FOR SALE \$2 EACH.

This is the best investment in the Country. Send for prospectus and full particulars to JAS. THOMPSON, H. A. L. WHITE,
President. Sec.-Tress.

ACENTS WANTED, BIG COMMISSION.

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TORONTO'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

AN IMMENSE CROWD OF SIGHTSEERS-GLORIOUS WEATHER THE CITY IN HOLIDAY ATTIRE - THE OPENING PARADE - SMALL IN NUMBERS AND BADLY ORGANIZED.

TORONTO, June 30.—The opening day of the celebration of the Semi-Centennial of the "Queen City" was favored with glorious "Queen City" was favored with glorious wenther, and at an early hour the city was astir. Flags and bunting floated everywhere in endless profusion, the two principal streets, King and Yonge, presenting a most brilliant appearance. Every train and stramboat arriving was erowded with visitors, and by the time amounced for the opening event on the programme, the streets were so crowded as to render it a very difficult matter to pass from one point to another. The various divisions of the municipal body organized for the parale on Yonge, Wellesley, and adjacent

At fifteen minutes after two the head of the procession, led by the Chief Marshal of the day, Ald. Harry Piper, gaily decorated with light green regulia and splendidly mount ed, swung out on Yonge street.

Following him come the full band of the Queen's Own under Pandmaster Bailey, numbering thirty-live pieces. Then Chief of Police Draper, also well mounted on a prancing steed that he sat on with grace and case. Then came Deputy Chief Stuart, Inspector Seymour, and P. C.'s Whitesides, Golding, Walson, Bloodworth, and Ross (99), also well

mounted. Deputy Chief Macpherson and Inspector Ward led a body of 100 policemen that for soldierly bearing and the precision with which they marched cannot be excelled by any equal number, military or civilian, in the country, even if we do say it, as shouldn't. They were a gallant body, and the people showed that they were proud of them in no unmistakable manner.

The Royal Grenadiers' band, under Bandmaster Toulmin, forty-five strong, headed the civic representatives that came next in car-

ringes.

These were followed by the members of the public and separate school boards. Next followed the 2nd, 3rd and 4th divisions, as given in the programme already published in The Post. After the fourth division, and drawn by three pairs of oxen, came a heavy lumbering lorry on which was a large painting representing early life in the backwoods. Next came the first log cabin, rude, snug and old-fashioned. On the wall was nailed a coon skin, and in the shade sat the settler's wife resting beside her spinning wheel, and watching the poultry which fed before her. In the foreground was a stump on which sat the settler in buckskin shirt and with his oldfashioned and trusty rifle resting in the hollow of his arm, while his bright eye was fixed on the neighboring forest as if in expectation of

Then came the tableau representing the landing of Governor Simcoe at Toronto. The governor and his aides sat in the stern, while four stalwart British tars held the

"The naming of York harbor" followed. This was represented by a boat-load of marines carrying the Union Jack, while in the background was a stockade fort with two cannon in front.

"York" was the next and most impressive tableau. Before a representation of Britan-nia was a tiny cradle with "Toronto" printed on its sides. Behind Britannia sat a York pioneer, and around them stood settlers, soldiers and Indians, armed with rifles, axes,

hatches, scythes, etc.

Next followed the tableau representing the first meeting of Parliament. There was the speaker in his his chair, and around the table

To-Day. before him were gathered worthy represent:

tives of the people. "The Incorporation of Toronto" was the tableau which followed. An officer of the Royal army held the proclamation of His Majesty before a beautiful girl, representing Toronto, who graciously received it seated in her chair. Benind them sat Britannia beside a full-blooded Indian.

A wagon loaded with bags of grain, sheaves of wheat, plows, etc., represented Toronto as the center of agriculture.

"Education" followed. It represented the public library, and was covered with college students in breeches and gowns, school children, teachers, etc. The bust of Ryerson was elevated in front of the tableau. "The Queen City" was represented by

paintings of the city, and representations of telegraphy, steamboats, agriculture, manufactures and roadways.

The last tableau represented "Toronto Welcomes All." All nationalities were represented in this tableau, and they presented a very picturesque appearance.

The various tableaux and representations were coarsely executed, lacking taste in design and execution. The one labelled "Toronto Welcomes All" contained a most offensive representation of the stage Irishman. Such a miserable caricature would not have passed in safety for any distance in the streets

of Montreal. The numbers taking part in the parade were comparatively small, and it only occupied thirty minutes in passing the Rossin House. The day was extremely hot, and told severely on the endurance of those principally in the parade. Lieutenant-Governor Robinson and Mayor Boswell were apparently overcome by the heat, and left the procession at

the corner of King and York streets. "The police force presented a most creditable appearance, as did also the fire brigade. In the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated and the streets were crowded.

The ball in the pavillion in the evening was largely attended and was a great success.

TUESDAY'S EVENTS.

This is the great military day, and one of the most important of the celebration. At 9.30 a.m. the corps mustered in the following order:-The cavalry, under command of Lt. Col. G. T. Denison, in column of troops, on King street immediately west of Simcoe street, facing east. The Hamilton, Toronto and Wellington field batteries in column of half batteries under command of Major Gray. Fusilier brigade, Lieut. Colonel Ross commanding; " company Infantry school; Governor General's Foot Guards; the 6th and 7th Fusiliers; and Tenth Royal Grenadiers in column in rear of battery. Wellington street, west of Simcoe, under command of Lieut. Col. Skinner, the 12th, 13th, 34th, 77th and

any other infantry battalion which may be on parade in column facing east. Rifle Brigade, under command of Lieut. Col. Kerr, in column facing north on Simcos, south of Wellington street, the Queen's Own Rifles and the Prince of Wales, Own Rifles. At 10.15 the whole brigade marched down King street east, and presented a vory soldierly appearance. The 6th Fusiliers, of Montreal looked well and received consider-

able applause along the line of route. The Wheelmen's parade in the afternoon

aTonorro; July 2.—The third day of the semi-centennial celebration has been favored Bolt Works' Band. Separate School Board. Maple Leaf Band. with the same lovely weather that has pre-vailed for the past week. Last night and the 16 Boys Separate School Pupils.
400 Girls. vailed for the past week. Last night and the early morning witnessed the departure of the military, amid the cheers and plaudits of the multitude. Yesterday all was military glory; there were gaudy uniforms, the tramp of armed men and the booming of cannon everywhere. To day all is indicative of peace, harmony, good will and industry. The trades and labor parade was pronounced the largest and most creditable that has ever been witnessed on Toronto's streets. There Down the Queen street avenue the sidewalk on which the children marched was fringed with spectators, who heartily applauded the

was fully three miles of it, and the time oc-

The second division was composed of a

number of machines, the manufacture of the

Massey Company, also the wagons of the Rubber Co. and Inglis and Hunter's wagons.

The third division was made up of a long

line of wagons and carriages displaying the

The fourth division was composed of the piano manufactures, the wagons of the

The lifth division was an immense line of coal carts, of which 600 were from the yard

of Mr. Patrick Burns, Toronto's coal king. The day's parade was in every way a credit-

able one and worthy of the Queen City. This

evening there is a grand illumination of the

city, and the streets are densely crowded,

notwithstanding that monsands have left this

This is the fourth and quietest day of the celebration. The U. E. Loyalists held their meeting in the Pavilion of the Horticultural

Gardens this morning, and the from this morning, and the time was eccupied in speech-making, relieved by a few songs. Col. Denison was the chief speaker, and the theme the glory of the British Empire. The streets have been remarkably

quiet during the day, owing to the absence of

The lacrosse match between eleven of the

Torontos and twelve of the Royal Caughna-waga Indians this afternoon was drawn. The

Indians won the first game in about an hour,

and the Torontos the second game. Play

throughout was of a loose character. Ross Mackenzie did not take part, The one-mile bicycle race was won by C. F. Lavender,

Toronto, in 3m. 6s., by six inches. The other starters were 1.0ss, of Montreal, Davis

and Campbell, of Toronto, and Smith, of Rochester. Ross came in second. The three-mile bicycle race was won by F. J. Campbell,

of Toronto, in 10m. 9s., Low, of Montreal,

second. Johnston, of Toronto, and Smith, of

Rochester, also startel. There were about

Acchester, also started. There were about 4,000 people on the grounds.

This evening one of the grandest events of the celebration took place, viz., the boat parade and fireworks display on the Bay. All the steamers were crowded and every row and sail-boat was in use. The wharves were filled with people, and the roofs of the warehouses in the right of the Bay ware probab.

in the vicinity of the Bay were packed. The boats were illuminated with Chinese lanterns,

and as they moved in line around the harbor

mimic naval combat with rockets and Roman

candles was waged, closing with a brilliant

without any serious accident.

Another interesting feature of to-day's pro-

ceedings was the production of the Oratorio

To-morrow will be the Benevolent Societies'

Toronto, July 5.—The great semi-centennial celebration is at an end, and the city is

again assuming its normal appearance. The

demonstrations for the cereal days were

fairly successful, with the exception of Fri-

day, the societies' day, which was rendered

almost a blank owing to the very unfavorable

weather. The societies mustered for parade in the morning, but before a start

could be made the downpour of rain was so heavy as to cause the assembled members of

the societies to seek shelter, and finally to

disperse. It was decided to have the parade

this morning, but notwithstanding the exer-

tions of the committee only a few of the socie-

ties could be induced to assemble, and the

parade at noon to-day consisted of three divi-

of the Young Men's Protestant Association.

100 Foresters and about 80 Sons of England.

The display, therefore, was a failure, and very

little interest was taken in viewing these few

men and boys trudging through the mad and drenched with rain, which fell at intervals

during the day. None of the Catholic societies took part in the parade, although they

had made extensive preparations, and the two principal ones, the Irish Catholic Bene-volent Union and the Emerald Beneficial As-

sociation, assembled on Friday morning, but

afterwards decided to return to their halls

The closing teature of the celebration, viz.,

the parade of the school children, took place

this afternoon and they made a respectable

show, although the numbers were small. The

children assembled in the Queen's Park short-

ly after noon and were accompanied by a few

of the trustees and teachers. Although the

rain continued to full at intervals it was do-

cided to parade, and the line of march was

IST DIVISION.

Chief of Division—E. P. Roden.

Dufferin School, 300;

Hope Street School, 300;

Bolton Street School, 73;

Bathurst Street School, 200;

Boys' Home, 50; Brant Street School, 300;

Church Street School, 300;

Cottingham Street School, 100;

Band—" Andersou's Band.'
John Street School, 224;

Borden Street School, 120;

Givens Street School, 168;

Elizabeth Street School, 180;

Louisa Street School, 176;

2ND DIVISION.

Ryerson School, 290;

Ketchum School, 240;

Palace School, 126;

Howard Street School, 30

Niagara Street School, 154:

George Street School, 164;

Park Street School, 192;

Eastern Avenue School, 120;

Phobe Street School, 400; York Street School, 240;

Victoria Street School, 224;

Orphans' Home, 60; Parliament Street School, 130;

Winchester Street School, 294;

Wellesley Street School, 300.

3RD DIVISION.

Chie of Division—T. Hebert,

Riverside Juvenile Band.

Chief of Division—Capt. J. T. Thompson Pioneer Fife and Drum Band.

taken up in the following order:-

and disperse.

pieces in the orchestra.

Toronto, July 3.

Dominion and American express companies.

several trade unions of the city.

wares of various city firms.

evening by out-going trains.

parade.

the day been fine, the children's parade would have been a most imposing sight.

To-night all visitors from a distance have departed and the crowds on Yonge and King been witnessed on Toronto's streets. There streets are only the usual Saturday night promenaders, who are to be met on these thoroughfares. The flags and bunting are yet fluttering in the breeze to remind one of cupied in passing a given point was an hour and fifteen minutes. The parade was led by the Mounted Police, following which came the semi-centennial, but on Monday these will disappear and then the citizens will

the Fire Drigade, with a long line of reels and hook and indier waggons, then came the main body of the first division led by the band of the Bolt and Iron Company. The balance of this division was made up of the case which, they assert, has been most discovered the state of the citizens will count their gains.

Merchants, tradesmen and general dealers are sorely disappointed over the week's business which, they assert, has been most discovered to the citizens with the citizens with the citizens with the citizens will count their gains. conraging, in fact, less than an ordinary week. Even the hotel keepers say that they are disappointed in the result and that their receipts do not at all approach their anticipations. However, taking it all in all, the celebration has been a success and worthy of the Queen City.

THE GRAND RIVER BRIDGE CATAS-

TROPHE.

Monerary, Mo., July 4.—The list of the drowned and seriously wounded in the Grand River bridge catastrophe is increasing as the work or clearing the wreck progresses. It is now estimated that twelve men were drowned and as many more fatally injured. The names received this morning are:-John Long, drowned; Robers Barker, wounded mortally; James Young, shoulder crushed; Platt Young, leg broken; Fred. Young, drowned; A. Fisner, drowned; D. Haywood, internal injuries, cannot live; Ward West, badly cut; James Bruce, temple crushed; J. B. Bromou, leg broken, internal injuries; John B. Dillon, drowned; George Brown, thigh broken; Phil. Beck, engineer of train, badly crushed; James Dick, fireman, hips crushed, both arms broken, cannot live; James McCord, hips crushed, died since; James Hogan, back and hips hurt; Arch. Hill, badly crushed; Abraham Webb, of Cunningham, and John Long, of Sumner, are still in the vortex; J. P. Mapewell, of Sumner, badly bruised on hip and back; Al. Short, of Sumner, rib broken and internal injuries. Three more identified bodies have been recovered by divers, The portion of the bridge down represents the centre span of about 150 feet long. The structure is what is called the false-work. It was forty feet from the water to the track. The cause of the accident is not fully established. The engineer was backing the train in on the bridge, checking speed to cross safely. The whole of the train was brought almost to a stop in the centre of the bridge, and when extra steam was put on the frail bridge began to totter and soon sank beneath the ponderous weight. The engineer saw that nothing could be done to prevent the disaster and began sounding the whistle, which was continued until his engine struck the water. But for the alarm not a single occupant of the eight cars could

A DUDE'S TROUBLE

have been saved.

LONDON, July 4 .- A local dude, employed the sight was most interesting. Forts were erected on the Bay, and for over an hour a in a prominent monetary institution, has just got himself into trouble. It seems that money had been missed from the till of the establishment in which the fellow was a clerk; the various sums amounting to \$156. Enquiries at a livery stable, where the clerk had stated display. Fortunately everything passed off that his salary was \$28 a month, showed that he had been in the habit of spending more than his actual monthly wages [\$10] in horse hire. A trap was laid which proved successful, and on being confronted with a police of the "Redemption," by the Phillarmonic Society, in the pavilion of the Horticultural Gardens. There were 500 voices and 87 officer he confessed everything, and the manager gave him lifteen minutes to leave the city. In his drawer were found a bundle of love-letters, showing that he was engaged to marry seven girls -two in Victoria, Ont., three in Pontiac, Mich., and two in London South. The letters showed that he had given jewellery to the girls, and to one he had promised money with which she was to come and meet him. The manager has corresponded with the girls, offering to return their letters if they return him the jewellery.

The failures in the United States for the six months ending June were 5,510, against 4,637 in the same period last year. The liabilities were \$124,600,000, against \$66,000, parade at noon to day consisted of three divisions of Uniformed Patriarchs, 125 members crease of liabilities is due to the recent panic.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

The local market was fairly steady at yesterday's prices. New York was weak, the principle break being Jersey Central, which fell to 551, a drop of 51 per cent. from last night's closing.
In London consols were the same at

10 15-16, money 100 1-16; Eric 12g: Illinois Central 120g; Canada Pacific 44; New York Central 102g.

Morning Sules—115 Bank of Montreal 183:

Morning Sules—125 Toronto 165: 14 Mar.

5 Molsons 106½; 25 Toronto 165; 14 Merchants 107¾; 47 do 107½; 10 Commerce 114½; 112 do 114; 85 do 113½; 55 Montreal Telegraph 110½; 25 Richelieu & Ontario Navigruph 1104; 25 Richelieu & Ontario Navigatiou Co., 544; 300 Montreal Gas Co., 1774.

New York, 1 p.m., July S.—Stocks weak.

Am Ex, 85; C. S, 284; D. & H, 94; D. &

L, 109; Eric, 123; pfd, 25; Ill C, 116; LS,

734; M C, 55; Mo Pac, 96; N J C 554; N P,

178; pfd, 434; NW, 894; pfd, 1224; N Y C,

1004; P M, 404; Reading, 234; R. J, 107;

St P, 664; pfd, 105; St P M & M, 854;

Tex Pac, 84; U. P, 314; Wab, 6; pfd,

13; W U, 554.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW-WHOLESALE MARKETS. The financial world appears to be steadily regaining confidence after the recent threatening events in this city and Toronto. Trade as a general thing is exceptionally quiet; the usual condition at this season of the year. This inactivity, it is expected, will have a lengthy continuation, and for the next two months at least, things may be expected to remain in statu quo. In the meantime business men are calculating on the prospects of the winter trade, and the outlook, while generally acknowledged to be by no means alarming, is, on the other hand, not promising. Everything appears to depend upon the crops, and with a botter grain crop than has been predicted, the winter's operations would in all probability be eminently successful. There is very little doing at the present in the dry goods trade, operations being confined principally to filling the orders of a few odd travellers who have just returned. travellers who have just returned. Fall samples are either out or on the point of being, and a stir will soon follow. An im-

IRON AND HARDWARD. There has been a slight improvement in this trade during the week an unexpected demand springing up. The principal business has been in pig iron, of which prices are a shade firmer. Remittances in the general hardware trade are good. We quote: We quote: Coltness, \$19.50; Langloan, \$19.50. Calder, \$18.25; Gartaherrie and Summerlee, \$17.75; Dalmellington \$17.25; and Eglinton, \$16.75. Bars \$1.75, sheets \$2.50, plates \$2.50 splendid marching of the senior boys. Had to 2.75. Tin plates \$4.60 to \$4.75 for I. C. churcoals, and \$4.20 to \$4.40 for cokes. Canada plates, Penn and equal, \$2.90. Ingot tin, Straits, 213c, and Lamb & Flag, 223c, London, £83 2s 6d. Ingot copper 164c; best selected in London £60 10s. Lead, \$3.25,

soft Spanish in London £10 10s. GROCERIES-This market is quiet and weak, and the only feature was a further decline in sagar, in which a slight business has sprung up latterly. We quote:—Sugar—Yellows, 5le to 6c; syrup, 25c to 50c per gallon; new crop Barbadoes, 32le to 34c, and old 2c less; English Islandsandsugar kousenominal at 25c Valincia raisins 5c, choice brands 5½c to 5¾c as to size of lot, old fruit 3½c to 4c; currants at 4½c to 5½c; Grenoble walnuts 11½c; almonds 11½c to 13c; filberts 9c; figs 10c to 12c; lemons \$5 to \$6 per box. The tea market is quiet and unchanged, but steady. Coffee is very quiet, with only a light jobbing business. Jamaicas range from 11½c to 16c; Lavy has sold at 201c and Months at 261c. Java has sold at 201c, and Mocha at 261c; the English market is stronger. Rice is firm and unchanged at \$3.50 to \$3.60. Spices remain quiet and generally firm. Black pepper 17c; white 26c to 27c; ginger 15c to 18c

nutmegs 50c to 70c; cloves 15c to 18c; cassia 10c to 11c. LUMBER.—This trade is fairly active and several purchases for export are reported. The several purchases for export are reported. The prices current are:—Pine, 1st quality, per M, \$35 to \$40; 2nd quality, per M, \$22 to \$24; do., shipping culls, per M, \$12; do., mill culls, per M, \$8 to \$10; spruce, per M, \$10 to \$13; hemlock, per M, \$10; ash, run of log, culls out, per M, \$18 to \$20; bass, run of log, culls out, per M, \$17 to \$25; oak, per M, \$40 to \$50; walnut, \$60 to \$100; cherry per M, \$60 to \$50; butterput, \$25 to cherry, per M, \$30 to \$30; butternut, \$25 to \$35; birch, per M, \$20 to \$25; hard maple, per M, \$20 to \$25; hard salles, \$2 to \$3 25; do cedar, \$1 60 to \$3.

LEATHEH.—There has been a better demand for this staple and the trade has assumed a hopeful tone. Prices are unchanged at Spanish sole, No 1, BA, 26c to 27c; do No 2, BA, 23c to 24c; do Na 2, 21c to 22c; Buffalo, No 1, 21c to 22c; do No 2, 19c to 20c; slaughter, No 1, 25c to 28c; rough light), 24c to 25c; harness, 25c to 32c; waxed upper, light, 36c to 38c; do do, medium and heavy, 33c to 36c; grained upper, long, 35c to 40c; Scotch crained upper, long, 35c to 40c; Scotch crained upper, long, 35c to 40c; Scotch light and light grained upper, long, see to 40c; Scotten grained upper, 38c to 42c; buff, 14c to 16½c; pebbled cow, 12c to 15c; splits, medium, 22c to 28c; do, junior, 18c to 22c; calfskins, light, 60c to 75c; do, heavy, 75c to 85c; French calfskin, \$1 05 to \$1 35; English kidskin, \$6c to 70c; patent cow, 15c to 18c.

skin, 60c to 70c; patent cow, 15c to 16c.

Hides and Skins.—There is but a very slight business doing, but the demand is ample to absorb the supply, and consequently no strain is felt anywhere. Prices are steady. Western buff hides are quoted at 94c to 95c for No. 1, and 8c to 85c for 2. Toronto inspected are at 94c for No. 1, and 82c for No. 2, and Hamilton at 9c for No. 1, and 8c for No. 2.
Dry hides are quietat 16c for No. 1 and 14c for No. 2, and dry flints at 20c for No. 1, and 17c for No. 2. There is some disposition to quote green butchers' hides higher, but the advance is not generally admitted. Receipts have have been moderate. We quote 8c to 81c, 7c, and 71c and 6c to 71c for Nos. 1, 2, and 3 respectively. Calfskins are un-changed at 12c, and sheepskins at \$1.00. Lambskins are higher, a lot changing hands at 35c.

BOOTS AND SHOES. - A change in a much needed direction, that of improvement, is noted, and things are beginning to look promising. Prices are steady and nominally unchanged as follows:--Men's thick boots, waxed, \$2.50 to \$3.00; do split boots, \$1.50 to \$2.25; do kip boots, \$2.50 to \$3.25; do calf boots, pegged. \$3 to \$4; do buff and publied Balmorals,\$1.75 to \$3.00; do split do \$1.25 to \$1.55; do calf to \$3.00; do split do, \$1.25 to \$1.65; short shoe packs, \$1.00 to \$1.25; long do, \$1.25 to \$2.25; women's buff Balmorals, \$1.00 to So far he has received in response three rings, a watch, and the premise of more to follow.

\$\frac{52.25}{25}\$; do split do, \$5e to \$1.10\$; do prunella do 50e to \$1.50\$; do congress do, 50e to \$1.25\$; follow. Balmorals, 85c to \$1.20; do split do, 75c to 90c; do prunella do, 60cto \$1.00; do congress do, 60c to 70c; children's pebbled and buff Bulmorals, 60c to 90c; do split do, 55c to 65c; prunella do, 50c to 75c; infants' cacks, per lozen, \$3.75 to \$6.50; women's summer button and tie shoes, 80c to \$1.25; misses' do, 60c to 90c; children's do, 60c to 80c.

Ons. -- This business is quiet, about the only change being an advance in linseed oil. Steam refined is held at 62½c to 65c, but buvers' are considerably lower. Pale scal is dull and lower at 52 je to 55c. Cod oil is easy at 60c to 624c, with a moderate amount of business, sales heard of being 150 barrels. Linseed oil is quiet but strong, and quoted higher at 521c to 55c for raw, and 56c to 574c for boiled. Cod liver is easy and a shade lower at \$1 10 to \$1 20. Olive oil remains at \$1 to

PETROLEUM.—There has been a moderate business in this product, and on the strength of a similar movement in the West prices have been raised a cent. We quote car lots, 147c; broken lots, 15c to 151c, and single barrels, 16c to 164c.

CITY BREADSTUFFS, DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

Flour-The market yesterday was dull and unchanged. The sales reported on Change were 250 barrels medium bakers at \$4.65. Wheat-Prices are unchanged and business is quiet. We quote: Canada white winter nominal at \$1.13 to 1.14; Canada spring, \$1.15 to 1.17. Peas continue firm at 92c exwarehouse and 92c afloat. Corn (American) is steady at 60c in bond and 67 to duty paid in cargo lots; 651c to 671c in bond, and 73c to 75c duty paid ex-warehouse in small lots. Oats are firm at 37c to 40c. Local Pro visions-There was an improved appearance in the market yesterday and prices are firm. Eggs—The market has not undergone any change and prices are steady at 15½c to 16c. In Boston Canadian eggs are quoted at 16c to 17c. Ashes-The market continues quiet at quotations. We quote:—Pots, firsts, \$4.30 to \$4.45, according to tares; seconds, nominal at \$4.25; thirds, none offering. Pearls nominal at \$5.25.

HAY AND STRAW.

Straw is weaker and lower for inferior. Prices range from \$3 to \$5 per hundred bun-dles as to quality. Hay is steady and in moderate demand at from \$5 to \$7.50 per hundred bundles. A few loads of new hay are coming in, but values are not yet estab-

CORDWOOD.

There is no change to announce with rebeing, and a stir will soon follow. An improvement is desirable in payments in this trade, but taken altogether they are fairly well met.

Indee is no change of annual continues quiet and not more than an average. Prices for good long wood delivered ex-yard are as follows:—Maple, \$7; birch, \$6.50;

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beech, \$6; tamarack, \$5.50; and soft wood \$5. Wharf rates 50c less, cartage extra.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Six hundred and fifty bo xes cheese sold a Utica, N.Y., yesterday at 8c, 600 at 84c, 1,200 at 85c, 1,300 at 84c, 370 at 85c, 840 at 84c, 330 at 84c, 1,450 consigned; market was

Cheese sales at Little Falls yesterday were 59 boxes at 7½c, 527 at 7½c, 52 at 7½c, 5,013 at 8c, 2,873 at 8½c, and 46 at 8½c.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

Receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles since Thursday were heavy, aggregating 186 car loads. Of these 134 cars, or about 2,412 head, were export cattle, 40 cars butchers and 9 cars sheep. The export movement has also been larger, reaching 2,288 head last week. The total number of cattle shipped to date is now 18,225 head, against 20,035 during the same period in 1883. The export would be larger were it not for the scarcity of freight. The market for shipping cattle at Acer & Kennedy's yards yesterday was more animated, owing to the heavier receipts, most of which, however, are held awaiting shipment. A moderate business was done at steady prices, general sales being made at 5½c to 6½c, which latter is about the best price obtainable. Last year at this date the range of values was from 6c to 7c per lb. live weight. Freights are quoted at £2 10s to £3. Receipts of sheep are beginning to increase, and the seasod may now be considered to have fairly opened. Prices are on a low basis, and no immediate improvement is looked for. We hear of the sale of a choice lot for export at 44c per lb. live weight, and quote prices at 44c to 44c. Live hogs were in fair demand and steady at 6c to 64c per lb. At Viger market over 200 head of butchers' cattle were received. A few head of extra choice sold at 54c, but the general range was from 4c to 5c, inferior selling down to 3c. About 600 sheep and lambs were offered, the demand for which was good. Sheep brought from \$5 to \$8 each as to quality and lambs \$2 to \$4.50 each. Calves were in light supply, about 60 head, and were of poor quality. Sales were made at from \$2 up to \$8 each.

MARRIED.

HOLLAND—ROGERS.—At St. Joseph's Church, on Tuesday, 1st inst., by the Reverend Martin Callaghan, of St. Patrick's, John E. Holland to Catherine Ann Rogers, of Montreal.

BIRTH.

COYLE—At 426 St. Denis street, on the 28th June, the wife of P. J. Coyle, advocate, of a daughter. 155 2 MURPHY.-On June 30th, Mrs. Walter Murphy, of a son.

DIED.

SPARKS.—On Sunday, the 29th June, Annie O'Donnell, widow of the late Richard Sparks, aged 60 years, a native of Newport, County

O'ROURKE-In this city, on the 1st inst. Margaret Keenan, wife of James O'Rourke. KELLY—In this city, on Monday last, June 30th, James Kelly, aged 38 years, a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland, brother of Edward

MURPHY.—On June 30th, at 44 Desriviers arenue, Mary Jane Duggan, beloved wife of Walter Murphy, of Quebec. Quebec papers please copy.

MORRISSEY—In this city, on July 1st, James E. Morrissey, agod 20 years and 11 months, eldest son of Mr. Patrick Morrissey,

DWYER.—In this city, on June 21st, Bridget Smith, aged 86 years, widow of the late Michael Dwyer. R.I.P. 1-1

ROWAN-Killed at Hull, P.Q., on the 1st inst., Oscar Rowan, aged 23 years and 4 months, eldest sen of Patrick Rowan.

KEELEY.-In this city, on the 2nd inst. Ellen Brady, aged 70 years, a native of County Meath, Ireland, relect of the late John Keeley. LOVE .- In this city, on the 2nd inst., Matthew John, aged 8 months and 3 days, only son of Matthew Love.

FOLEY—In this city, on the 1st inst., James Foley, a native of the County Kerry, Ireland, aged 75 years.

McCABE—In this city, on 5th inst., Mary Smith, willow of the late Michael McCabe, aged 69 years, a native of Westmeath, Ireland.



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