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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1885.

PRICE --- FIVE CENTS.

ENGLAND'S

TITLED CRIMINALS.

The Murder of the Innocents.

UNEVEN-HANDED JUSTICE.

THE TRIAL OF MRS. JEFFRIES.

THE COURTS WINKING AT THE CRIMES.

Cardinal Manning and other Public Personages on the Subject.

LONDON, July 7.

The following is a history of the now tamous Jeffries case, which led the Pall Mall Cazette to institute an enquiry into the crimes of Royalty and of the aristocracy, and to make the exposures which have herrified the world. The trial was a mockery and a farce, and an outrageous travesty of justice:-

The boast of Mrs. Jeffries, the procuress to royalty, to Inspector Minahan, that it was no use for her houses to be watched with a view to a prosecution, because she did business with persons in "the highest rank of life," has been justified by events. She has not been imprisoned. She has been fined an amount which it is not unlikely she has frequently received from one of her putrons for the privilege of committing rape up in a child of tender years. It has been well remarked that such a sentence is inexpired be, except we consider the influence of the titled criminals who should have stood has de her in the dock. We read in history of a magistrate who was brave enough to commit un English Prince to prison. We have descended so low in these days, that it is hopeless to get justice done, not when a Prince is arraigned, but when a procuress is arraigued, who boasts that she does business with Princes.

The whole proceedings at the Middlesex Sessions on May 5th, in the case of the woman Jeffries, were highly, if sadly, instructive. The trial was fixed for 10 30 a.m. Arriving there about ten minutes before that time, a member of the committee which was prosecuting, with three friends (two of whom were representatives of the Press) only suc ceeded, with great difficulty, in passing the policemen who were stationed to keep out the public on various pretexts, policeman insisting that the Court was already crowded, and another that he had "orders to admit no one." After such contradictory statements, the member of the committee was not surprised on entering to find that he was the only spectator in the space allotted to the rublic.

The next notable thing was that the jury and other persons in court were kept waiting for half-un hour in the absence of Mr. Edlin, Q. C, and Mr. Besley, and Mr. Moutagu Villiams, the leading counsel respectively for the prosecution and defence. On the latter entering the Court at half-past ten, he "at once requested Mr. Besley," says the special report of the West London Press, "to retire for a private consultation." It was understood in Court that the judge closeted himself with them -- certainly an extraordinary thing, highly adapted to give color to the report mentioned in a London evening newspaper, usually well-informed, that they were attempting "to effect some method by which the case should not be heard." For the judge to have patiently waited half an hour while the "opposing counsel" arranged the case in the interests of the culprit and her clients, would have been almost equally extraordinary. Certainly the subsequent proceedings, including the speeches of counsel and judge, and then the verdict, fitted into each other so harmoniously as to unmistakably suggest to the spectator an exact pre arrangement.

On re-entering the Court Mr. Montagu Williams said to his client, Mrs. Jeffies, "Say you are guilty," which she accordingly

Mr. Besley, who was engaged for the prose-cution by the London Committee for the suppression of the foreign traffic in English girls, then made a speech for the defence. It was emphatically a speech for the defence, for its tone and tendency was to minimise the guilt of the woman at the bar. Our companions listened to it with astonishment. Our own feeling was not exactly one of astonishment, our experience in such matters being probably greater than theirs. Mr. Besley

With regard to the particular circumstances under which these houses were conducted, there does not appear to have been the slightest proof disorder, robbing, or anything like a breach of peace usually connected with the manage-ment of such houses. The case really resolved itself into a lowing people to assemble together for improper purposes. Undoubtedly they were free from public scandal in the

ordinary sense of the word. While Mr. Besley was uttering those words he knew that there was a gentleman in Court prepared to swear that he had repeatedly complained to the local Inspector of Police and others, of the nuisance of Mrs. Jeffries' house paid \$26,250 for the manuscript of General in Church street, Chelsea; and that there was Gordon's diary.

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other evidence in his brief to the same effect. But the most serious aspect of Mr. Besley's conduct, and evidence of his apparent collusion with the prisoner and her high-placed clients, is contained in the fact, that while he laid emphasis on the careful conduct of Mrs Jeffries' houses so as to exclude general crimes of violence, he had laying before him the statement of a former servant of Mrs. J. ffries, that she quitted her situation because of a rape committed upon a child of thirteru years, who was brought up from the country for the purpose, her plain country clothes and nailed boots changed for finery, and then deliberately placed in an apartment to be outraged, probably by some person of great conventional distinction. The servant was sent to bed, so as to be out of the way while the infernal deed was accomplished. But when the poor little child, who had been told that Mrs. Jeffries was her aunt, cried bitterly before the servant the next morning. complaining that she had been very much hurt; woman would stay at the place no longer, and left in a few hours. This woman's statement also related a case of seduction, the victim of which was so infected by disease in tion this fraction of a price as an indication of the large sums which the procuress received from persons of rank. Mr. Besley knew that this former servant was waiting in Court, willing and expecting to corroborate in the witness box the statement which she had made to the solicitors for the prosecution, yet he went out of his way to make assertions tending to extenuate the crime of the accused.

When Mr. Besley's speech was finished, Mr. Montagu Williams made its complement, which he said :-

Never was a house brought before the notice f a bench of magistrates under an indic ment, if I might use the word, of such an une bjectionable character. The defendant has lived in the parish of Chelsea something like twenty years, and up to the time of the institution of this prosecution there was no kind of compaint against her. The Inspector of police, who would have been called b fore your loadship, and the police of the district, would have told you and especially the Inspector, that during the whole time he had the district under his supervision not one case of complaint was made against the houses, and there is no doubt what seainst the houses, and there is no doubt whatever that in point of fact they were no cause of scandal to the neighborhood. But besides the fact that there was no complaint on the part of the police, no inh-bitants had come forward and stated that their rest had been disturbed or hat the morality of their establishments or of their servants had been into fered with. I submit to your lordship that if there ever was a case calling for lenient consideration it is the present.

These remarks, of course, Mr. Besley per-

mitted to pass unchallenged, as well as the zudacious assertion of Mr. Williams that "of exportation of there is not a particle, not a shade of any sort or description of evidence."

The Bench then retired for twenty minutes. On their return to Court, Mr. Edlin made a desperate attempt to appear judicial, and assuming a voice of stage gravity, he considerately fined the accused (whom he did not even address as the "prisoner") the ridiculous sum considering her wealth, of £200, which was at once paid; and she was required to give at once paid; and she was required to give up two of her houses only, (it being assumed by all, in contradiction of the evidence given at the Westminster Police Court, that she possessed no more than four); "to enter into your own recognizances in the sum of £400 to keen the peace, and to be of good behaviour for two years," and " to find one surety of £400, or two sureties each in £200 for your keeping the peace and good behaviour for

that period." According to the law, this woman might have been sentenced to two years' imprison-ment. Considering that Mr. Edlin was not dependent upon the speeches of counsel for his information, but had before him the evidence given in the case at Westminster, the would have considered such a punishment anything but excessive.
Then why was this woman, to whom a fine of a thousand pounds would have been of little moment, not imprisoned? What! imprison a person who on hearing such a sen tence might, perhaps, stung with a sense of injustice in the imprisonment of the agent and not of the principals, turning to the judge, publicly arraign as her male accomto English law, persons, the mention of whose names would set the civilized world by the ears. The risk was too great. Before the Court met it was decided that Mary Jeffries

should not be sentenced to imprisonment. George Bellehambers, late coachman to the woman Jeffries, gave the names of half a dozen clubs, amongst which were the Marlborough and Army and Navy, where he had taken notes announcing the arrival of girls. Since then I have had the painful privilege of looking through an immense quantity of evidence collected for the London Committee that prosecutes in this case, and I was not surprised to see that amongst the crowd of male debauchèes the names occur of not a few of exalted rank, among whom I will mention Lord Fyfe, Lord Douglas Gordon, Lord Leunex, Lord Aylesford, Sir William Eaton, the Hon. Tyrwhit Wilson, Consul Hewett, the King of the Belgians, and the Prince of Walter (Impages consultant)

Wales. (Immense sensation). But if the spirit of Nathan, or Elijah, or John the Baptist, or even of Old Chief Justice Gascoigne, in the reign of Henry IV., is now extinct on the Judicial Bench, thank God, it lives elsowhere among the English people. The murderers of innocence, or the abettors of the murderers of innocence, will not go unnamed even though they be found

upon the steps of a throne. (Continued on fifth : ge.)

Ten thousand Protestant children are now attending Roman Catholic schools in the United States.

REPEAL.

STUDIES IN IRISH HISTORY

BY JUSTIN HUNTLY M'CARTHY, M.P.

The English Government acted on its usual give-and-take principle in passing the Catholic Emancipation Act—that is to say, when it gave with one hand it took away with the other. It had been forced by O'Connell, and the gigantic movement which O Connell had created and fortered, to concede to its hish Catholic subjects the rights of which they had been so long and unjustly deprived. They endeavored to obtain some small revenue for the concession which was thus wrung from them. Between O'Connell's first and second election a change had been made in the composition o the electors. By an Act of Henry VIII which had been confirmed in 1795, freehold consequence that she had to be waited upon ers to the value of forty shillings, over and like an invalid. The girl told the servant above all charges, were entitled to vote, a that Mrs. Jeffies had given her £15 out of system which naturally occasioned a large what the "gentleman" had left. We men number of small land owners, who were ex pected to vote in obedience to the landlords who created them. O Connell's election showed that the landlords would not always command the forty-shilling voters. It was clear that they might be won over to any popular movement, and it was decided to abolish them, which was accordingly done by an Act passed on the same day with the Catholic Emancipation Act. The new act raised the county franchise to ten pounds, and freeholders of ten pounds, but under twenty pounds, were subjected to a complicated system of registration, well calculated to bewilder the unhappy tenant, and render his chance of voting more difficult. But all these procautions did not prevent the return of O'Connell the second time he appealed to the electors of Clure, nor did it even prove of much service in repressing the tenauts from voting with the leaders of the popu lar movements.

> The disfranchisement produced intense dis-O'Connell now began to remind Ireland of his was put down, too, and O'Connell was ar- ways spoke with the greatest pride of his orously than ever. When Ireland, torn by evils that afflict humanity, and with the Acts found it hard to cope, with the country assame with anger at the extinction of the forty-shilling vote, the Governmen-judge it wise and prudent to bring in a Bra for Ireland in January, 1832, effecting still further disfranchisement. The new Bl abolished the forty shilling vote in boroughs as well as in counties, and the lowest rate for boroughs and counties was ten pounds, But for the next few years all recollection of emancipation on the one hand, and disfranchisement on the other, was to be swallowed up in a struggle which has passed into history as the Irish Tithe War, What the Tithe War was, and how it ended, I have already told. While it was going on, during the long years in which it alternately blazed and smouldered, there was but little time for Irish politicians to think of repeal. But O'Connell still kept the great purpose in his mind, still agitated, still planned, still schemed. It did not seem to him and to his followers that the difficulties in the way o Repeal were in reality any greater than those which had menaced the movements in favor of Catholic Emmeipation. The advocates of Catholic Emancipation had boldly faced all obstacles that were brought against them, had overcome them all in turn, and Catholic Emancipation was now an accomplished fact. To O'Connell, and O'Connell's allies, it

seemed as if the difficulties which were in the way of Repeal might be successfully struggled with, and as triumphantly overthrown. There was a great deal against the agitation. To begin with, the country was very poor. "Every class of the community," says Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, "were poorer than the corresponding class in any country in Europe." The merchants, who had played a prominent part in political life since the Union, were now wearied and despairing of all agitation, and held aloof; the Protestant gentry were, for the most part, devoted to the Union: many of the Catholic gentry disliked O'Connell himself, and his rough, wild ways; many of O'Connell's old associates in the Catholic Emancipation movement had withdrawn from him to join the Whigs. In England the most active dislike of O'Connell prevailed. The Pericles or the Socrates of Aristophanes, the Royalists drawn by Camille Desmoulins, were not grotesquer caricatures than the representa-tion of O'Connell by English opinion and the English Press. O'Connell himself was not so powerful with the people as he had been immediately after the triumph of the Emancipation struggle. He had poid the inevitable price of power in making many enemies. He used his power with an absolute indifference to appearances or public opinion, and that indifference made him many more enemies, who might well have been kept as friends, and alienated friends whose friendship was of value. The Catholic clergy, too, who had been his strongest allies in the Emancipation movement, were by no means to be counted on as supporters in the new Repeal movement. Hany of them regarded the so-called settlement of the Tithe War, not as a victory, but as opitiable compromise; and they held O'Comell responsible for having yielded to the comprom-

was never a man to be ingatened by stormy weather. He opened an Association on Burgh quay, and he held meetings there regularly every week, at which he addressed exceedingly small audiences with as much impressioned enthusiasm as though he were swaying by his eloquence the gigantic gatherings of the Clare Election. At Burgh quay he taught the doctrines of the Association. The Association proposed, first of all, to dissolve the Union; but the dissolution of the Union was not its only object. It further proposed to ab-lish tithes, to give fivity of tenure to land holders, and it called for extension of the suffrage, for shorter Parlia-ments, for the abolition of the property quali-fication for members of Parliament, and for equal electoral districts. These latter points were taken from the Chartist movement in England, to which O'Connell had given its name, and to which he had given such earnest

support. The proud patience which the gods are said to love stood O'Connell in good stead now. For more than a year he labored patiently at the hall on Burgh quay, telling his scanty audiences again and again the shameful story of the Union, and appealing to all that was noblest and best in the national spirit to unite in breaking the bateful bondage. But the audiences did not increase. "Conciliation Hall," as O'Connell named his place of meet ing on Burgh quay, was sparsely filled with audiences which did not readily take fire at his glowing periods and passionate appeals. But O'Connell never for a moment lost heart, or appeared dis-mayed. He went on as if he had the whole country with him. The movement gradually spread. The Repeal agitation, which had first languished, suddenly began to swell up and assume large proportions. O'Connell was always remarkable for the manner in which he contrived to utilize every National force for the great purpose to which he was devoted. While the Repeal movement was going on, another movement of a different kind was started in Ireland, and met with remarkable success. A good, purehearted Franciscan friar began a great crusade against intemperance, which proved strangely and unexpectedly successful, and which made the name of Father content throughout the whole country, and | Mathew, the inaugurator of the temperance disorder followed close upon discontent movement, very famous. O'Connell immedistely saw what a strength such a movepromise that Catholic Emancipation was a | ment would have if it were incorporated with means towards an end -- and that end, the Re | his own movement, and he immediately gave peal of the Union. He started a society all the support of his great authority and of oxlied the "Friends of Ireland," which the his great name to the new crusade. He Government at once put down. He started praised it enthusiastically; he influenced another, "The Anti-Union Association." It many of his followers to join it, and he al-

rested for sedition, tried, and found noble army of tectotallers.

guilty. Judgment was deferred, and Father Matthew himself was not an active never pronounced, and O'Connell was repolitician. His duty in life was to wrestless. leased to carry on his agitation more vig- with and to overthrow one of the greatest disorders against which the Insurrection octual workings of political agitation he had little or no concern-His own personal opinions were, if anything, of a Conservative type, and he certainly had no kind of sympathy with any violent or demonstrative gitation of any sort. But he could not af orl to decline the enormous assistance to the temperance movement which O Connell's support and O'Connell's encourage ment gave. So it came about that the tem-perance movement became, as it were, and gamated with and absorbed into the Repea movement, and Father Matthew's temperance recruits swelled the ranks of the army that O'Connell was levying to wage war against the Union. Nothing was further from O'Connell's thoughts than any kind of ctive demonstration against oppression. By peace, and peace only, by orderly, quiet, constitutional measures, was the Repeal of the Union to be obtained. O'Connell had a most cordial hatred of the revolutionaries of '98 and 1804, and he was destined a little later to express the hitterest animosity to the revolutionaries of the Young Ireland move-

ment.
"The year 1843," said O'Connell, "is, and Purcal year." At the shall be, the great Repeal year." At the time when O'Connell uttered that prophecy, which was destined not to be fulfilled, it did indeed seem as if the Repeal of the Union was one of the contingencies-indeed, one of the probabilities-of the immediate future. O'Connell had worked up his organization and made it immensely powerful. Over in England he had established in the House of Commons an elaborate l'arliamentary system of his own. By his own influence he had secured seats in Parlia ment for his sons, and for a great many of his relatives, and for a large number of his followers and supporters. The Repeal l'arty in the House of Commons was yearly growing stronger and more numerous. O'Connell's influence was almost all powerful with the Irish constituencies; and whenever a vacancy occurred O'Connell sont down a Repeal candidute to contest the seat, and the Repeal candidate was, in most cases, successfully re-

turned. But what O'Connell chiefly relied on for effecting his purpose were now the batoric monster meetings. Nothing showed O Connell's straigth as much as these monster meetings. They were held usually on a Sun-Hussey, the land agent, \$10,000 damages to day, and they were attended by thousands of compensate him for the partial destruction of people who came to the place of meeting, not his residence. Edenburn house, near Iralee, merely from the immediate vicinity, but often which was blown up by a charge of dynamite from other localities miles and miles away. away. The roads leading to the fields or hall as one of the largest land agents where the meeting was to take place would be choked for hours and hours previously with the streams of people all that he and his house are continually under making for a common centre. These vast meetings were addressed by O'Connell with the wer-ready eloquence which endeared him b the popular mind. His marvellous voice would carry to the farthest end of these great assemblies; and the peasant on the furthlat verge of the crowd was as much stirrel and swayed by O'Connell's fiery mood of passion, patriotism and humor, as those who stood by his side on the platform. (Continued on eighth page.)

concern and enable it to resume business. All the directors were present The meeting appointed a committee to ascertain the exact financial condition and best means of reviving the bank or reconstructing it on a solid foundation. The directors were authorized to oppose liquidation proceedings. A resolution was adopted amid prolonged and unanimous appleuse, heartily thanking Earl Carnarvon for his expression of sympathy with owners and depositors of the bank and his promise of assistance.

DUBLIN, July 18. - The Munster Bank committee conferred with the directors to-day They proposed to double the capital of the by a new issue of one and a half millions in ten pound shares, to make an immediate call of thirty shillings per share, thereby raising £225 000 and to substitute shares of two pounds paid up for the present shares on which three pounds ten shillings is paid, making the uncalled liability eight pounds per share metead or 16 10s, the new shares to draw the same rate of dividend as the old.

THE BLOW AT SPENCER.

PARNELL MASTER OF PARLIAMENT.

THE BRITISH PRESS WILD WITH RAGE-THE TRIUMPH OF THE IRISH PARTY IN DISCREDITING THE COERCIONISTS-THE TORIES WOULD NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR GLADSTONE'S ADMINISTRATION.

LONDON, July 18 -The Times says the Government will suffer through the blow which it has allowed to be levelled at Earl Spencer and his late colleagues. To give a tacit assent to the Parnellites charges against Lord Spencer would falsify history and provike the indignation of every honest Irish lovalist besides the unhesitating censure of all fairminded Englishmen.

The Telegraph regrets that the ministers appear inclined to retain themselves in their present position by an un lue indulgence of the Irish demands, and hopes that the Conservatives will not adopt Lord Randolph Churchill's policy of disclaiming responsibility tor the acts of their precursors. The Conservative party must assume the responsibility for some of these acts, and the country will not allow it to repudiate them with im

punity.
The Standard asks, Can Sir Michael Hicks Beach persuade himself that the suggestion to reopen an inquiry contains no germ of mis chief? Is it a small thing that a leader of the Conservatives in the House of Commons, on a challenge from Home Rulers, declines to be responsible for Earl Spencer's acts, and that Lord Randolph Churchill should follow. almost off-nsively, repudiating them? We agree with Lord Hartington that it would be an evil to encourage the notion that a change of Government will open prison doors, and we cann at repress the fear that the Government's policy will encourage such a belief,

The News says the signs of an alliance b tween the Marquis of Salisbury and Parnell are obvious. We know of nothing more discreditable in the listory of parliament than this combination of Conservatives and Parnellices in an attempt to decry their pre decessors, unless it be the effrontery with which the compact is disclosed. The Mar quis of Salisbury has made Parnell more completely than ever mister of Ireland and almost master of himself

AT THE VATICAN.

MGR. MORAN TO RECEIVE THE CARDINAL'S HAT-CANADIAN CATHOLICS.

ROME, July 20 —His Holiness Leo XIII. has accorded a Cardinal's nat to Mgr. Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, an Irish prelate who far many years was a favorite and college comrade of Cardinal Pecci before he became

The Pope also appointed the Abbe Gravel, Vicar General to the Archbishopric of Que-bec, to be Bishop of the new diocese of Nico-let, Canada. This nomination is regarded here as an energetic assertion of the Pope's authority and marked disapproval of certain factions of Catholics whom His Holiness considered to be making petry opposition to the authority of the Vatican.

The Pope thus decides once for all the long pending question of splitting up the diocess of Trois Rivieres. It will be remembered that last year Canadian Catholics organized a movement against the Vatican and Canadian hishops, and even sent a delegation to Rome, which was very coldly received.

These obtained an audience at the Vatican only by the express stipulation that nothing relating to a Canadian diocese should be al-Inded to.

AN OUTRAGEOUS AWARD.

DUBLIN, July 18 .- The grand jury of the County Kerry has awarded Mr. Samuel Hussey, the land agent, \$10,000 damages to on the 7th of last November. Mr. Hussey police protection. He never goes abroad without being followed by a constable armed with shotgun. The people of Tralee insist, however, that the blowing up of his house, which only broke the windows and a few teet of the back wall, was a manufactured outrage, and they hint that "Jim" McDermott, for merly of Brooklyn, New York, and now said to be a police decoy, had a hand in it. The taxpayers are furious over the award, and are resisting the attempted levy tooth and nail.

Parnell's Latest Movements in England

Irishmen, men of Irish descent, and people of all nationalities in this city, are to-day discussing the probable effect of Mr. Parnell's speech yesterday concerning the Maam-trasna case. "The subject is one of interest to every nation in the universe, for it involves grave charges against the English Government, and unless the Government can vindicate itself it must stand committed of being implicated in crimes that ournge the civilized world," said editor Walsh of the Summay Democrat to a reporter this afternoon. "Mr. Parnell," he continued, "made no statement that the reading public is not familiar with. There was a verbal agreement between himself, as the representative of the Home Rulers, and the Tories to make the motion for an investigation by the Government, and it was thought that the motion would be carried. It failed, but the moral effect of his speech will be lasting. The Tories have always been the manly enemies of the laish. Through them we obtained the Catholic Emancipation act and the abolition of tithes. Parnell naturally looks to the support, and if they were not strong a mach in this instance they will show their procession our behalf in the future. The Manne cannot be the first t case is one that has provoked come throughout the world. It is a put that that the Government connived wi nen/let in his Dublin Castle rule to e--: **t**}∴ Crimes Act, regardless of law and to

WHOLESALE PERSURY.

The statement of Inspector Murph lenges contradiction. He was the Spencer and engaged in manufacturing crises, if I may use the expression. He suborned perjury to subserve the interests of his lord and master. On this manufactured testimony hundreds of men were arrested, imprisoned and many of them hanged-innocent men, too. But Gladstone's policy had to be carried out; his advocacy of the enforcement of the Crimes not had to be endorsed, and guiltless men suffered, some the extreme penalty under this terrible maladministration. The English Government well knew thir, still it supported Gladstone and countenanced the atracities he smiled at. After Marphy's dismissal he made a statement in the Cathodral which the world knows to be true. He said that he was employed to engage witnesses to testify to anything that would criminate a person whom it was desired to prosecute. And as to the Maamtrasna affir-the murder of the Joyco family-he affirmed and said it could be proven that the three men housed were innocent, and, furthermore, that Spen-cer knew this long before the execution Still worse, the mon were arrested and convicted on perjured testimony under instructions from Dublin Contle, and all for a political purpose. I believe it quite possible that, as alleged, the identity of the real murderers of the Joyces is known to the authorities, and the fact will undoubtedly be developed under Lord Lieutenaut Coronevon. He shows by the investigation he has begun that be will sift the matter to the buttom. Lord Churchill's speech is an evidence that the Government is in sympathy with Parnell's movement to have a solution of the matter."

A POLITICAL SACRIFICE.

Mr. Mechan, editor of the Irish American, said :- " Mr. Parnell's motion for a Government investigation was not made with theexpectation of its adoption, but for the purpose of letting the world know how Spencer bad misruled Ireland and to bring out a cru bing indiciment against his regime. B fore M les Joyce was executed for the alleged crime of murdering the Joyce family, Spenger and the Government had incontrovertible evidence that Miles had no hand in the crime. Still, he was legally murdered for a political purpose. On the scaffold the two men who were hanged with Miles swore the the was guiltless; but he had to be sacrificed to sustain Gladstone and the Crimes act. The Joyce murder was the result of a money quarrel. One Casey, a money lender, was an enemy to the Joyce family, and he hired men to kill them. There was no political significance attached to the affair, but Spencer saw his opportunity and he employed it, even if three innocent men did have to die for it. Parnell knew what he was about in again bringing the Mauntrusna case before the House of Commons. The effect will be to counteract the stump speeches of Cammberlain and Dilkes during the approaching campaign, and it will spur the present Lord Lieutenant in his investigation. Ireland and Irishmen throughout the world will think more of Parnell now than he was ever thought of before."-N. Y. Telegram.

WHITE BABIES SOLD TO UHI-NESE.

TWENTY-SIX RECOVERED THEPAST YEAR-THE TRAFFIC IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 20 .- Another white girl baby has been found in possession of Chinese foster parents, in a leathsome den in Chinatown. The Mongolians having the babe in charge said that the child was two

years old, and had been named Chuen Ho. It cost them originally \$100, and as it was sickly they had paid to physicians over three times the purchase money. The bate was given in charge of the society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. This makes twenty-six white girls taken from Chinese, to whom they have been sold by inhuman parents or mercenary midwives, within the last year. The purpose of their purchase is no secret among wealthy merchants of the Chinese quarter.

sponsible for having yielded to the compromise and for sacrificing the interest of Ireland to the convenience of the Whigs

Under such conditions it mut be idmitted that the prospects of O'Connell's new movement were scarcely promise. But O'Connell to consider means to settle the affairs of the mountain of the following scarce of the convenience of the Munster Bank was held to day that they were not attend school.

The number of children in San Francisco under age, according to the last census, just completed, is 67,775, of which 33 823 are in several lines of barbed wire feared.

During the recent attack by the rebels on Carthagena the assailing party got tangled up in several lines of barbed wire feared. Sixteen thousand of this number do badly mangled.

CARDINAL LAVIGERIE IN AFRICA.

TALK WITH THE MAN WHO HAS RE-ESTABLISHED CHRISTIAN WORSHIP IN

Turin, July 8.—Cardinal Lavigerie, coming from France, where he has been collecting money for African missions, stopped here and visited Cardial Gaetano Alimonda, the Archbishop of Turin, During his visit to Turin he had a long interview with one of the leading gentlemen of Italy, who questioned him on every possible point in relation to Africa. Of this interview I send a full account for the readers of the Sun :

"Your Eminence knows that by our African excursion, which after all did not require great importation of soldiers nor difficult movements, we have already spent about fifteen millions of francs. Was not this too

"Not by any means," replied the Cardinal. "Algiers, merely by its occupation, has cost France twice as much as the war contribution paid to Prussia in 1871. It has cost twelve thousand millions of france, and it has been a very poor investment, because Algiers brings in only twelve millions to France, and costs about one hundred millions a year." "What does your Eminence think of the

plan of annexing Tunis to Algiers?" "It would have been a great mistake, and having been questioned myself by Gambetta about this matter, I did my best to dissuade him from it. The scheme, of course, was grand, and quite fit to satisfy the pride and ambition of the French people. But this gratification of vanity would have cost immense treasures to France. Happily, Gambetta listened to me and gave up the scheme.

"Why, I thought that France refrained from annexing Tunis because Italy remonstrated?"

"Oh, not at all! If Italy wished to harm France and push her into mischief, she should have encouraged her to accomplish the illfated annexation. This was not prevented by the Italian Ministers, but by my answer to Gambetta."

"Then you do not think this Italion occupation of Africa is a profitable job?"
"Why, surely not. If France, which is a great weal richer than Italy, has not profited bit by its occupation of African territory, _taly-poor Italy, will suffer great losses in the same field, and much more so, because the selection of the place for her enterprise could not have been more awkward. If a blind man had been appointed to go to Africa and point out a place for Italy to occupy, he could not have selected a worse situation, a place more abominable, more unfit for human beings. It is the hottest place in Africa, not excepting

by the mortality among your soldiers."
"But this is only a first step. Minister Manning will, sooner or later, occupy Tripoli, and create an African empire."

the Equator, and you will soon find that out

"It is not France that will prevent you from taking Tripoli, though the papers say quite the contrary. I firmly believe that if France wished to make trouble for Italy, the way to do it would be to urge the Italians to occupy Tripoli. I can assure you that the rumor which appeared in the papers some time ago that France had directed M. Decrais, the Quirinal Ambassador, to grant Italy full liberty for the occupation of Tripoli, is perfectly true. I amquite sure of it, and I think perhaps this full and unconditional consent by France has aroused the suspicions of your Government, which, per-chance, was afraid of the Greeks bearing

What does your Eminence think of the 65912, 4976, revolutionary crisis which to-day affects the 44159, 5925, whole of Europe?"

accumulated by the self-destroying revolu-

Through the undaunted energy of Cardinal Lavigerie the very ruins of Cartnage seem to revive. Bissa has already two religious houses; Megara has the archiepiscopal residence and an oratory dedicated to St. Cyprian, a parish with a house for the Sisters and for sick people, and near the old fort a military with Sisters and a chaplain. A great cathedral will be erected on the top of Bissa which will cost millions. An oratory visited by many pilgrims is already built on the hill where once stood the temple of Juno. After thirteen centuries the workshop of Christ is performed again in the ancient streets of Carthage. Near the sanctuary there is a convent for Carmelite Sisters -French, Italian and Maltese-and two orphan asylums, one for boys and one for girls. He has also undertaken to build a church on the spot where the martyrs Perpetua and Felicitas suffered for the faith in the ancient amphitheatre, and on the shore where St. Monica stood crying that day when St. Augustin ran away from her.

Cardinal Lavigerie performed his French tour merely to supply his African priests and nuns with money collected for their needs, as the French Government had cut short all the supplies which were formerly allotted to the missionaries in Africa.

WRECKED ON GULL ROCK.

HALIFAX, July 15.—The coasting steams Edgar Stuart, from Halifax for Yarmouth with passengers and freight, struck on Gull Rock at the entrance to Lockport Harbor at 4 o'clock this morning and soon went to pieces. The passengers and crew, after great difficulty, managed to get on the rocks and were all saved. The steamer was insured in Halifax and Boston offices for \$10,500. The Edgar Stuart was a versel of 183 tons, built in Guilford, Conn., in vessel of 183 tons, pulled to cuban filibustering, 1869, formerly engaged in Cuban filibustering, and some years ago was purchased by F. Fishwick, and has since been engaged in the Nova Scotia coasting trade.

The cable steamer Minia arrived from Peuzance to-day.

A CANAL FROM HAVRE TO MAR-

SEILLES. PARIS, July 17.—Admiral Galiber and De Lesseps have submitted to the Minister of Public Works a scheme for a canal from Havre to Marseilles, utilizing the Rivers Seine, Saone and Rhone. The canal, it is proposed, shall be havigable by the largest ironclads.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN. You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspen-Dr. Dyes Cemerated volume Belt with Electric Suspances ory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Bebility, loss of Vitality and Manilood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guarantzed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated namphilet, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

Henry Clement, Almonte, writes: "For a long time I was troubled with chronic rheumatism, at times wholly disabled; I tried anything and everything recommended, but failed to get any benefit, until a gentleman who was cured of rheumatism by Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, told me about it. I began using it both internally and externally, and before two bottles were used I was radically cured. We find it a household medicine and for croup, burns, cuts and bruises, it has no squal."

Iney give laster and more bruiant colors.

10c, at all druggists. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P.Q. Sample Card 32 colors and book of directions for 3c. stamp. 🄰 equal."

O LOR HIT IM AGAIN !"

In the early days of Methodism in Scot-land, a certain congregation, where there was but one rich man, desired to build a new chapel. A church meeting was held. The old rich Scotohman rose and said: Brethren, we dinna need a new chapel; I'll give £5 or repairs."
Just then a bit of plaster falling from the for repairs."

AND HOUSE

ceiling hit him on the head.

Looking up and seeing how had it was, he aid : Brethren its worse thon I thought; I'll make it 50 pun'.
"Oh, Lord," exclaimed a devoted brother
on a back seat, "hit im again!"

There are many human tabernacles which are in sore need of radical building over, but we putter and fuss and repair in spots without satisfactory results. It is only when we are personally alarmed at the real danger that we act independently, and do the right thing. Then it is that we most keenly regret because Then it is that we most keenly regret because we did not sooner use our judgment, follow the advice born of the experience of others

and jump away from our perils.

Thousands of persons who will read this paragraph are in abject misery to day when they might be in a satisfactory condition. They are weak, lifeless, full of odd aches and pains, and every year they know they are getting worse, even though the best doctors are patching them in spots. The origin of these aches and pains is the kidneys and liver, and if they would build these all over with Warner's safe cure as millions have done, and cease investing their money in miserably unsuccessful patchwork, they would be well and happy and bless the day when the Lord "hit 'em" and indicated the common-sense course for them to pursue .-London Press.

NATIONAL LOTTERY OF COLONIZA-TION, JULY DRAWING. WINNING NUMBERS.

6237, 27592, 78190, 4679. 52528, 50105, 5128, 56201, 42601, 255, 8886, 18718, 87460, 14354, 42814, 13472, 49398 32836, 60699, 38697, 66219, 61198 52014, 61865, 92777. 45625, 97010, 3244 79844 4138, 10117, 47087, 72120, 41359, 33508. 73242.84566 17752, 84263 59600. 29329. 7965, 74030, 59900, 72140. 24682.2511, 24835, 93032, 52461. 58426, 13895, 64602, 94, 91, 22632, 61196, 99212 29766, 54502, 30753, 11590, 50283, 56855, 45622, 15601, 34682 47673 82553, 43319, 25929, 53617, 33017, 56485, 67975, 17420, 92199, 79858, 23068, 1187, 25929, 42496, 56485, 38718, 92199, 87737, 1187, 42272, 57212, 82132, 42496. 11086, 7824583892, 65418, 79818, 23068, 1187, 42272, 85812, 65488, 5504, 57709, 57212, 82132, 85293, 73602, 23256, 14115, 68355, 18610, 3472, 64 79, 2678, 67943, 24529, 5461, 34010, 38344, 39191, 93251, 35269, 53343, 92543, 64887, 91823, 99893, 56564, 91750, 15117, 3182, 29121, 63544, 34651, 36067, 99898, 40779, 82607, 53915, 18088, 91625, 93766, 77724, 90037, 93200, 80287, 10614, 65871, 85117, 9174, 61171, 99643, 1138, 52018, 3693, 40084, 55273, 59280, 71724, 65171, 22672, 89424, 98914, 51697, 17241, 22576, 47424, 83037, 40084, 55273, 59280, 71724, 65171, 22072, 55524, 51697, 17241, 22376, 47124, 83037, 29007, 82134, 62745, 38307, 95789, 35944, 5239, 39918, 52542, 60110, 13713, 58735, 80062, 79972, 87143, 7161, 4825, 15687, 52147, 46869, 11423, 62718, 75571, 53360, 43042, 25500, 33558, 85526, 14012, 68681, 35055, 98884, 60439, 62085, 50760, 83329, 37045, 21932, 66482, 43070, 41880, 62982, 21776 28228, 66483, 43970, 44889, 62233, 57870, 25892, 4360, 95574, 14093, 4566, 8027, 61275, 17016, 52107. 21770. 46170, 3293, 53167, 58529, 54705, 68988, 88031, 40094, 1322, 82819, 87450, 39759, 8822, 67690, 74911, 41586, 15623, 51062,

\$6\$65, 63658, 23575, \$3320, 70019, 39535, 34058, 67029, 74006, 63553, 88885, 23426, 17237, 82912, 34910, 61820, 16517, 79013, 2366, 52897, 50315, 62121, 1481, 49869, 94242, 59517. 4536, 16548, 6408, 17679, 37090, 41957 "I think what J. De Maistre thinks in his 65639, 874, 62182, 21894, 83738, 21773, book, 'Considerations sur la France.' This 27359, 31080, 47558, 65094, 41100, 19663, revolutionary movement will end like 72569, 71353, 26756, 32113, 45786, 35955, the others which have afflicted Europe. The 21567, 55706, 46905, 21181, 82965, 14344, revolutionary parties will fight against each of 67604, 10351, 64929, 60425, 80090, 64583, other and destroy each other. The Catholic of 67604, 10351, 64929, 60425, 80090, 64583, other and destroy each other. The Catholic of 67604, 10351, 64929, 60425, 86771, 56087, 71557, Church will survive and benefit by the ruins of 68305, 14495, 94632, 91933, 43342, 15739, 68315, 68 28306, 32890, 75244, 64067, 78670, 83815, 42162, 79432, 81115, 29552, 71591, 15194, 47292, \$5172, \$3687, 31955, 31666, 3573, 16650, 53595, 22576, 7359, 46336, 50471, 14648, 6757, 35234, 51816, 65662, 41826, \$4339, 54971, 43006, 42508, 33505, \$2574, 62565, 10644, 72690, 10407, 7121, 46009, 4794, 18285, 81721, 48062, 33276, 75858, 62686, 38496, 23685, 1743, 92881, 67869, 9463, 8247, 70214, 90291, 15974, 2564, 72505, 30701, 40669, 21520, 22751, 62495. 23417, 34908, 33203, 72273, 33852, 49070, 72162, 94310, 37381, 83082, 19161, 74675, 99201, 93343, 57380, 86683, 35342, 56008, 9628, 29956, 24506, 31475, 27062, 29371, 75481, 2017, 3847, 21671, 78354, 52833, 64497, 88588, 29625, 7388, 50272, 58382, 83233, 35743, 28830, 78817, 98099, 63301, 75507, 64780 78433 69234, 32751, 94016, 55084, 29707, 9805, 6759, 36594, 68163, 29197, 82973, 34259, 61572, 48648, 24187, 8790, 74691, 96398, 7964, 45773, 83832, 42637, 8973, 52824, 26779, 17003, 16569, 25561,

SECOND SERIES. Immediately on the conclusion of the draw ing of the first series the drawing of the second series was begun and concluded shortly before 5 o'clock. The following are the num-

bers of the tickets winning prizes: bers of the tickets winning prizes:
67517, 5097, 19450, 1998, 44473, \$3323, \$3052, 6906, 55613, 2554, 42262, 62247, 80016, 89413, 48179, 1508, \$1337, 16429, 53280, 76194, 1276, 36055, 56061, 1123, 73918, 35280, 55737, 96427, 53551, 98134, 62165, 56069, 54267, 96329, 20530, 21740, 20165, 56069, 54267, 20530, 201740, 20165, 56069, 54267, 20530, 201740, 20165, 56069, 54267, 20530, 201740, 20165, 56069, 54267, 20530, 201740, 20165, 56069, 54267, 201740, 93165, 56969, 54387, 20532, 39599, 21740, 2978, 90178, 60911, 95727, 17106, 53419, 1635,

33319, 58976, 15032. The next drawing will take place on the 28th of October, and the tickets that have not drawn prizes at the present drawing will re-

main good for the next one. CARNARVON IN ULSTER.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ADDRESS ON THE SITUATION-THE RESPONSE OF HIS EXCELLENCY.

DUBLIN, July 16 .- The Earl of Carnarvon yesterday received addresses from the Irish Academy and Presbytery of Belfast. The Presbytery's address contained an expression of strong regret at the dis-grace caused by the suspension of the Munster Bank. The suspension was The pronounced an outrage and a crime. address, however, referred to the political affairs in Ireland as more hopeful than they had been for many years, and assured the new vicercy that he might be encouraged by the welcome prospect of a better disposition among the people. Carnavon thanked the delegations for the good wishes they had carried to him from the people of Ulster, and said he knew he could count on the help and loyalty of the people of the North of Ireland in his task of representing Her Majesty in the government of Ireland. He had deplored the violations of law and order which had blocked the path of Irish progress and im-

AFIN THE DIAMOND DYES more coloring is given than in any known Dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors.

been done would prove but temporary.

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CAMIOLA

A GIRL WITH A FORTUNE.

Author of "Miss Misanthrope," "Maid of Athens," dec.

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY.

CHAPTER XX-Continued.

nothing."

"The rest is a great deal for me," she said sadly.

Still you do love me !" "I don't believe I do now—after that," she said. "At least I will get over it; I will teach myself not to love-any-any one who could have played such a part as that. Oh, Mr. Romont," and the tears rushed to her eyes; "you were my hero and my ideal; my idol—and now you are not so any more.

Oh! why did you do this? She put her hands over her eyes. He thought she was softened, he put his arm around her waist. She drew away.

"You will forgive me?" he said tenderly, imploringly, "after a little time, and when you come to think all this over. Your heart and your love will excuse me and plead for I'll spare you any more talk to night; and I'll bring Mr. Lisle in the morning, and we'll save poor Janette. Good night."

She uncovered her face. "Before you go," she said, "I ought to tell you what I mean to do. I will tell Georgie Liele all this; he has a right to know. I will tell tell him that I was foolish enough to make a hero of you and-andand, to-well, yes, to love you, and that you found it out, and that you know all about it. I'll not tell him how, if you don't like. I'll tell him too that I like him now better than I did before, and if he still wishes to marry me

-well, he may. I will be his wife." "Of course he will say yes," Romont said fiercely; "he knew quite well that you didn't love him; he knew all along; he knew that you were only talked and pestered into engaging yourself to him—and what did he care so long as he could hold you to your promise? This makes no difference to him. What will it matter his knowing the name of the man you love? He knew there was some such min all the time. Camiola, you shall never marry him."

"It he will have me," she said, "I will marry him. Good-bye, Mr. Romont; it is all over. I thought you were so different! It seems to me as if I had lost you altogether

now "Do you really think my offence is unpardonable? Is there to be no excuse and

no forgiveness!"
"It isn't about the offence being unpardonable," she replied with a wan smile; "but about the man not being the same; not being what one thought him. If I was in love it was with the Bertie Romont of my imagination, and not with you. "That's all; and now good night,"

Love anger, wild hope, mad disappointment were fighting each other in the young man's heart. She looked so lovely, so queenly in her cold, unpitying mood under the mocking urseham were inspired mainly by a sincere and merciless lustre of the stars! He could not restrain his passion; he seized her in his strong, well-trained arms, and held her head down, and kissed her lips again and

again.
"There," he said, releasing her; "I seal our engagement with these kisses, and bind you to be my wife! Go and talk of marry-

ing Georgie Lisle after that !'
He rushed from the Rectory back to Fitzurso House. His heart seemed bursting not from unhappiness. No; he even felt a she could mould it and how it would turn certain wild elation. He did not give much heed to Camiola's parting words. "She her most tempting and perilous pastime. loves me; she is mine; she will never marry. this was what he kept telling himself as he hurried along. He had to put restraint he would turn out if a chance were given his upon himself lest he should shout aloud in his real character to assert itself. It was not excitement and astonish belated way farers. The evening had been one of excitament so good or the bad predominated in his nature : far; and there was more excitement to come of a kind he little expected.

He was determined to go and see Mrs. Pollen at once-that very night. The hour was late for Fitzurseham; but it was not late for the West End and Mrs. Pollen. He wanted to tell her of the sult of their con-spiracy so far; no doubt he wanted to be comforted and kept in heart by her, and he wanted also to consult her about Walter Fitzurse and Janette. But he could not go to see her at that hour of the night as Albert Romont: he must become Aluanian Joseph again for that night only. Mrs. Pollen's servant resurning late to Mrs. Pollen's hotel would excite the surprise of nobody. He always kept his Albanian make-up and the dye for his complexion ready at Fitzurse louse. In a remarkably short space of time

he was Joseph the Albanian again. He could not find Pilgrim anywhere; and he wanted to speak to him before leaving. In the course of his quest he entered the musicroom, where one faint light was burning. He observed that Mrs. Pollen's little casket of money was standing on one of the tables. He took it up half unconsciously; it was very chance was here for any Fitzurseham thief or burglar, if such person could only guess that the casket was made heavy by the weight of gold coin. To be sure, the thief or burglar would not be the possessor of one of Mrs. Pollen's keys, but he could manage to get the box open and become master of its secret and his treasure for all that. Strange that at such a moment and with such troubles of his own Romont should think of all this: and yet be did find himself thinking that Mrs. Pollen was very incautious; that Fitzurse House was almost a solutely unprotectd; that common report dready described it se full of untold treasures, and that a nocleave money and costly things things here the house."

Suddenly he heard a quiet and atoulthy step on the gravel-walk outsile the music-room wall. Could it be Pilgrim coming back? No; the tread was too light; it was the tread of a young man; and at the same time it was too cautious and to creeping. Romont stood near the great curtain of pearlgrey plush which hung across the little door opening on the lawn; the little secret door for Mrs. Pollen and her particular friends, and for which each of the friendshad a latchpaired the prosperity of the country. He the same time quietly felt for the revolver trusted, however, that whatever mischief had which he carried with him when he had pause; the person outside was apparent ly listening. Only one man, Romont thought; it can't be much of a put-up thing

to visit, her house at that hour? Curious that, surely. There was not much time for consideration. Romont drew back from the curtain; he stood at the table on which the casket was placed. The door was opened, and was care-

fully, quietly locked again; the heavy plush curtain was cautiously lifted and Walter Fitzurse came into the room. The light was so faint that he had come close up to where Romont stood without seeing him. When he did see him he started back.

"Joseph!" he exclaimed.
"Signor," Joseph replied, standing in his usual statuesque quietness, with unmoved, unsurprised face. Then Walter began to explain in the most clear and elementary French he could summon up, suiting it as best he could to the level of Joseph's capacity for understanding civilized tongues, that he had come there to get a piece of music which Mrs. Pollen promised him, and to write her a letter. He made signs illustrative of the movements of a person writing to help Joseph further to a comprehension of his meaning. At last Joseph signified that he understood, and put pen, ink and paper at Walter's disposal, making the light in that part of the room much stronger at the same time. Then he bowed respectfully, and ailently left the room, and Walter was alone there.

CHAPTER XXI.—A SUDDEN INTERRUPTION.

Perhaps we had better ask our readers to turn back with us for a short time, in order to explain before the story goes any further why Walter Fitzurse had come like a thief in the night to visit Fitzurse House. He had really come upon a desperate errand. He had made all his arrangements to run away with Janette next morning or that night; he had his plans for their secret but safe marriage perfectly adjusted, and he had spent his last sovereign in completing thom. Money he must have this night, get it how he would; and he had gone to Mrs. Pollen and asked her to lend him-he put in gracefully as a matter of loan—to lend him some money, and she had peremptorily refused him. She spoke to him in words of remonstrance, of generous anger, of reproach; but she except on condition which he scornfully re-

would not give him the money fused to accept. So he left her, in ungrateful anger and impatience. He tried to find Romout and could not; tried to get hold of this or that friend; but everyone was out of town somewhere that summer Sunday, and there were few of his recent companions in any case who would lend any money to him or to anyone. Then, driven almost to despair, he remembered Mrs. Pollen's casket of gold coin to which he had a key, that key that also opened the particular door of the music room. Why not take that money, and repay it after the marriage? Once he was safely married to Janette Liste her people must do something for him; Mrs. Pollen herself, who now owned berself a connection of his through her late husband, must do something for him.

It is not a good thing for a mortal to attempt to play the part of a providence or a

destiny to other mortals. All legend, classic and otherwise, is full of warning on that

subject. The bravest enterprise begun with this vain hope is likely to come to mere failure; the best intentions to beget only the poorest and most perverse results. We shall not attempt to justify the ambition of Mrs. Pollen to play the part of providence or destiny to the people of Fitzurseham; we only state the fact that she had such an ambition, and tell what came of it in certain instances. She was a noble-hearted woman. desire to do good to some of her fellow-creatures. She had indeed always before her the thought of making atonement for the supposed or faucied neglect of the husband; but in truth her chief desire now was to make people happy. Along with that, however, there was unquestionably a certain delight keen and ever renewing, in the sense of power which her money and her schemes of benevolence gave her. She liked making exter Fitzurse. She was anxious to know how quite clear to her for a while whether the and she said to her own conscience that she was opening the way for the good to prove itself and take its right place. But how if the good should not prove the stronger? How if the bad were to get the upper hand Would not her experiment then only prove the means of furnishing Walter Fitzurse's worst enemy with weapons to slay Walter Fitzurse's best friend? Mrs. Pollen had not asked herself that question when she was making her mind up to give Fitzurse's ambition a chance in life, and now already, so soon, she was beginning to doubt whether the bad was not showing itself in ascendancy. She had given Fitzurse money with which to begin his career as a student at the bar. and to keep him like a gentleman for the present. She had allowed him to understand

that money should not be wanting to him if he showed a desire and a capacity to make a name for himself in the world. The want of a fair start, she knew, had often spoiled many a career that would otherwise have been honorable, noble, beneficent; and she was determined that his chances should not thus be marred. "I can only give you the horse," she told him, disheavy. He could not help thinking what a paraging her own bounty. "It is for you to ride the race. If you win, the honor is yours and not mine." It was not necessary for her to disparage her own bounty. Walter was not over-scrupulous; he was quite willing to be fed from her hand. He took it as something due to his own genius and his own commanding attributes. Be-sides she had told him of her hopes for the discovery of a long-lost relationship in Fitzurseham; and he soon began to think that she had already found out that he was the missing relative. He felt sure of this before she had yet thought fit to tell him of it. Anyhow, he took her generosity and good wishes altogether as some turnal invasion of it was one of the likeliest thing due to him, and for which he was things in such a region. He resolved to talk to Mrs. Pollen about that too. "If she will which did not bring with it the very slightest taint of personal humiliation. He was abshe must have two or three men to sleep in sorbed by one great over-mastering purpose : he wanted to marry Janette Lisle seemed to him would be a magnificent start in life. He knew that the Lisles were not rich; not sich, that is, in the sense that Mrs. Pollen was rich, or even that Miss Sabine was rich; but they would give their daughter some money; and once he were married to her they must do something for him. He knew vory well that Mr. Lisle and Lady Letitia were not by any means an old Capulot and his wife, who would turn their backs for ever on a daughter because she had markey. He stood there and listened; and at ned without their consent; who would sny the same time quietly felt for the revolver to Janette Lisle when she had become Junette which he carried with him when he had litzurse, "do as thou wilt, for I have done on his Albanian dress. The step came with thee." No; once Janette and he were glidingly up to the door. There was a married there would be a welcome in the fahily for him; he would be received among aris corats; his place would be sure; his prospects cared for. His ambition was for

1. C. B. B. A.

sumed that the Lisles would not give their consent to the marriage if asked for it beforehand and he had therefore made up his mind to run away with their daughter. In any case he preferred this way of attaining his end. It would be more striking, more romantic, more splendid, better as reclame.

If Fitzurse had only trusted Mrs. Pollen, and confided in ther from the beginning, no one can say what might not have happened. If he had come to her and told her that he loved Janette and that Janette loved him, spoken with him on the very night. It would she would have given him money enough to not be the act of the scion of a noble family begin married life, with, and she would have thus to allow a false accuration to premium. made herself his ambassadress to the Lisles to ask for the hand of their daughter. Or if he had convinced her that such an embassy would be futile, and told her that rather course it never should come to that, he would than lose Janette he was determined to run take care to replace the money in good time away with her, and had appealed to Mrs. but at the worst it was better a wretched Pollen's generosity and sentiment to aid him Albanian should suffer disgrace than that the in his Lochinvar enterprise, it is only too likely that Mrs. Pollen's delight in romantic emotion and in daring effort would have gained her over to his side. But Walter was good purpose in prowling about the music one of these unlucky persons who are destroyed room at that hour of the night? one of these unlucky persons who are des-cribed as too clever by half. He trusted nothing to Mrs. Polien, and thus it happened He did not venture to lock the corridor enthat his two love stories came upon her at the one moment, and she knew that he had cast off poor Vinnie Lammas and that he was endeavoring to induce Janette Lisle to leave her father's house. This was too much for

her.

"My experiment has been a dead failure there," she said; "he is acad, and that's all about that. I'll put Lady Letitia on her guard. No; I had better see him first and got in somehow, Walter thought it would not be safe to shut him out. He sat Lisle alone. Dear little girl, I like her all a letter to Mrs. Pollen, which he the better for her rubbish about equality and her romance. But she must not be sacrificed to him. I must intervene. It is about time some one intervened it would appear."

The intervention thus far had taken only the form of a strong remonstrance from Mrs. Pollen to Fitzurse. Camiola had once heard some of it; more than she was quite able to understand at the time. Mrs. Pollen had found out through the enquiries she had been making that Walter Fitzurse was not in any sense a member of the great Fitzurse family; and she had insisted on his making this known to Janette Lisle. Walter had promised that he would do this; not particularly clear as to his purpose to keep the promise, but quite satisfied that he could tell anything to Janette without endangering his hold on her affections. If he had to tell her anything it would be easy for him to say that he had only just made the sad discovery that he did not belong to the great family, and that the moment he discovered this he felt it his duty to tell her and to set her free had to deal with Walter Fitzurse only, and of her engagement with him. He knew very well what would come of this. Janette would simply declare that she loved him if on his defence. better than ever. Besides that she had a very fond and faithful little heart, she had a little heart crammed full of what she con-sidered new ideas about man's brotherhood and equality ideas which must have been making youthful converts in the earliest days of the family of Nonh. The quiet, wellordered, somewhat limited life of the Rectory, with its pre-established doc trines and appointing every one's duty, had set little Janette longing for some eccentricity and extravagance of social philosophy. Walter was a wholly new figure of life, his talk, his ambition, his courage, his audacious love-making, were all new, strange and intensely fascinating. Walter knew well that he held a sure place in her heart no matter what family he belonged to. It was not clear to him that he had not made a mistake so far as she was concerned in not giving himself out at first as one of the picturesque race

of the proletaire. He left Mrs. Poliens on this memorable Sunday in desperate mood—mood to risk any thing. But he was by no means unhappy or even ill-satisfied. He was very proud of himself and of the part he was playing. He considered himself a highly interesting person. le was glad to think all about him; it greatly enhanced his self-satisfaction to think that this rich and beautiful girl was compelled to be in his confidence, and was positively afraid of him because of her friend. Meanwhile he had been living for some time in London in very good style as he considered it. He had to know a few men of some position in society; some of them a little fast, but he did not mind about that. His name had been put up at one or two clubs; he was beginning to be well known to a certain circle in the West End. He was essentially a flexible, plastic creature, and he took to this sort of thing as easily as if he had been used to it all his life. Perhaps if a profoundly sagacious social philosopher had been asked what was the principal secret of Walter's success in society, such society as it was, the answer might have been that it was to be found in his heavenbestowed gift of wearing good clothes well. It seemed to be obvious that a man on whom well-cut clothes looked so well must be a gentleman and the sort of man to put up at

one's club. But a crisis in his fortunes had come this Sunday, and it must be boldly met. He must get money and he must go off with Janette Lisle and marry her. The money was to be had in Mrs. Pollen's casket; he would borrow it, and put it back after it had served his turn. At the worst his taking it could be boldly acknowledged as a love's stratagem when once he was married to Janette; and nothing would come of it. He made his way to Fitzurseham. He passed by the place where he had lodged; he passed under the window of Mrs. Lammas' house, and saw that all was dark there. Vinnie, no doubt, was in bed long since. Was she thinking of him he wondered? Very likely not; probably she had fallen in love with some one else. He hoped so-poor little thing! Strange that he could ever have fancied himself in love with her. She was looking limp and shabby, he thought, when he saw her at church that day. It was a great relief that all that silly old love affair between him and her was over. He would tell Janette about it some day; and Janette

would be very kind to the little girl. He found himself at Fitzurse House. He went up to the front door and rang the bell. He meant to ask for Pilgrim. Pilgrim evidently was not at home. No one answered the summons of the bell. That was all right, It was part of Walter's plan to go to the door and ask for Pilgrim in case any one should be in. He went away; but did not leave the grounds. He is about for a while in one of the secule ries, then crept to the door of the masic-room and softly let himself in and closed the door be hind him. He expected to find himself quite alone. The ordinary servants had no admission to that room unless when the door opening on the corrider was expressly unlocked to admit one of them. Walter went in, and was making promptly for the table on which the casket stood when he suddenly became aware of the presence of silent Joseph, the Albanian servant. This was indeed a surprise. Who could have counted on seeing him in that room at such a time? Fitzurse fell back at first and was inclined to give up his enterprise and escape from the place as anyhow. Soon to his surprise he heard a key scriety; he would rather be the husband of put into the lock. It was then some one of Lady Leitia Lisle's daughter than of the Mrs. Pollen's own particular friends coming richest phenian heiress in the land. He asquickly as possible. But it suddenly occurred

Albanian in his way. Who should say that it was not the Albanian who had taken the it was not the Albanian who had taken the money, supposing its having been taken should be discovered; supposing Fitzurse himself should not be able to replace it before any discovery was made? To turn the opportunity to the best account Fitzurse mut openly meet Joseph and speak with him Then if any unlucky chance should lead to account discovery Fitzurse could say the premature discovery Fitzurse could say that he had himself seen Joseph in the house and spoken with him on the very night. It would thus to allow a false accusation to prevail against a poor innocent foreign servant, but affairs were well-nigh desperate with Fitz urse, and he could not stop for scruples. Of life project of a Firzurse should come to grief. After all, was it not extremely probable that the Albanian had no particularly So he got rid of Joseph, as we have seen,

out. This, he thought, might look suspi-cious just then, although it was always done by Mrs. Pollen and her few initiated friends: for the charm of the music-room was that she was supposed to be cut ol from all but the initiated, unless when the initiated chose, for any momentary purpose, to admit the uninitiated. But as Joseph had sealed and left for her; he would do every. thing as he said he was going to do it; and then, and then—he noiselessly opened the casket. He saw the money, and he stayed his hand a moment. It was not robbery he was bent on? No, surely not; his forchead grew hot at the idea. But it might come to look like it; it might be mistaken for such an act. Cold drops stood on his temples, his hands trembled; but he could not draw back, If he failed to get money by some means that night, all would be lost for him. He tock two rouleaux of covereigns out of the casket and thrust them in his pocket. Then he quietly locked the casket again. For good or ill the deed was done now.

He was about to ring for Joseph and call his attention to the letter for Mrs. Pollen, when he heard a key turn in the private door, and in a moment the door was opened. On the table near the casket a revolver was lying. It was Romont's revolver; he had left it carelessly there when he found that he not the ordinary Fitzurseham burglar. Fitzurse caught it up instinctively, and stood as

CHAPTER XXII.-STOOPING TO CONQUER

" Hullo, Fitzurse! who could have expected to see you here at such a time as this? How

are you?"
Fitzurse started and trembled; positively trembled and felt his forehead bedewed with perspiration. There was Romont standing before him; Romont whom he had believed to be far away; and if Romont had been one minute, half a minute, in the room he must have seen what Fitzurse was doing. Romert was in walking dress and carried his hat in hahand. He looked as if he had just come io. That was something of a relief to Walter's mind. So far as Fitzurse knew there was not a human creature in the house but imself and Joseph.

" Why Romont? I didn't know that you were in London. I never thought of seeing you here to-night." He put down the revolver quietly, stealthily. Romont observed the revolver.

"No, I don't suppose you did, and I never thought of seeing you here. I am always rushing about, backwards and for wards. Did you come to see Pilgrim, or Joseph perhaps."

have something to say to him; I have been writing a letter to Mrs. Pollen." "You didn't expect to see Joseph here did

"No, I di ln't; I thought he was in town with Mrs. Pollen; it's very odd, our all turning up in this way," Fitzurse s.id with a desperate attempt at a laugh.

" Very odd; about the oddest thing I have known for a long time. I will tell you what I came for, Fitzurse, my good fellow; there's no mystery about it. I came to look after some money in this very room."

"Some money in this very room!" Fitzurse felt as if his heart was standing still. His throat was parched, his lips were dry. Could it be that he was found out : found out before he had time to make any profit by his

"Some money; in this very room?" he gasped. "What do you mean, Romont? Is

there money of yours in this room?" "No, not of mine; but of Mrs. Pollen's. She is very unwise in leaving money about in that sort of way. She told me that she had left it here in this thing; and I could not rest until I had gone to see that it was all right. I don't think money ought to be left about in that sort of way. It may be a temptation to some poor devil who otherwise might continue to be an honest man to the end of his life. I suppose it is temptation or no temptation that often makes all the dif-ference between the honest man and the thief.

"I suppose so—I dare say. By the way I wonder, Romont, what that Albanian fellow was doing in this room? Did Mrs. Pollen know that he was coming here? Did she send him for anything?"

"Why; what about Joseph?"
"Well, somehow I thought his manner was rather odd when I saw him here and spoke to him; he didn't seem to make it quite clear

what he was doing." Oh, he didn't seem to make it quite clear whathe was doing here, didn't he?

" No; and he was in this room, this very room.'

"Where you are now?" Romont said with emphasis. "Where you and I are now, yes. Doesn't

that seem rather odd? What could he have wanted here?" "Do you mean to say, Fitzurse, that you

suspect Joseph of being after this money that Mrs. Pollen left here?" "Well, I don't know anything about him; he may be a very honest man for all I can tell; but ——"

"Exactly: 'what shall the honest man do in my closet?' What is the honest man doirg in Mrs. Pollen's music room, where the money

is? But you see, Fitzurse, that would apply to you and me, wouldn't it ?" "I suppose there is some difference between you and me and a rascally Albanian servant.

"There is so difference, certainly," Ro mont said with slow deliberateness, tween Joseph and you; a very considerable difference. Between Joseph and me; well, I am not quite so sure as to that."

For the life of him Walter could not yet tell wheel Nomon ald or did not auspect him de was pecoming desperate; he had a weapon near him; it was

professional and an exercise the second of the second

came up wildly savagely in his mind, he felt that Romont's eyes was following his every While he was thinking of the re-Motion his hand had unconsciously moved towards it, and he saw Romont watching him; he could see even a faint smile of scorn on Romont's face.

At that moment Fitzurse felt himself a murderer in his heart. He was equal to murder now; things had gone, with him at such a rush; with such a terrible descent. Better anything than be found out in what he had been doing. Better, a thousand times better, that Janette should believe him guilty of daying than guilty of robbery. Suppose he were to kill Romont then pose he were to kill fromout then and there, it would be easy to invent some and there of a quarrel and an assault which, if it would not save him from the law, would save him from utter shame, and would still leave it in the power of Janette not to despise him in the power of dance and the power of the unhappy creature justice, he was only thinking of what Janette would say. All hope for himself was gone would say. The look with which for the moment. The look with which Romont followed the motion of his right hand was a revelation to him; Romont hand was a reveration to nim; Romont knew all about his doings, and knew the very thought of murder that was in his mind. If he could kill Romont and put back the money in its place before Joseph returned then let fate do what she would, the worst would not be known; and Janette would not be utterly ashamed of him. The level floor be underly sometimes of the level moor seemed to rock and dance underneath him; there were strange noises whirring in his ears like the throbbing of machinery in movement; he must do something or faint. If he were to faint all would be lost. One moment and be would have played his card of despair; but he was interrupted by Romont's voice, which attered, with the most perfect composure, the

"It's no use, Fitzurse; Joseph is outside. Don't you remember that? And besides your hand is shaking; you couldn't hit a hay stack -I should feel perfectly safe standing here; provided only that you promised to aim at

me. "What the devil do you mean?" Fitzurse asked fiercely. He took away his hand from the weapon which it was touching. He must brazen the thing out now. His courage and reason were coming back.

Nover mind what I mean; we understand each other. You are not used to this sort of thing, Fitzurse; your impulse was absurd. Well, you talked of Joseph; you seemed to suspect Joseph of being after this money. Now, if you will just wait here a moment I'll see that Joseph does not leave the house, and then we'll search Mrs. Pollen's casket. I know exactly how much money was there. be missing we'll talk to Joseph If a coin about it. I'll leave you here for a moment or two. You understand me, Fitzurse?" Romont spoke with stern emphasis.

Yes, Fitzurse understood only too well. A lastchance was given him. He was in Romont's power, and Romont knew all; but Romont would not betray him. He made good use of his moment alone. He put the money back and closed the casket once again. Romont returned a few seconds after the restoration had been accomplished,
"Joseph is all right," he said. "I am

sure you must have wronged him, Fitzurse; he doesn't seem in the slightest degree confused or put out; I daresay we shall find everything just as it ought to be. This is Mrs. Pollen's little money box; the money ought to be here. Why, yes; money ought to be here. Why, yes; there it is of course; six of these rouleaux; safe as can be. Poor Joseph! I am sure, Fitzurse, you are glad to see that the money is all right, and that there is no charge to be made against poor Joseph. You are glad of

"Of course, I am glad," Fitzurse said, sullenly. "Well, I must be going."
"You will wait for Pilgrim, will you not?"

"No; I think not. It's getting late; and it does not much matter whether I see him to-night or not."

" Fitzurse." Romont said, coming up cl to him and taking him by the arm, " we usderstand each other, don't we? I know per fectly well what you came here to do, and you know that I know it. I am giving jou a chance; will you go away? Fitzurse flung himself free of Romont's hold. "Away! where?"

"Well, anywhere out of Englard; America or Australia. A new county is a new career. Begin your life over again, and begin it on a better plan. So far as I am concerned, nobody shall ever know anything of this night's event. Will you promise to go?" "I have no money. You know that well

"You shall have money. You can take this money here to begin with. Nobody knows it is here but you and I——" enough. "And Mrs. Pollen ?"

"I shall atisfy Mrs. Pollen without letting her know snything that we don't want her to

"There's Joseph," Fitzurse said doggedly, "he knows."

"Oh, Joseph; never mind Joseph. What I don't tell Joseph won't tell, I can promise you. Lock here, Fitzurse, I wish to save you. I do, indeed; and you are on the very edge of ruin. Pull yourself together, and drop all this confounded nonsense about the Fitzurse family; call yourself by your own nameyour father's same; go into a new country and redeem yourself—and above all, let that poor girl alore."

"What por girl?"
"Jannete Lisle. You couldn't surely think of allowing her to marry you now?"

Figures thrust his hand deep into his pockets, and looked Romont for the first time straight in the face.
"I tell you what, Mr. Romont, this is

going a little too far. Because you take it into your head to fancy something or other about me -which may be mere imagination or invention, or I don't care what-you presume to go on as if you were my master, and I your slave. I'll not stand being ordered about by you; I'll not be bullied by you. I can man-

age my own affairs."
"Do you reallymean to say that you would make that young ady your wife, after what

"If I go to America or Australia or any where else I shall take her with me as my

"Before you have this place." Romont said, "you must promise me to give up Miss Liste or I will go at once to her father and her brother and denounce you as a thiet. No; you shan't get out of this just yet." Romont turned to get between him and the door. Fitzurse hid become half mad with rage. and shane, and fear-fear of exposure. He was reminded of the last desperate chance again. He clutched the revolver and fired a shot at Romont whose backed was turned to him. But it was as Romont had said; his hand was trembling, his aim was all abroad, the bullet went into the loor six good inches away from its nark. Fitzurse was a good shot at a showing match, but he had had no training for shos fired in anger. Before he could fire again Romont literally flung himself on his assailant and seized his right hand. Romont was much stronger, especially in the wrists and arms, and he was alway quite cool and collected; his physical resources as well as his mental were always at oall; the very suddeness of his dash at Fitzurse was the result of instant calculation and not mere

what he was doing. Even as the thought instinct or impulse. Fitzurse felt the revolver just that you were determined to go abroad torn from his hand with such a sudden wrench that it seemed to him as if his wrists and every one of his fingers must have been dislocated by the strain. Then Romont flung him away, and he staggered back against the wall. He recovered himself and looked wildly round the room for any manner of weapon. Romont understood him.

"No use now," Romont coolly said. "You are covered by the revolver don't you see? I have been out West a good deal, and I am of the girl lately as he had been. What Pilused to this sort of thing. For you, Fitzurse grim did not know of his own knowledge he or whatever your name is—I must say that never would tell as a fact. you don't seem any better hand at murder

than you are at robbery."

Fitzurse flung himself down into a chair and covered his face with his hands.

"You can do as you like," he said. out looking up. "Shoot me if you will, I don't care—now." And the unfortunate young man whom the rapid and hideous decent of a few short hours had brought so deep down into unforeseen crime burst into mere hysterical weeping. Suddenly he looked up, and with a face distorted by tears and agony, he said, in a choking voice:—
"I'll do anything; I'll promise anything—
if only—if only you won't tell Miss Lisle?"

Romont put the revolver carelessly on the table. He knew there was no further need to be on his guard against Fitzurse. He quite understood now the man he had to deal with. Fitzurse was only the half insane victim of his own vanity and ambition; he was neither a deliberate thief nor a determined bravo.

"I give you my word of honor; I swear to you Fitzurse, that I will never tell any human being of anything that has happened here between us; if only you will promise to give up that girl. I am just as willing and just as anxious to save you as I was before, and I don't believe that you are wholly lost; no, not a bit of it, I will be your friend even yet, if you will allow me. You will let that girl alone?

"What can I say to her? How can get out of it? She likes me; she is food a me; she is indeed. What shall I say to ner? We were to have gone off together to aight or tomorrow morning."

"By Jovo!" exclaimed Ro aont, "I have been only just in time."

"Giving her up I give up everything; what do I care about my life any more? No; I can't give her up—I won't give her up."

"My good fellow, don't you see that you must give her up? -don't you see that after what has happened I must interfere and tell her father and her brother if you don't promise me? I shall have to call in Pilgrim and Joseph; yes, and Joseph; and to send for the police and give you into custody on a charge of attempted robbery and murder. Joseph saw you take out the gold; he was watching you all the time; I know how you out it back; and I can prove attempt at murder. You will spend this evening in prison; and will probably only come out of prison to go into penal servitude. These are the hard realities of your position. You must see that Miss Lisle is not likely to marry a convicted felon. That is one side of the case. Now look at the other: I offer you freedom: my absolute silence about all this; and a full chance to you to redeem yourself and start a new and decent career in some other country. You shall have money and every fair chance. I don't suppose a strict moralist would approve of what I am doing; but I don't mind. I think that with all your vanity and your nonsense you have some good in you still; and moralist or no moralist I give you another chance. Will you take it? Come."

"What can I say to her? What shall I say to her ?" che wretched young man feebly

moaned. ... well, you can say something like this: you can say that you know her father and mother would never approve of the marriage; and you can say you have found that you have not as much money or as good prospects s you expected; and that you do not think it right to her to drag her into poverty, and exile, and a quarrel with her family all at in rousing torpid kidneys to increase their once; and that out of your very love for secretion, and in establishing the natural her-for I take it for granted, Fitzurse, that you do love her; you are not bad enough to have been merely deceiving her ?out of your very love for her you think it better to go away and leave her. Write something like that, and she will understand it in the right way, and think all the more of Then she will remember always in a kindly sort of a way, and you will always be a hero to her even when she has married someone whom her father and mother like, and is happy. Fitzurse, if I were you that is what I should do, and I should be glad to have spared the girl from misery and saved up for myself a kindly memory in her hear: for ever.

"I suppose you are right!" Fitzurs said, sullenly. "At all events you are in a position which dictate terms; and I have put myself into a position which gives you the right to dictate them. There is ony one way out for me; and that is through the door you offer to open. I ought to thank you, Romont: and I do see that you have acted very generously; and I shall be better able to feel in the right way by and bye perhaps; but you have knocked down my castle of cards with a pretty rough hand. You have spoilt my game just as I was on the very point of winning it—and I am afraid I can't be quite as grateful as I ought to be for your generosity in letting me of-just

"I don't mind," said Romont, "I am doing my best; I am thinking more about the girl than about you. You accept my terms-

that is the main point." "I must; I have no choice. It's a little hard on me, isn't it?—that a man should lose love and ambition and everything—even London-all at once-and have to be grateful for

it, too."
I don't ask you to be grateful," Romont said sternly; "and I don't see much opening for ambition in the way you were going, and I am not quite certain whether you were in love with Janette Lisle or only with yourself. But I am glad you have made up your

"One word more," Fitzurse said hastily, as he saw that Romont was about to bring the purified and all the organs toned to proper dialogue to an end. "You won't do things action. This can be done by the regulating, by halves; I believe that much of you; for the few days that I shall have to prepare for going away -where ever I am to go - you will not seem to have cut me? That would make

people suspect."
"I will behave," said Romont, "excetly as if you were my closest friend. I will help you in all your preparations; I will see you off; I shall be among the last to shake your hand and wish you good luck as you go.' For a moment Fitzurse was really touched. Through the seven fold hide of vanity and selfish egotism, and mean ambition, shallow artifice and small cynicism, the simple manhood of Romont's nature pierced his heart. "If I were to begin again," he thought, "I should like-I should try, to be like that: Well, I am to begin again; I am to have an-

other chance." "Shall we wait for Pilgrim ?" Romont suddenly asked. "He is sure to be here in good time; we can tell him that you are going away; he may have some advice to give us; he knows a lot of things, Pilgrim does. "No, I don't want to see Pilgrim," Walter

"I don't want Pilgrim," Walter repeated. He was afraid that Pilgrim would bring up the story of Vinnie Lammas which Walter was not anxious to be reminded of just then. He little appreciated the chivalrons forbear-ance of Pilgrim. Even to Romont, Pilgrim had not told Vinnie's story except in the most rapid line, and he had said no more about Fitzurse than that he was not so fond

omewhere.

Romont agreed that Pilgrim should not be taken into confidence. He understood the compact with Fitzurse to be complete, and that was what he was anxious about. There was no talk of writing or signing anything. Walter left Fitzurse House at midnight, hav ing with him more of the gold than he had himself taken out of Mrs. Pollen's treasure casket in the first instance, and having given Romont his promise to meet him at five o'clock the following afternoon at Romont's lodgings.

Fitzurse passed out of the music-room into the night. He turned for a moment and looked back upon the house he was leaving. He must have felt humbled and crushed if he had ever allowed genuine feeling to live in his heart at all. But he never had done this; he had made his life to a piece of acting even to himself. As he looked back on the old hall he was not an imposter with a false name, going out disgraced into exile, pledged as the sole condition of his safety to give up the girl who loved him. No; he felt himself a hero of romance, the last of the proud race of Fitzurse, driven indeed by over-mustering destiny from the home of his ancestors, but still intrepid and self-sustained, still resolute to strive against fate, a very Fitzurse to the end. Perhaps no writer of fiction has had the courage yet to sound fully the deeps of self deception and self-delusion which are to be found in certain egotistic natures.

Walter left the house then, not crushed and humbled, but, on the contrary, elate and full of new purpose. There was a possibility oc-curring to him which he had not thought ot, certainly had not been talked of, when he made his compact with Romont. Suppose Janette Lisle should refuse to take advantage of his self sacrifice? Suppose she should de clare that she preferred his love to any other earthly consideration? Suppose she would not take back her freedom? Suppose she were to insist on being his wife? What was he to do then? Could his compact with Romont hold under such conditions Could any man be expected to insist upon renouncing the hand of the girl he loved, and who loved him, if she, resolved not to be outnone in generosity and affection, were to declare that she would not be renounced?" There was something comforting, something hopeful in these thoughts. Sappose Janette Lisle did then insist on being his wife, with what splendid celat weald they not go out to America together; the young hero who had carried off the British earl's grand-daughter In anticipation he saw the delighted society of the new world flinging open its gorgeous saloons to welcome him and his bride. The tempting thought came up in his mind. " If this should happen, if Janette will not give me up. I have the money; destiny itself has phoed it in my hands through the hands of my enemy. We can get away."

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PAPAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ROME, July 17 .- The decisions of the Baltimore council will be given to members of the Congregation of the Propaganda Fide on the 23rd instant for consideration. The Sacred College of Cardinals will meet August 17th to revise decisions, and final approval will be given in September. Archbishop Moran, at he Pope's desire, will consecrate Rev. Dr. Walsh as Archbishop of Dublin on August 3rd. Archbishop Moran will then sail for Sydney.

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The pattern of the wall paper on the room in which Napoleon died at St. Helena continues as it was at the time of his death, being made especiare for it in France, and renewed as often as need-1. In 1858 Longwood was bought by the French,

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There is no preparation before the people to day that commands their confidence more, or meets with a better sale than does Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry intalible remedy for all forms of Summer Complaints.

The natural bridge in Rockbridge County, Virginia, is 215 feet high, 100 feet wide, and has a span of 90 feet.

AN INVISIBLE FOE. The poisonous germs of disease are lurking in the air we breathe and in the water we drink. The system should be kept carefully

It is estimated that 15,000 transient guests lodge in New York every night.

purifying and tonic powers of Burdock Blood

THEY WILL NOT DO IT. Those who once take Dr. Pierce's "Plessant Purgative Pellets" will never consent to use any other cathartic. They are pleasan to take and mild in their operation. Smaller then ordinary pills and inclosed in glass vids: virtues unimpaired. By druggists.

THE DEFENCES OF THE EMPIRE. LONDON, July 17.—The conference of the Empire Defence lesgue was held this morring in the Mansion house, Lord Lennox presiding. The mayors of many provincial towns were present. Resolutions were adopted declaring the defensive resources of the Empire inadequate, and urging the Government to strengthen the navy, to further protect the coasts and fortify colonial ports and coaling stations, and to applint a comanything to do with my affairs."

mission, to enquire into the relative strength of the British and foreign navies.

MARICOLD.

Down the glen in hollow whispers, Through the fields of ripening grain. And from out each leafy cover
Pipes the wind's unceasing strain.
Through the tangled Jasmine's beauty,
With a wealth of power untold, Comes the breath of bygone Summers, Wasted from sweet Marigold.

From the narrow heaten by-ways To the highway hot and bare, Where the modest field-flower quivers Neath the heavy foot of care.
O'er the dusty, grass-fringed roadside,
E'en across you Western bar,
To the haven bright of fancy In a sunuy land afar.

'Neath Acacia's golden blossoms, All in beauty's undimmed ray, Now I see her idly dreaming Through a dreamy summer day. Marigolds around her scattered, As its yellow petals shower, Then my eyes, with boding sadvess, Seek the glowing Passion-flower!

To the hum of myriad insects, And the glance of tinted wings, There I weave the precious chaplet That a day of sunshine brings. Roses, by love's labor gathered, Solt and pink, with dewdrops wet; Thus the picture floats before me 'Mid a sea of beauty set.

On the pane, with spectral finger, Taps the ever restless wind, Like a ghost, it softly rushes In the foliage dark behind. But far sweeter than the perfumes, Which the Orient Gods uphold, Is the breath of Summers, wafted From the yellow Marigolds. GRACE C'BOYLE, Ottawa.

ITALY AND THE POPE.

GOVERNOR HOADLY CAUSES A SCENE.

CINCINNATI, July 14 .- The farewell dinner to Judge Stallo, the departing Minister to Italy, had an unpleasant ending. The last toast on the list was "The Papacy," responded to by the Hon. J. P. Carberry. Governor Hoadly acted as toastmaster, and took occasion to speak in an impassioned way of Italy," and lauded without stint Mazzini, Garibaldi, Victor Emmanuel and other leaders of that class. He was followed by Dr. Bavogli, the Italian consul, whose remarks were still more indiscreet and offensive to Catholics. In closing, he turned to the guest of the evening and said : "Judge Stallo, you go to Rome no more to represent the United States to the Vatican for the indulgences of sins; no more to kiss the foot of the No; you go to Rome, the capital of Italy you go to live among a nation which has the same feelings of this glorious America-feel ings of liberty, of independence, of right, of onesty, of equity."

There were quite a number of influential Catholics at the table, who twisted uneasily in their chairs during both of these speeches. When Mr. Carberry was called to his feet he said among other things that he differed materially with some of the statements of the evening. Any prosperity based merely on temporal wealth and power would be but ephemeral, and this was as true of nations as of individuals. He de-clared that Pope Leo XIII, had a good legal title to property, of which he had been despoiled by the government of King Humert. When a certain Archbishop was attempted to be forced noon Ireland for politi cal reasons, he (Mr. Carberry) was one of those who said: "We take our religion from Rome but our politics from Ireland." when the head of the Catholic Church had, by legal enactment, property taken from him to which he had a legal right, then the words of the decalogue came to him-"Thou shalt

Immediately at the conclusion of Mr. Caring a deranged liver to a wholesome condition, in rousing torpid kidneys to increase their secretion, and in establishing the natural secretion, and in establishing the natural secretion, and in establishing the natural secretion are the secretion and in establishing the natural secretion are the secretion and in establishing the natural secretion are the secretion and in establishing the natural secretion are the secretion are the secretion and in establishing the natural secretion are the se ice water. Speaking of the matter to day, the Siglo Futuro, which was contemplated, Mr. Carberry said he did not hold Dr. and that he never misses an opportunity to Ravogli responsible for the improper remarks which he made. "Dr. Ravogli," said, "took his tone from Gov. Hoadly, who precipitated the trouble by calling upon me, an avowed Catholic who does not hesitate to express his honest convictions, to respond to a toast that was out of place, and prefaced by himself during the evening with remarks that were offensive. It was the most absurdly foolish thing for a smart man to do that I ever knew of. I suppose there were expressions of disapproval about the banquet board, of lioadly's and Ravogli's remarks, for there was a number of Catholics, German as well as Irish (and the Germans are more aggressive than we are), about the table. Hoadly, I presume, thought: 'Well, we must give the Catholics some taffy,' and then did a most absurd thing in proposing 'The Papacy,' a toast which was entirely out of place to begin with; and then he called upon me to respond to it, after all that had been said. He surely did not expect me to express other than my honest convictions that these men he lauded robbed the Church, with color of the law, of her rightful possessions. Why, there was not any room for taffy. He and the Italian had left me nothing to do but defend what they had attacked.

The matter has been much commented upon to-day, and there is general agreement that Governor Hoadly was forgetful to a surprising degree both in his remarks and his selection of topics for toasts

Sarsaparula in my family for many years, and could not keep house without it. For the relief of the pring consequent upon female weakness and irreguarities, I consider it without an equal."

Rev. Jones, the Southern revivalist, who made 400 converts in Waco, Texas, in one week, was paid \$1.50 a piece for them by the City Council.

FARMERS -TRY IT!

Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color will be found the only oil color that will not become rancid. Test it and you will prove it. It will not color the butter milk; it gives the bightest color of any made, and is the stronges, and therefore the cheapest.

The average duration of life in Russia is twenty-six years—the lowest of any European nation.

LITTLE SIX-YEAR OLD BESSIE'S FOR TUNE.

Little six-year old Bessie Lilienthal, who, orphaned by the death of her father, became the pet of her grandfather, Abraham Leffler, is the holder of one tenth of the \$150,000 ticket in The Louisiana State Lottery. Last week her uncle Adolph bought three one tenth tickets of The Louisiana State Lottery. Across of No. 51,106 he wrote Bessie's name. Two-tenths of the \$150,000 prize had been drawn by Savannahians. Mr. J. T. Dwyer was soon discovered to be one of the lucky winners; Bessie was another.—Savanna.

POPE LEO'S CHARITY AND WISDOM.

HIS HOLINESS IS OBLIGED TO ADMONISH A CARDINAL.

Rome, June 24.-It has been several times asserted that there are in the Vatican two policies and two currents. One of them is mild and wise, full of charity and toleration, never rushing to excess. This is the personal policy of the Pope, of all the Cardinals who like him, and of all the prelates who have been exalted or created by Leo XIII. The other is the policy of those who would like to see the Pope hurling excommunications every minute, and writing encyclic after encyclic to curse and blame and protest.

The existence of these two currents, often divided, is clearly demonstrated by the letter written not long ago by Cardinal Pitra to a Belgian paper, a letter which, in one of my recent communications, I sent originally to the Sun.

It is not out of place to recall here that the two policies are impersonated in the two French papers edited in Rome, the Journal de Romeand the Moniteur de Rome. The Journal is the organ of the French and Spanish Legitimists, and has at its head Count de Boursetty. The Moniteur is the organ of the personal politics of the Pope, and has at its head Monsignor Galimbert, an old professor of the Propaganda and a great friend of the Pope himself. It is well also to recall that the Journal de Rome, at the beginning of its existence, engaged the services of Monsignor Galimberti and some other Monsignori; but, as their views did not coincide with the views of the supporters of the Journal, they were all dismissed. They then started the Monitour.

This explains the fights which have occurred at different times between the two clerical organs, contests in which the Journal has been constantly defeated, but, like the fabled Anteus, has drawn new strength from its falls. When lately the Journal openly at tacked the Moniteur and was openly rebuked by the Observatore, the Journal ate humble pie and submitted, like its Spanish brother, the Siglo Futuro. Yet, in order to advertise for subscribers, the Journal called for help to Cardinal Pitra, who wrote the letter referred

to. This letter was published by the Journal, with another by the clever Bishop of Angers. It was a great panegyric of the Journal de Rome, and a long and clever culogy of Pius IX.'s policy. Its adversaries did not fail to read between the lines and to detect in the praise of the deceased Pope a sort of reproach to the living one, whose name was not even mentioned.

As soon as the letter appeared, Leo NIII. requested the advice of some of the most influential Cardinals. They intimated that it would be better to let it drop, and after a while prevail upon Cardinal Pitra to write another letter, to assuage the impression left by the first one. For a while Leo XIII acquiesced, but afterward, as other Cardinals began to show and explain to the Pope the hidden sense of the letter, he resolved to reproach the Curdinal.

The occasion was ready at hand. On the 4th of this month, Corpus Christi Day, before the Pope went into the Consistory hall for the public andience granted to the Italian representatives at the eighth centennial of St. Gregory VII., the Cardinals were summoned into the Pope's apartment. There Leo XIII. gave vent to his feelings, protested against the letter of Cardinel Pitra, saying that he would never approve his ideas, and that he was sorry to see such an emi nent man break the discipline. All the Cardinals were present except Pitra alone, who had not been invited. This secret meeting of the Cardinals was not as usual put under the Pontifical ban of secreey. The Pope seemed, therefore, perfectly indifferent whether it should be known outside or not. The fact is that, although not known by the public through the papers, yet it is freely circulated that the Pope has forbidden the re-production of the letter by the other clerical of the Cardinal.

This new way of proceeding astonishes everybody, because Leo XIII., who condescended to kill his favorite paper, the Aurora, as a victim to the angry Legitimists, and who, in order to please them, kept out in the cold for a long time his bosom friend, Mgr. Schiassino, the Aurora's editor, has not hesitated now to openly reprove the action of a Cardinal, one of the most learned men of the Sacred College, who honors the purple by his erudition and his virtues; a Cardinal who is next to the Dean of the Sacred College : a Cardinal who belongs to a powerful order, the Benedictine, which has four Cardinals in the Sacred College; a Cardinal who has all

the French aristocracy to back him.

Many fear that as Cardinal Simeoni's letter against Parnell withdrew from St. Peter's pence all the money that found its way into Mr. Parnell's hands and turned it to the Irish national cause, so this action against Pitra will prove fatal to the French offerings, which will rather go toward the support of the paper than to that of the Vatican. This result is much feared because, according to the com-ments of the enemies of the Journal, Cardinal Pitra hinted in his letter that a better use could be made of the money offered by the faithful to the Holy Father.
In the meantime, a circular note has this

week been sent to all the Nuncios by Cardipal Jacobini to inform them that the Pope strongly disapproves Cardinal Pitra's letter. The Consistory which was to be held, has been postponed, and the new Cardinals' pominations have all been postponed.

The famous encyclical letter against liberalism, prepared almost a year ago, and lying over on the table on Leo XIII., will very likely be buried, because its appearance would only give new occasion for contests among the clerical organs, which prove to be unruly and riotous and quite unfit for discipline.

REGULARS.

One of the strongest proofs of the value of Kidney-Wort as a remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, is the fact that it is used and prescribed by "regular" physicians. Phillip C. Ballou, M.D., of Monkton, Vt., says: "Take it all in all, it is the most successful remedy I have ever used."

Edward Judson (Ned Buntline) has written between 300 and 400 serial stories, and once wrote a 610 page book in sixty-two hours. He is now sixty-three years old, and lives on his fine stock farm on the upper Dela-Waro.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumwiam, &c., will find relief by wearing one of Cotor's Smart Weed and Balladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents.

A professional wild beast tamer uses electricity to subdos the animals when shey are unruly.

SCOTT'S EMUSION OF PURE CODLIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES is very palatable and nereases flesh. Dr. F. H. CLEMENT, Brighton III., says: "Soutt's perfect panacea, It will remove warts by Emulsion is very palatalle, sasily assimilated paring them down and applying it occasionand gives strength and it to the patient." ally.

WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS COMING UPON US.

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of saicky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensatio the pit of the stomach which food does no tisfy The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet

taxy The eyes are annean, no names and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish coloured expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive; the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high-coloured, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a apitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste, and sometimes with a sweetish taste: this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease Some have treated it for a liver complaint, others or kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remeily that will act upon all at the same time. Sergel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is

John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield :- I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suffering from liver or stomach complaints, having the testimony of my customers, who have derived great benefit from the Syrup and Pills. The sale

s increasing wonderfully.

leo. A. Webb, 141, York Street, Belfast:—I have sold a large quantity, and the parties have testified to its being what you represent it.
J. S. Metcalie 55, Highgate, Kendal:—I have always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for I have never known a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have

sold many grosses.
Robt, G. Gould, 27, High Street, Andover:—I have always taken a great interest in your medirines and 1 have recommended them, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use. Thomas Chapman, West Auckland:— I find that the trade steadily increases. I sell more of your medicine than any other kind.

your medicine than any other kind.

N. Darroll, Clun, Salop:—All who buy it arpleased, and recommend it.

Jos. Balkwill, A.P.S., Kingsbridge:—The public seem to appreciate their great value.

A. Armstead, Market Street, Dalton-in-Forcess:—It is needless for mo to say that your caluable medicineshave great sale in this district -greater than any other I know of, giving great

adisfaction.

Robt. Laine, Melksham:— Lean well recommend the Curative Syrup from having proved its efficacy for indigestion myself.

Friockheim, Arbroath, Forfarshire, Sept. 23, 1882 Dear Sir,—Last year I sent you a letter recommending Mother Seigel's Syrup. I have very much pleasure in still bearing testimony to the very satisfactory results of the famed Syrup and Pills. Most patent medicales die out with me but Mother Seigel has had a steady sale over since I commenced, and a still in as a great do mand as when I first began to sell the medicine. The cures which have come under my notice are chiefly those of liver complaint and general

debility
A certain minister in my neighborhood says if is the only thing which has benefited him and restored him to his normal condition of health after being unable to preach for a considerable length of time. I could mention also a great many other cases, but space would not allow near friend of mine, who is very much addicted to costiveness, or constipation, finds that Mother the Siglo Future, which was contemplated, seigel's Pills are the only pills which suit his complaint. All other pills cause a reaction which is very annoying. Mother Seigel's Pills do not leave a bad after-effect. I have much pleasure in commending again to suffering humanity Mother Seigel's medicines, which are no sham. If this letter is of any service you can publish it.

Yours very truly.

(Signed) William S. Glass, Chemist.

A J. White, Esq.

15th August, 1883. Dear Sir,—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doctor's medicine with medicine Would have Seigers—
Inches Mother Seigers—
Inches Would House Struly,

(Signed) N. Wobb,

Chemist Calne.

James Street medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from

Mr. White. Chemist Calne.
A. J. White, (Limited) 67 St. James Street, Montreal For sale by all druggists, and by A. J White mited), 67 St. James street, city.

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

The Sanitarian says :- "Inasmuch as persons who have had cholera are not exempt from its recurrence, we are at a loss to percrive how inoculation, though it be with the true microbe, can have any prophylactic effect, however successfully inoculated persons may pass through the process." Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It re-

moved ten coras from one pair of feet without any pain. Ten millions of base balls are made and

sold in this country every year. AFTER YEARS OF SUFFERING, persons who have vainly sought remedial help from other sources, have obtained the long desired relief from Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Dis-covery and Dyspe pric Cu e which puts a stop to the torments of Dyspepsia, renews activity of the Bowels and Liver, relieves maladies incident to the gentler sex, and builds up fail. ing health and strength, gives purity to the blood, and tone to the whole system.

Lord Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone and Lord Randolph Churchill became Cabinet Ministers at exactly the same age—thirty-six.

Mr. T. C. Berchard, public school teacher. Norland, writes: "During the fall of 1881 I was much troubled with Biliousness and Dyspepsia, and part of the time was unable to attend to the duties of my profession, Northrop and Lyman's Vegitable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was recommended to me and I have much pleasure in saying that I was entirely cured by using one bottle. I have not had an attack of my old complaint sirce, and have gained fifteen pounds in weight.

The German Government has ordered the preparation of engineering plans to connect the Rhine and Ems Rivers.

Mr. W. R. Lazier, bailiff, &c., Beleville, writes: "I find Dr. Thomas, Ecledric Oil the best medicine I have every used in my stable. I have used it for bruises, scratches, wind puffs and cuts, and in every case it gave the best satisfaction. "We use it as a household remedy for colds, burns, &c., and it is a The Post Printing & Publishing Co. AT THEIR OFFICES:

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

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WEDNESDAY.....JULY 22, 1885

Tue jury panel from which the petit jury in Riel's trial will be selected has been published. It consists of thirty-six names. A glance at the list is sufficient to create the impression that the sheriff of Regina had struck an Orange lodge in his search for the thirty-six persons to fill the panel. Of course eitizens bearing such names as McAster, Strickland, Tregent, Brooks, Sheppard, Wrong, Evat, Auld, Broley, Whittaker, Bull, Perley, Stone, etc., may be good men and true, but it does seem strange that a Canadian jury should be so little cosmopoli-

Ture red man in the United States has not, by any means, coased to be the prominent landlord of the country. His holdings are still on an extensive scale, and furnish him with lots of elbow room. There are about 265,000 Indians, and their land reservations amount to about 175, 600 square miles. Each Indian has, therefore, a little more than two thirds of a square mile of land. The reservation of Dakoti, Montana and the Indian Territory comprise 150,000 equare miles, occupied by 127,000 Indians, or less than one inhabitant to the square mile.

RESCRICTIVE measures against the immigration of Chinese into the United States seems to have very little effect on the numthis continent. During the past six months more than 5,000 Chinese have been landed in San Francisco from foreign ports. Under the restriction act of 1882 the number of Chinese who arrived at the port directly from China in the period of twenty-three months was 6,746. The new restriction act was approved July 5, 1884. Under this act n twelve months have been landed S,139 Chinese, or 1,400 more in one year than were brought in twenty-three months under the old act. Every day contributes some new dodge to the list of schemes for evading the provisions of the inoperative restriction act.

THE importance and significance of Mr. Parnel's parliamentary triumph in getting th. Conservative Government to disown and dis redit the administration of Irish affairs by the Gladstone Spencer regime, are too measur d by the rage and bitter disappointment of the British press. Even the Tory organs are dumbfounded at the spectacleso humil ating to the so-called Liberals and so encouraging to the Irish National party. The ministers humbly begged to decline to be responsible for Earl Spencer's acts, and Lord Randolph Churchill went so far as to repudiate them. Times are changing. The London News is forced to declare that the Marquis of Salisbury has made Parnell more completely than ever master of Ireland, and almost master of himself.

THE Queen, yesterday, got undeserved credit for sending a letter of thanks to the editor of the Pall Mall Gazette for his praiseworthy action in exposing the abominations of the high-class criminals of London. Her Majesty has written no such letter and the report that she did is officially denied. A letter of thanks from the Queen, coming after the Prince of Wales' pharisaical order to statop the raper," wouldn't look, to say the least, very harmonious. But what has the Queen to be ashamed of in writing to a journalist who wields a giant weapon in defence of the honor of her sex? or why should the Prince of Wales be afraid to learn and read the facts, that he should try to smash or even blunt the weapon by " stopping his paper?" The pen has been mightier than the sword, It has become mightier than the sceptre, and leither royal scowls nor royal whims can theck its onward and upward course.

Ar a convention of the Irish Bishops, recently held at Maynooth, a series of resolutions were adopted, declaring Irish Catholics public endowments for education, without of their religious principles. They are, at great majority chis fellow members and of The Advertiser, which is always ready to per. The self-respect of the nation has been p cant, e. cluded from these endow: the public generally. When he was elected do its best for little London, has got upon the raised, and Canadians have been made con- must agree with the utterances of the Oitisen. O Tessier and Aloysia.

ments, except by accepting a system as Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons of education pronounced to be intrinsically we took occasion to congratulate the Governdangerous to faith and morals. They call ment on the selection of a gentleman so well upon the Irish party to press forward by fitted to discharge the duties of that office. every constitutional means the just claims of Ever since his appointment he has been Irish Catholics in the matter of University education, and to oppose Parliamentary grants | those who oppose the Government in the to the Queen's Colleges until these claims are provided for. They also claim a due share in the last debate shows that not merely were the public endowments for intermediate education on conditions consistent with Catholic hers went out of their way to insinuate that principles, and a representation on public he had been folsted into the present position boards proportionate to their numbers.

THE Philadelphia American strikes hard but true when it says that "the English correspondents at Rome, having been proven, by the appointment of Dr. Walsh to the See of Dublin, a set of lying numskulls, are now doing their utmost to discount the worth of this repulse for English diplomacy. Just as three weeks ago they had positive and confidential assurance that Dr. Walsh would not be appointed, so now they have the same assurance that no hostility to England is meant by his selection. Yet England knows that Dr. Walsh hopes to see her sent "bag and baggage" out of Ireland, and is to be pleased of course when an Irish nationalist is given the chief place in the church of the Irish people, "No hostility to England !" Of course not. "Not that I loved Cassar less, but Rome more !" Not that England is hated by the politic prince of the church. who wears the tiara; but that he sees her game in Ireland is played out, and that those who do hate her and her rule must be made the ecclesiastical rulers of the Irish people."

THE city of Winnipeg has disgraced itself by giving an indecent climax to its festivities in honor of the volunteers. The imposing demonstration was marred by a repulsive and contemptible feature of the parade. An effigy of Riel was strung across the principal street. A scaffoli was erected, and the figure of the half-breed leader was in a kneeling position, a rope around its neck, and the hands crossed on its breast in an attempt to give it an attitude as of supplication, and underneath it a coffin was placed. The figure was surrounded with a battery of Roman candles with half a pound of 1 owder within it. When the procession reached this point the whole fabric was ignited and the mock leader of the rebellion blown sky-high, amid tremendous cheering-This was a discreditable scene and worthy only of savages. It was a criminal and disgusting anticipation of Justice. To have made our volunteers walk under it was an insult to their colors, their courage and their record. It was to make them do in thought what their manhood would recoil from in reality. They had respected Riel, a prisoner in his cell, why force them to trample on Riel, accused before his judges? Winnipeg has dishonored itselt.

THE patrons of London vice and the protectors of the social vampires are having recourse to another dodge to break the force of the revelations made by the Mall Pale Gazette. They are attempting a policy of ridicule and of disparagement. They are ber of Celestials who want to seek their for- endeavoring to make little of the charges and to show that either there is nothing in England's prominent noblemen. Cardinal Ireland would institute a careful personal enthem, or that, at the most, it is only stale news and a repetition of what others have already done in the same direction. A conspicuous police official is quoted as an exponent of the new tactics to smother the work of the Gazette. This official says "it is a great fuss made about little," and that everybody is being sold. It is not likely that this idea of "pooh-poching" will prevent the journa and its supporters from striking at the evil until it is completely rooted out, and until Parliament is made to recognize that the honor, virtue and innocence of the younggirls of the country are of more consequence than the casy and legalized gratification of the vile passions of infamous debauchces, who belong to the so-called "upper classes."

> MONTREAL'S death rate is almost discouraging. According to the mortality returns submitted by the Medical Health Officer, there have been no less than 450 deaths during the past month. This result represents the startling increase of 94 over the preceding month, and an increase of 67 over the corresponding month of last year. This death rate gives the exceedingly high per centage of 33.17 to every thousand of the popuplation, which would make our city rank with the most unhealthy centres of population either in the old or new worlds. The percentage of 33 17 per 1000 is about 14.17 greater than it ought to be. Our Board of Health has evidently some work before it to pull down this death rate to a normal figure. Epidemics had little or nothing to do with the piling up of these mortuary returns, and we might mention for the benefit of the London Advertiser, which warned the Ontario people not to come near Montreal as the cases of smallpox were counted by the thousands, that out of the 450 deaths during this month only 13 were caused by smallpox, and 10 of these were children under ten years of age. Death was busiest among our French-Canadian citizens, carrying off 323 out of the total 450, thus leaving only 127 for all other nationalities.

THE Ottawa Free Press, in its issue of Tuesday last, made a fierce attack on the member for Montreal Centre on account of a speech delivered by him in the House of Commons in defence of Mr. Deputy Speaker Daly, M.P. for Halifax, The official report of Mr. Curran's remarks will be found in another column, and we think there is nothing therein to warrant the torrent of abuse that entitled to share in due proportion in the has been heaped upon the representative of of smallpox in the city of Montreal, Montreal Centre by the Opposition organ. and that it was almost certain death for any being obliged in return to make any sacrifice Mr. Daly stands ligh in the estimation of the stranger to enter within the municipal limits.

the victim of systematic abuse on the part of House of Commons. The official report of his rulings questioned, but that several memas a reward for political services, and because he was afraid to face his constituency in the event of a portfolio being tendered to him. The attacks of the Opposition on Mr. Daly were totally unfounded and unjustified, and we think Mr. Curran is to be congratulated for having stood up manfully in defense of one of his own race. No party can expect to gain much public sympathy by adopting such a course as has been pursued by the Opposition towards the respected member for Halifax.

RIEL's trial was commenced yesterday at

Regina. The prisoner, who is strongly guarded, was arraigned before Mr. Hugh Richardson, the stipendiary magistrate. Riel, with a chain fastened around his left ankle and the iron anchor under his arm, entered the modest little court room with a firm step. In answer to the question of "guilty or not guilty" the prisoner, through his counsel, entered a negative plea. This was the signal for what with no doubt prove the most important legal battle yet recorded in Canadian history. Riel has a set of able and devoted lawyers to de_ fend him, and they mean fight all along the line. Their first movement is an attack on the jurisdiction of the court before which their client has been arraigned. In this connection the magistrate will have to solve some knotty questions and some pretty points of criminal law and of treaty provisions. This question of jurisdiction must be settled before any direct step can be taken in the trial, and there is some talk of giving the magistrate a month or two to study it up, consult the authorities on it, and to advise with some of his big brothers on the bench. Then, after the decision on that point, Mr. Greenshields will ask for another adjournment of six weeks to enable the defence to procure the necessary evidence either by commission or by sending for the witnesses. Everything indicates that the length of the trial will not be the least element of its importance and solemnity.

CARDINAL MANNING ON THE LON-DON ABOMINATIONS.

We give in another page the history of the case of the notorious Madame Jeffries, whose trial was a scandalous travesty of justice, and which finally determined the Pall Mall Gazette to expose the rottenness of the royal and aristocratic classes and to denounce the law that protected them in their devilish

It will be seen how the judge and the prosecuting attorney entered into a shameful conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice and to shield the veritable criminals, among | enquiry asked for could not be granted, but whom were counted princes and many of added that the present Lord Lieutenant of Manning, at a public meeting called to demand legislative protection for young girls, expressed his gratification at having an opportunity to enter his solemn and carnest protest against the legislation which permitted the young and innocent daughters of the working classes being delivered up as victims to the inhuman lust of unprincipled scoundrels. He pointed out how legislation in England was notably weaker than the legislation of other countries in the matter of affording protection to young girls In England the age over which protection extended was only 13 years, while it was 17 and 18 years elsewhere. His Eminence considered the plea that innocent men might be unjustly accused by placing the age of protection in England at a higher limit was utterly groundless. Hitherto, said the Cardinal, the most coldblooded, cruel and atrtoious of all traffics

had escaped with almost absolute immunity in England, and he rejoiced to see that efforts were put forth which would reach those whom he must describe to be, in his belief. guilty before God in the highest degree. The streets of London were now a scandal, such as he had never seen in any foreign land. He wished God-speed to all who were cndeavoring to cope with the evil. There had been far too much delay in legislation on this question; but the Christian scuse of the nation must so express itself as to make further delay impossible.

And remember, this arraignment of the titled criminals of England and this condemnation of their unboly dangs were uttered by the Car. dinal before the Pall Mall Gazette had gathered its crushing evidence of the London abomirations and laid it bare before the world. What will be the judgment of His Eminence when he gets through with the investigation where names, dates and facts will be forthcoming?

LITTLE LONDON'S VHOPPER.

Little London, in Ontario, is jealous of Montreal, and wants tourists and others who have a little money to spend to avoid the metropolis and visit the village. If little London tried to attain its object by fair means there could be ro objection; but when | worthy of admiration when we consider the it stoops to foul, very foul, means to benefit advantages enjoyed by the steady and courageitself by injuring its big sister, it must be ous half-breeds over "the boys," many of whom brought sharply to task. Some devoted admirer of little Lundon went to the editor of duct is accordingly most highly creditable to its prominent purnal, the Advertiser. and whispered into his ear that there were just something less than 20,000 cases

"In fact, a city in which 2,000 cases of be shunned until it adopts some vigorous sanitary regulations that would make it possible for people to enter it without taking such serious risks. We give this intelligence gratis, and we trust that the public opinion of the country will compel the people of a com-

mercial center like Montreal to pay a little

more attention to their duties to the rest of

the community." Look at that for you now! We are told that 2,000 cases of smallpox exist in this city, and mind, the Advertiser will not charge anything for the information. It "gives the intelligence gratis!" How thoughtful and generous of our lunatic confrère! How will the public ever repay him? Why, by paying him a visit at the local Insane Asylum! He feels so lonesome he wants people to pass that way and give him a call. But don't let anybody tell him that instead of there being two or twenty thousand cases of smallpox in the city of Montreal, there are these come from somewhere not far from little return from the front. London itself), for the difference between the facts and the intelligence so kindly furnished gratis would startle and upset him beyond recovery. It is a job as poor as it is contemptible to try and build up one's reputation by injuring and destroying the good name and fame of another. The London Advertiser oughtly to be heartily ashamed of itself.

NO DEFENCE FOR THE COERCION.

MR. PARNELL'S motion for a special enquiry into the maladministration of the criminal law in Ircland under Earl Spencer came up in the House last evening. The Irish leader ably and exhaustively reviewed the criminal acts of the late administration and successfully demonstrated how innocent persons had been condemned and executed in some cases, and in other cases had been sentenced to long terms of penal servitude. Mr. Parnell branded George Bolton, the Crown Solicitor of Dublin, as a murderer, and urged that Bolton's murderous manipulations of the evidence was deserving of the death penalty as any red-handed murderer. The speech was a bitter pill for the ex coercionists, while it was a plain lesson to the Tory party not to abuse the power that was vouchsafed to them through the intervention of the Irish party. Mr. Parnell's arraignment of the Liberal administration was so effective that Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke got heartily ashamed of themselves and left the House during the debate. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on behalf of the Tory ministry replied and said the present Government had nothing to say against the merits of the case made out by the Irish leader, and furthermore did not intend to say anything in defence of Mr. Gladstone's administration. As a parting kick to the coercionists this was supremely rich. Sir Michael said that for State reasons the leader for investigation. Mr. Parnell, accordingly, did not press his motion.

MILITARY SERVICES AND CIVIL

GRATITUDE. Our Canadian Volunteers are deservedly the heroes and lions of the day. They had a supreme duty to perform-to fight for the peace and safety of their country. The willingness and the bravery they brought to the performance of that duty could not have been surpassed by regularly trained soldiers. In fact, in the history of armies the world; of effective fighting in face of a cunning, hardy and well protected enemy, as characterized the North-West campaign. A nation expects and demands that its standing a my of trained soldiers shall hold their lives in their hands and shall be ready aways to answer the call of duty; but here in young Canada we have seen our stizen soldiers, literally at a moment's sotice, telegraphed from the Militia Deparment at Ottawa, displaying not the slig!test hesitation to give up valuable emphyments and leave for the scene of war situated two and three theasand miles away from their homes. As the humorous member for Ottawa county remarked, the volunteers went to the front as bravely and as light heartedly as ever a young man went to meet his bride. This patriotic readiness to go to the defence of their country was fully equalled and was well backed up by their spirit of self-sacrifice, by their intrepidity and by their general soldierly behavior on the scene of action. The campaign was inaugurated at the most inclement and dangerous season marked every mile through a desolate waste of ice and snow and under uninviting skies. But every burden was borne with good will

and every obstacle surmounted with resolute indifference as to personal consequences. The volunteers had but one object in view-the front. When they got there they behaved Ike heroes, and their bravery is all the more had never handled a gun before. Their conthem, and it must raise the Dominion of Canada teveral degrees higher in the estimation of the outside world as a country well able to take care of itself. In their sacrifices and in their rictories the national spirit of Canada will find much to feed on to grow and pros-

housetops and is shouting out such warnings solous of their own power. in crushing out as "Keep away from Montreal!" "Don't the rebellion the volunteers have take the risk of smallpox by visiting that earned the thanks and gratitude of city." "There are thousands of victims of the Dominion. Our Parliament has the dread disease." Further on it says :- recognized their services in a substantial form, and now, on their return to their smallpox have cocurred is one which ought to homes, their fellow citizens are supplementing General Middletons with whom they may the action of Parliament by extending a warm and enthaisatic welcome all along the line. Our citizens have another and final duty to perform towards the returning volunteers. It was pointed out by Sir Richard Cartwright in his eloquent and patriotic speech in seconding the vote of thanks by Parliament. He expressed the hope, and it is no doubt the common one of all, that all those of the volunteers who sacrificed, for the time, their employment will find that the various companies or persons from whose employment they went have appreciated the sacrifices they have made, and the risks they have run, and have taken care that none of these men shall suffer in purse, in property, for the gallantry they have displayed in responding to the call of duty. This is the most important, as it will undoubtedly be the most acceptable method of recognizing the only twenty fire, (and no small number of sacrifices and the services of all those who

Parliamentary thanks, Government scrip, and public dinners are excellent things for today, but they will not provide for the sup port of the volunteers and of their families tomorrow. Give the boys back their situations and also an increase in their salaries.

GENERAL MIDDLETON'S HOME

RULE EPISODE. General Middleton's snub to Major Kirwan n account of the latter's Home Rule principles, has not, so far as we have seen, met with a single expression of approval. On the contrary, the General's action on that occasion has given offence to the community, and has excited no little degree of indignation. Of course all are anxious not to condemn the General unheard, and before hearing what he has to answer to the charge of allowing political bias to interfere with the impartial discharge of his military duties. But the strong outraged children he has been balked fact is there that Major Kirwan, who, as a soldier and a man of honor, dares General Middleton to deny the allegations. A correspondent writes to ask if General Middleton was not within his right to refuse the Major's services, and how was it that the Major, who professed Home Rale principles, should be so anxious to accept service under British General?

To the first question we answer, that Gen. Middleton had a clear and absolute right to select his own personal staff, but he had no right whatever to decline the services of an have been jailed long ago. Some of them officer, otherwise competent and highly pay with purse, others with persons, and recommended, because such officer happened | many poor wretches with both. A great to hold political opinions different from his own. A refusal upon such a head is simply an | this revenue as legitimate perquisites of their outrage upon the political freedom guaranteed office, and act accordingly." to every citizen of the Dominica, and it ought | It is now clear why the Gazette protests to be severely rebuked. This introduction of politics into the camp was more; it was a violation of the army regulations and of mili As bad and corrupt as the administration and tary discipline, which should not be too easily | guardianship of the law are, the law itself is condoned.

quiry into the subject submitted by the Irish | the manner in which a Canadian Home Ruler should acquit himself towards Canada. The tract by consent for the sale of her innocence, stronger a citizen feels on the question of and that this contract puts her pur-Home Rule the more firm and steadfast will chaser out of the pole of the laws he be in his allegiance and loyalty to Canada, which punish the crime of abduction and the more he appreciates and under or seduction, is a shame upon the nation and stands the blessings of our Canadian form of government, the more will enacts it. "What incongruity," remarks the he be desirous of extending them to New York Sun, "could be more snocking others besides himself. Consequently, the and more devilied than a principle of law fact that Major Kirwan is a Home Ruler should not be and was not a reason to with. 13 years the element of legal consent indihold his services from Canada. Services ren | pensable to a bargain for a trinket or a lost dered to the country under the command of of bread, endows her with unqualified power General Middleton were not given because he front, of rapid movement on the march, and happens to be an imported British General, but because he represents our Canadian Minister of Militia, who is charged with the | nal law of the one hand an engine of protecdefence and protection of the Dominion. The fact of the matter is that General Mid dleton has got into a bad fix, and he does not deserve to be helped out of it. We say so, not because Major Kirwan is the person who family. No punishment can be too severe was insulted-we would say the same if the insult was offered to the most obscure citizen of the Dominion-but because a principle of political right and freedom was violated by the man who should be the first to respect it, and whose duty it would be, if the accessity arose, to defend it.

The Ottawa Citizen, the Government organ at the capital, in reviewing our first article on the episode, says :- "If Major Kirwan had been appointed to any definite position before he left for the North-West, we cannot conceive of General Middleton's refusal to accept him on account of his being a Home Ruler and if the only reason the General had for not making a place for him, provided it was possible for him to do so, was his Home Rule sympathies, then we must say that the Geneof the year, when hardship and suffering | ral had no right to raise that question at all. It is not a crime to be a Home Ruler, nor is an expression of sympathy with the movement at all inconsistent with a man's loyalty. * * The fact of Major Kirwan's being in sympathy with the Home Rule movement. and an advocate of it in the press and on the platform, was not a sufficient reason to justify General Middleton in telling him to "go

back "-provided other things were equal." The Citisen vouches for the loyalty of Major Kirwan but reserves its right to de finitely pass judgment upon General Middle. ton's conduct until it has heard the other side of the story.

The Kingston News, while expressing a hope that "a satisfactory explanation may be given of what at present does not look satisfactory," says :- "Having had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Captain Kirwan, and being familiar with his views, we TON BUT

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Home Rule' is a subject on which loyal men-have a right to hold thei opinions, pro or con, and in this country least it will be a sad day when men are to a insulted because they may happen to hold views which do not coincide with those of the have to deal.

CRIMINALS PROTECTED BY THE LAW AND THE POLICE.

The conspiracy of silence on the part of the

metropolitan and provincial press of Eng. land, the threats and persecution of the officers of justice, the pretended indignation and disgust of the aristocratic clubs and of the Heir Apparent, have not deterred the Pall Mall Gazette from continuing its crusade against the Sodomite vultures of English society. It is a crime, which shall shake the very foundations of the social order of things in England, to find a debauched and rampant aristocracy that owes its wealth to the toil and sweat of the work. ing classes, feeding on the virtue and honor of the daughters of the democracy. Probably the most vexatious feature of the revelations is the fact that the very sources of justice were contaminated and influenced in favor of the titled and wealthy ruffians, whe drove their child-victims to perdition. For these little ones there was no justice from the Bench, and no protection from the police. In fict, the police had become accomplices of the monstrous traffic in a crime which is more horrible than murder. The charges, made distinctly by the Gazette, tunt the Police De partment was suborned in the interest of the procuresses and their patrons, might well excite universal indignation against the authorities. An instance is cited where prima facic evi. dence was laid before the Home Secretary of the unnatural conduct of an officer, in high standing on the London police force, towards his own daughter. No attention was paid to the charge and the paternal brute is still allowed to hold office and mix with decent people. A famous London missionary, the Rev. Mr. Charrington, testifies that in almost every case where he has attempted to rescue in his efforts by the officers of the law. An ex-detective who served for years on the London detective force confesses that more young girls are brought to ruin by policemen and soldiers than by any other class in London. Every brothel is more or less a source of revenue to the policemen upon whose beat the house is situated. The Pall Mall Gazette sums up the situation as follows:-"There seems to be absolute unanimity of public opinion that if the procuresses had not feed the police they would number of the members of the police regard

against seeking a romedy for the evil by extending the power of the police department still more revolting. It is a direct encourage To our correspondent's second question, we ment of the crimes which have wrung the must say that he has a very improper idea of heart and awakened the conscience of the should to a curse upon the legislature that which, while denying to an artless virgin of of consenting to her personal deflement the irrevocable ruin of her body and her soul!"

> Parliament must act and make the crimition to the children of the nation and on the other an instrument of terror to he traffickers and purchasers, whether they be lords or bishops, guardsmen or members of the Royal for those who allure, procuse and purchase innocent children for destriction in gilded and palatial dens of hell.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS! The following Montreal candidates are an nounced as having passed the recent preliminary civil service examinations :-) wen J Ahern, Philippe Amyotte, Bernard Bithat ard, Thomas M Barnes, Alphonse Barnelemi, Alphonse Belleville, Deire Abel Bende, Alexander Bissett, Joseph Bourgeois, J. Eugene Bruno, Joseph Cadotte, James Cahill, Mina Maria Carr, J Ferdinaud Chabot, Z. phirin Champagne, Zotique Chaput, Wilfred Chermont, Edward Cloran, James Connolly Joseph Cote, John Cunningham, Louis Ducharme, Ovide Dumoit, Charles Dupuls Ed Ferry, E J Gauthir, A B Gendress, Ed E Grant, Ernest Guernon, E J Heber George A Hunt, J B A Lalonde, Phila Lapaline, J A A H Latour, Eugene Le clair, Joseph Z Lepage, Edward Leriche, J Le Sieur, James Martin, Emile Mathie Joseph Mongeau, Michael McClenaghai, Francis McLaughlin, Hugh McMorrin, Pieri, Nault, James G Neville, Patrick O'Neill Jean Flavien Paquet, Joseph Omer Pare, Alfred Radekir, Albert H Renaud, Gaudioss Rosa, John Roy, Michael Theban, Urbain H St Arnault, Thomas St Jean, L J St Jean Arthur St Onge, Albert Edward Thurlow H Rival dit Bellerose, Romeo Pourret, Jo Bourret, Georgiana Bowden, Janes J Col-man, Edward Cloran, Jeremiah Caffey, Ar-thony Jas Connolly, Michael Cullman, Ju Curran, L J S Dore, Victor Dubte, Orlde Dumont, Janes L Franch & B Gindress Dumont, Jonas L French, A B Gudrest, Joseph Gladu, Ralph B Heriot, Gorge Hunt, James J Kane, A M Latoucke, A phonse Laurin, Emile Libert, T J Lesient, Arthur Mantha, Patrick McEvoy August Pricur, A. H. Renaud, Timothy Timey, V.

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ENGLAND'S TITLED CRIMINALS. THE LEGAL PROTECTION OF GIRLS.

A CHECKET OF PAR IN THE P

JULY 21, 1885

SPEECHES OF CARDINAL MANNING, MR. SAMUEL MOBLEY AND OTHERS. An influential meeting was held in the Prince's hall, Piccadilly, London, to support the provisions for the protection of young girls contained in the Criminal Law Amend-

ant Bill, now before the House of Lords; ment Dill, but to protest against the retrogade step of the Government in changing the age of prothe down 16, the age recommended by the select Committee and adopted in the pre-

Select Committee and adopted in the previous bills, and lowering it to 15.

Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided, supported by Cardinal Manning, Mr. William Fowler, M.P., Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., Rev. W. H. Webb-Peploe, M.A., Rev. J. W. Horsley, M.A. Rev. George Brooks, Mr. T. A. Denny, Miss Ellice Hopkins, Mr. C. T. Mitchell, and others.

Cardinal Manning moved :- "That this mended by the Chairmanship of House of Lords under the Chairmanship of House o longer to be delayed."

tion of foreign countries in the matter before that the age over which protection was plea that induced the age of protective culture in the Dunboyne establishment. tion at a higher limit was groundless. He agreed in every word which the Chairman had said, and he might add what he knew from a long experience in the office he held. He knew that in factory towns the most innocent and the most deserving of those young women who were employed in factories were to be seen in the vast quadrangles or the waited for, were waylaid, tormented, pursued, and persecuted every night for weeks and for months. He knew also that in London, where thousands of the most innocent and respectable young women were employed in the greathouses of business, they, in like manner, were subjected to a torment of which they came and complained to those who at this moment were unable to afford them legal protection Therefore he felt the law was unjust, and that the penalty for street solicitation should equally apply to men and women. Hitherto cious of all traffics had escaped with was a provision which would reach those whom he must describe to be, in his belief, guilty before God in the highest degree. had never seen in any foreign land. He wished God-speed to all who were endeavoring to cope with the evil. There had been far too much delay in legislation on this question ; but the Christian sense of the nation must so express itself as to make further delay impossible.

of the age of legal protection to fifteen. She a serted that if the people knew what was actually going on throughout the country they would rise up and demand instant re dress. She cited some dreadful and un speakable facts as to the outrages that are statute book degraded by such a law! An eminent M.P. had written to hersaying that there were two sides to this question, and that he did not agree with her as to the raising of the age. For her part she hoped she should die a flat fish, with two eyes on one side of her head, and none on the other, before she could acquiesce in the moral obliquity of such devil's reasons as she had heard advanced on this point. If we are to meet the evil effectually we shall have to make harbouring young girls a penal offence. She con-tended that English public opinion was ripe for a radical amendment of the Her experience of working meu protected age at a much higher figure. The difficulty lies not with public opinion, but with the protected classes, who will not run any risk themselves, even for the saving of the defencel-ss young. She looked with hope to the many righteous men in the House of Commons, whose hearts are sound on this subject. Let everyone do what they could to strengthen the hands of these gentlemen when the measure comes before that assembly

Samuel Morley, M.P., said that there were not a few in high society that were notorious seducers. Fathers with hearts, mothers with tears, not only did I read of young women being ruined, but little girls-mere children. While I examined the papers detailing their ruin I could not help crying out with a sob, "How long shall such little ones be sold to fiends, dressed as gentlemen, in whom there is no pity for innocence." Like the devil, their master, they have gone about and are still going about seeking whom they may devour. We send robbers to prison, so worthy of penal servitude as those who the foulest type? Would you not ten thousand times rather your beautiful daughter had a dagger put through her pure heart, or a bullet through her brain than she should be doomed to die in an agony of suffering brought on by being forced to submit to inhuman, diabolical outrages, to the nature of which it is impossible even to allade. The day will yet come when God will make an inquisition for blood; in that day He will remember these. Side by side, the betrayer and his victim shall stand before a righteons God, while she shall be able to point her finger to him who led her astray, and exclaim, "Thou art the man," and in that day they shall not say, yet the Lord shall not see. Oh, servants of God, and you who Dity the sufferings of the poor—you who do not close your ears to the wailing sob of out-raged little ones, let us unitedly cry aloud to the Almighty, to whon vengeance belongeth, and He will come to our help. Let us ask Him to raise up more noble, courageous, God fearing men in the war against wickedness in high places; and more women, such as Josephine Butter and Ellise Hopkins, and those toiling with them, to "rescue the perishing."

The following resolution was unanimously adopted :- "Your memorialists consider that it is an outrage upon the rights of the poor, that, five years and a half after the exposure of the foreign traffic in English girls, the British Government has not taken any ade- Bishops. quale steps to put a stop to the kidnapping v ... ball tan. Elim no bals

to the continent of the girls of the working classes, and your memorialists respectfully urge you to use your influence to secure the immediate adoption of some measure for that purpose."

A MEMORABLE DAY AT MAYNOOTH.

REJOICING OVER DR. WALSH'S ELEVATION

--- SOME IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS. MAYNOOTH, July 1.—I wish telegraph or telephone could enable me to give through to morrow's Sun every word of this letter, to communicate to the millions of hearts in the United States the feelings of satisfaction and pride inspired by what has taken place at Maynooth to day—a day forever to be re

The Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, on their homeward journey from Rome, met here to transact business in connection with this great national seminary, with the change occasioned by the elevation of the President to the Archbishopric of Dublin, and with the momentous question of public education in all Cardinal problem in that the legislation for its branches. This is also what we in the better protection of young girls recom-the better protection of young girls recom-the better protection of young girls recom-mended by the Select Committee of the mended by the Chairmanship of House of Lord Cairns in 1882, and twice since noble rivalry to maintain the tradithe late Lord Control of Lords, ought no tional eminence of this great school, approved by the House of Lords, ought no tional eminence of this great school, nnger to be delayed.

He said he was gratified to have this op
10 a.m., with the President and faculty, and met in the college oratory, or chapel, about he said no was gratuled to have the op-portunity of joining in the protest which the Chairman had already made. Legislation in Chairman had already made. Legislation in England was notably weaker than the legisla-tengland was notably weaker than the hefore founding prizes open to yearly competition in tion of foreign countries in saying various departments of sacred and profane them. He thought he was correct in saying various departments of sacred and profane science. Besides, to students distinguished that the age over value of the countries 17, and extended was in some countries 17, and in some he believed it was 18. The is, at the end of the four year's course of the countries to the countries of the count in some the believe men might be unjustly theology, a further period assigned for special

On commencement day, therefore, all this laudable ambition is crowned by public ac-knowledgment in presence of the assembled hierarchy. The exercises are not open to the public. No invitations are sent; consequently there is no crowd of lay or clerical visitors spacious and shady grounds.

The Archbishops and Bishops occupied an elevated platform under a dais at the northern extremity of the chapel; near them were the President and faculty. A pulpit stood near the dais, from which the successful essayists read a portion of their compositions. The 520 students were seated on benches and filled every inch of the remaining space. I had often heard it said that no Irishman could listen to the reading of these essays without feeling a thrill of just pride. This the most cold-blooded, cruel, and atro- year there was a special motive for the contestants to aim at uncommon excellence almost absolute immunity in England, and in the fact that the illustrious President rejoiced to see in this Bill there dent of Maynooth had drawn on himself the eyes of the civilized world. The long and agonizing period of expectancy which clapsed between Dr. Walsh's election by the Our streets were now a scandal, such as he clergy of Dublin and his confirmation by the Pope was that during which the essayists had done their best, and their labor bore the impress of the feeling that stirred the national heart and powerfully moved their own. this emotion was in the atmosphere of Maynooth to day like a high electric tension, affecting even the most callous, if indeed any one could Miss Ellice Hopkins moved a resolution expressing profound regret at the lowering future guides of the Irish people.

Every one of the successful candidates was greeted by the cordial applause of his fellow students. There was about the proceedings a simplicity and a dignity very becoming in a great ecclesisatical and national school.

It is customary for the commencement probeing perpetrated on very young girls, per to be closed by a discourse from the Prewithout any legal remedy being available cident, setting forth the condition and prospects of the establishment at the end of the of their ruin. She herself had found a school year, and dwelling on the peculiar school year, and dwelling on the peculiar incidents which mark the sessions. child of seven years old in a public penitentiary in Leith, who had been ruined in a den of infamy there; one of the instruments of her ruin was found, who got off scot free, between the control of the instruments of her ruin was found, who got off scot free, between the control of the cont cause, said the magistrate, he was not the months, there was one of those irrepressible only one! Are we tamely going to submit outbursts of enthusiasm, half sad in spite of called, three of those summoned failed to re to such a state of things, and to have our their jayousness and exultation, which tell of spond. Mr. Richardson then, as senior separation from one long and sincerely loved. All these young men are devotedly attached to the great prelate whose name sheds such a lustre on their Alma Mater. They are proud of him. Their hearts, like those of the entire Irish race at home and abroad, yearned creek, his arm resting on the front of the dock. to see him placed in the metropolitan chair, as the leader of the Irish people and clergy, and just that very morning the tidings had come that the Holy Father had summmoned Dr. Walsh to Rome to receive

there episcopal consecration. As he rose and waited till the heartfelt applause had subsided, he was visibly affected He is one who is remarkable for the utter ablaw. Her experience of working up and down the country convinced her that if they had their way they would put the conversation and public discourte. He is gifted with great grasp of mind and lucidity of ed with great grasp of mind and lucidity of the conversation are consisted were displayed in statement. These qualities were displayed in his address. You could feel the intense heat which glowed beneath the surface of his discourse. But it flowed on in unbroken directness and unvarying simplicity. Only at the close, when speaking of the change in his own position, did he allow his heart to speak out ts true sentiments about the noble institution over which he had presided, but whose welfare should be now more than ever dear to him. His words, his counsels, his forecast of the future went home to every one of his hearers, never to be forgotten, any more than the affecting scene of leave taking which followed.

And now let me convey my own impres sion of what I have seen and heard to day in Maynooth. My letters, of late, have been tinged with a sadness I found it impossible to conceal. The whole power of the British Government, and all the influence of the Vice-regal administration here, were used we hang murderers by the neck, but search in Rome to prevent the confirmation the wide world over you will find no robber of Dr. Walsh; and Ireland was threat-Rome to prevent the confirmation ened not only with an Archbishop of Dubso worthy of penal servictude as those who should form a new link in the rob an innocent child of all that makes life lin who should form a new link in the worth living, and are they not murderers of the foulest type? Would you not ten thou newal of the Coercion Act. I should willing ly have come from the ends of the earth to read in the attitude and the words of the twenty-two prelates assembled to-day in Maymooth the assurance for the future that the Irish clergy, bishops and priests, are heart and soul with their people in their constitutional struggle for justice and self-govern-

ment. Dr. Walsh did me the honor of taking me into the room where the Archbishops and Bishops were deliberating on the weighty questions of public education and church policy, and there introducing me to their lordships. Later in the day, during the dinner and afterward, I had the opportunity of conversing with them. They are men whose culture reflect glory on Maynooth, and whose virtues are known to both hemispheres. Whatever difference of opinion may have existed in the past among them, either about the attitude to be taken toward the National party or about the policy to be pursued toward the Government, these have now given place to a firm and practical unanimity. All agree that their stay in Rome has resulted in conveying to the Holy Father a full and accurate knowledge of the Irish Question, and in enlisting his warmest sympathies in the cause of Ireland.

There is no longer any fear of the Government's attaining, directly or indirectly, the right of vetoing the nomination of Irish

One of the most important steps ever taken above any process now in use.

by the assembled Irish hisrarchy is indicated by the solemn resolutions adopted in their meeting to-day. This step, to my unsprakable satisfaction, justifies what I ventured to predict in my last about the movement to le energetically inaugurated against the monopoly so long enjoyed in Ireland by Trinity Co'lege and the other magnificently endowed anti national schools. The resolutions number seven in all. The first affirms the unquestionable right of the Catholic population of Ireland to a fare share "of the public endowments for education, without being obliged in return to make any sacrifice of their religious principles." The second states the fact of their being able to benefit by these endowments only at the expense of conscience. The third points out that such practical exclusion "is not only a serious obstacle to the progress of education, but is a great and irritating grievance." The fourth calls attention to the glaring disproportion between the small number of students in the Queen's Colleges and the lavish endowents bestowed on them. The fifth once more calls on "the Irish Parliamegtary party to press forward by every constitutional means in their power the just claims of Irish Catholics in the matter of university education." The sixth claims "a due share in the public endowments for intermediate education on such conditions as are consistent with principles." The seventh. Catholic principles." The seventh, finally, asserts the existence of a general and enormous injustice in Ireland, namely, "that on com-missions and other public bodies appointed for educational purposes" there is nothing like a fair proportionate representation of Catholics; and hints that the few existing Catholic members do not always enjoy the confidence of the Catholic body. The same unfairness and exclusion apply to commissions and boards of every description.

It is remakable that Dr. Croke was absent from an assemblage destined to be historical. But the explanation of the absence is in the fact that he knew the Archbishop elect of Dublin was, in spite of his youth, the man to guide the Bishops in taking the most important step ever yet taken by them in public

No wonder that while all Ireland is proparing a triumphal welcome to the returning prelates, her most fervent prayers and deepest love accompany Dr. Walsh to Rome. BERNARD O'RELLLY.

THE REBEL LEADER

PLACED ON TRIAL FOR HIS LIFE.

HE PLEADS NOT GUILTY, AND HIS COUN SEL QUESTION THE JURISDICTION OF THE MAGISTRATE, CLAIMING A TRIAL IN THE PROVINCES.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 20 .- Riel, the ringleader of the late rebellion, was arraigned for trial at Regina this morningat eleven o'clock. Stipendiary Magistrate Ruchardson occupied the bench, and associated with him was Henry Lejeune, a justice of the peace. The prisoner was shackled at the ankle, and carried the ball under his arm. In response to his question he was told that he would be allowed free communication with his counsel, who are Messrs. F. X. Lemieux, Q.C., and Charles Fitzpatrick, Quebec, H. Green-shields, of Montreal, and S. H. Johnston, of Regina. The counsel for the prosecution are Christopher Robinson, Q.C., and B. B. Osler, Q.C., of Toronto; G. W. Burbigde, Q.C., Deputy Minister of Justice, of Ottawa. T. C. Casgrain, of Quebec, and D. L. Scott,

Mayor of Regina. In the court room, besides the officials, were a number of citizens and visitors from Winnipeg and the East, Major-General Mid-dleton and some of the officers who accomranied him in the recent campaign, Lieut. Governor Dewdney, Sheriff Chapleau, the mounted police officials and few representatives of the press. On the jury panel being and the rebel leader, with a firm step, though his face betrayed considerable agitation,

"Have you been furnished with a copy of the indictment?" was asked. instrument was then read, when the clerk asked: "Louis Riel, are you guilty or not

guilty?' Mr. Lemieux here rose and announced that

he would file an appeal against the jurisdiction of the court. Mr. Robinson said he, with his associates, appeared on behalf of the Government.

Mr. Fitzpatrick then read an appeal which set forth that Mr. Richardson, exercising jurisdiction in open court with a justice of the peace and jury of six under the provisions of the North West Territories Act of 1680, ought not to take cognizance of offences laid in the information charged, because, protest ing that he is not guilty of the same, Riel saith that offences with which he is charged are punishable by death, and he should be committed for safe custody and sent for trial to some province having fully constituted courts. The affidavit was signed by Riel.

Mr. Robinson then asked for a short adjournment to give the prosecution an opportunity to consider the appeal. It was arranged between the court and crown counsel that the court should open at 10 a.m. each day and adjourn at 6, with an hour at noon for lunch. The court re-assembled at I o'clock, when the Crown counsel put in a demurrer to the plea, and counsel for Riel

joined issue on demurrer. Mr. Fitzpatrick supported the plea as to want of jurisdiction. The first point argued was whether the North-West Territories form part of the British possessions ceded to Eng land by France, or whether they formed part of the Dominion as ceded by the Hudson's Bay Co. It was contended that under Magna Charta the criminal law of England forms part of the public law of a conquered country, and became then the criminal law of these territories. Magna Charta provided for trial by jury. He quoted from Kent to show that any departure from such provision was un-constitutional. His address occupied nearly all the afternoon. He was followed by Mr. Johnston on the same side, after which the

court adjourned until 10 o'clock to morrow. Mr. Fitzpatrick will make an effort to gain the testimony of Dument and Dumais, now fugitives in the United States, by commission, or otherwise will try to bring them here if they are assured the protection of the court. When argument on the question of jurisdiction is settled, Greenshields will ask for an adjournment for six weeks to enable the defence to procure a number of necessary witnesses.

A NEW SUGAR PROCESS.

LONDON, July 19.—Frobach has announced the discovery of a method of making sugar without crushing or pressing. According to this method the cane is cut into strips, and the water is extracted by alcoholic vapor, which leaves the sacharine to be dissolved into liquid. The alcohol and sugar are filter ed out by means of lime and chalk. It is of Montreal would wish to, and all the other claimed that this process for manufacture will members of your battalion."

The Mayor was frequently interrupted above any process now in use.

The Mayor was frequently interrupted in concluding parts of the world.

WELCOME HOME.

RETURN OF THE 65TH BATTALION TO THEIR HOMES AND FRIENDS.

THEY ARE TENDERED AN OVATION BY THE DRILL SHED. Never, perhaps, in the annals of the city has there been such widespread enthusiasm as that

which was manifested in anticipation of the return home of the gallant 65th Batta ion. From early dawn private citizens as well as the citizens' committee were kept busy decorating the streets for the great event with flags, bunting, streamers, etc., but were unable to do as much as they would have desired to be fore the belching of the Field Battery guns at the Canadian Pacific Pepot announced the arrival of the brave volunteers. Long before 9 30 o'clock, the hour announced for the arrival, the streets were alive with arrival, the streets were alive with people all attired in their holiday dress, anxiously waiting to tend-r a welcome to their gallant soldier boys. While thus engaged they had ample opportunity to view and comment upon the decorations, which were, along the route, both profuse and artistic. On Notre Dame street, especially in the vicinity of the arch at St. Lambert Hill, the display was exceedingly tasteful and abundant. On St. James street and Notre Dame street east a series of pyramid arches, formed of streamers, which were hung at appropriate intervals from windows and housetens along the route, presented a very pleasing effect as compared against the large and numerous flags and banners which were suspended across the streets or from the On some of the suspended streamers windows appeared appropriate mottoes recalling several long-to-be-remembered events of the late memorable campaign, while on others were quo ed words of welcome to the gallant volunteers and in many instances to the 65th especially. The displays more par-ticularly admi ed were these at St. Lambert Hill and Notre Dame street, and at the office of the Star, on St. James street, where the 6th Fusiliers band also appeared and discursed some choice lively airs. By half past nine the vicinity of the Cauadian Pacific dep t was almost indescribable. House tops, lamp post, trees, car roofs and every other available point of vantage had been secure i by the early comers, and yet the constant streem of anxious specta-tors, all converging in the direction of the depot, soon resulted in a complete block de of Claude street. The police used every mans to force a pass ge through the black, surging mass of humanity, but their efforts were futile. The thousands assemble entirely futile. The thousands assembled at this point had extended themselves along the revement wall, while yards and ences overlooking the Canadian Pacific track for a considerable distance - assward were filled, and it was from these parties that the people in the vicinity of the station received the first knowledge of the approach of the train conveying the 65th. As the train slowly drew up at the station, the cheers and yells were taken up by those present, and the enthusiasm was at a fever heat.

On the platform awaiting the arrival of the corps were the Mayor and several aldermen and members of the Government, together with the old members of the 65th in fine white helmets, the 85th Battation, the Harmony and City bands, and officers representing the remain-Gity bands, and officers representing the remaining volunteer corps of the city, with the exception of the Victoria Riff-s, who were poorly represented. As soon as the excitement over the arrival of the "boys" had subsided a little. Captain Desrivers, on behalf of the old members of the battation, stepped forward and delivered an address of welcome to the returning braves. The address was couched in the most complimentary terms, referring to the good account which the men had given of themselves, the troubles they had endured, etc., and in conclusion bid them a most hearty and wellearned welcome. On the conclusion of the address, which was received with every indica-tion of approval, the 65th were ordered to em-bark from the train. They had no sooner done so than cheer after cheer again rent the air, and the wildest enthusiasm di played, those who were tortunately mar enough pushing eagerly forward, and grasping their brave friends by the hand. The scene is one long to be remembered, and was greatly intersified when the men ten into line and started on their way up Claude street to Notre Dame. Whenever they appeared in sight the cheers and yells were taken up and continued with more vigor. Handkerchiefs ind fligs were waved b uquets thrown among them, and every possible means of manifesting their appreciation of their gallant services was made use of. Naturally enough, there were may affecting scenes, when some loving mother or sister would have an opportunity to on into the ranks and steal a kiss from their re-turning sons or brothers. Many tears of joy were dropped at their return home, but these soon gave way to smiles, laughte and cheers. As the battalion were slowly trying to force their way up to Notre Done street a good opportunity was given of getting a splendid view of them. The stories already circulated concerning them were fully verified. Their costumes and needgear especially were as diversified as they were tattered and worn, while their brenzed and black appearances were ample indications of the hard experiences which the men must have gone through. The process in proceeded along Notre Dame sereet in the following order: -Squad of police, Co Steven son with two guns of the Field Battery. Hardy's band, 85th Battalion, under Lt. Col Brosseau, Prince of Wales Rifles, Engineers Col. Wolseley and other officers of the staff, de tachment of the 5th Royal Scots, the former members of the 65th, the city band and the returning braves.

THE CITY'S WELCOME.

Upon arriving at the City Hall the Mayor ascended the steps, and the battallion having been frawn up was addressed by His Worship. "Col. Onimet, officers, sub-officers and privates of the 65th Battalion, Montreal, through me, proclaims and wishes you the most cordial and hearty welcome, Montreal thanks you for your sacrifices, and for your ardent patriotism. You responded to the call of your country when she was in danger, and we have closely watched your short though glorious career. You have conducted yourselves as men of spirit and bravery. It was your own general who took pleasure in testifying to this, and today I feel proud to be able to say the same thing to you on behalf of the citizens of Montreal, without distinction of origin or creed. Welcome back to the city which you love so much, and which to day is so proud of you. Welcome back to your families, who wept so much over your departure and who now rejoice over your return. Welcome back among your friends and daily companions. In the name of the City Council I offer you officially the thanks of the City of Montreal, and I am certain that I only re-echo the feelings ol all my fellow citizens when I announce that the 65th a is credit to the country. nounce that the 65th a is credit to the country. Thanks, Colonel, thanks, officers, and thanks, brave privates, who went to offer your lives on the altar of patriotism and duty. You have been baptized in blood wilhout finching, and your glorious wounds will prove to the world that you are worthy sons of the first colonists of Canada. The brave Valiquette has lost his life in the according to the provention of a second duty. Let in the accomplishment of a sacred duty. Let his memory be duly honored. I understand, my friends, that you have the legitimate desire my friends, that you have the legitimate desire to embrace your families after passing the Church, where you will render thanks to God for having specially protected you. Again I thank you, and once more be most welcome among us. Permit me, Colonel Cuimet, to shake you by the hand, as many other citizens of Mortreel would wish to and all the other

entro () ser jobs o Statistica () ser jobs o

handed several handsome bouquets to the colonel and other officers. WELCOME HOME.

Three rousing cheers and a tiger were then given for the battalion, and the procession continued on its way to St. Lambert hill into St. James street and to McGill, where quite a shower of bouquets fell upon the fatigued heroes. After gratefully acknowledging them, they placed them in their rifles amidst the cheers which greeted them whenever they appeared in sight. Turning into Notre Dame street, they proceeded to Notre Dame street, they proceeded to Notre Dame church, receiving on the way a grand ovation from the THE BRAVE VOLUNTEERS—THE SERVICES AT NOTRE DAME CHURCH—THE
DECORATIONS AND THE LUNCH AT THE
DECORATIONS AND THE LUNCH AT THE ascended the pulpit and delivered a brief sermon of welcome to the troops in very appropriate terms. The Te Deum was then chanted with great effect, Vicar-General Marechal being the officiating priest, assisted by Rev. Mr. Lesage as deacon and Rev. Mr. Charbonneau a

IN THE DRILL SHED.

sub-deacon. Before leaving the church Col. Onimet displayed great thoughtfulness, by requesting the Rev. Curc Sentenne to place the two bouquets which he had already received on

the alrar of the Blessed Virgin as a slight tribute from the 65th. The liue of march was then re-

formed and the battalion proceeded to the drill

The corp arrived at the drill shed shortly after noon, and were received by a larke attend ance of persons who had received tickets of ad mission. The 85th formed a guard of honor, After some delay, during which many affecting reunions took | lace, the men were seated at the tables set out, and did justice to the good things

prepared. The north end of the shed was hardsomely decorated with the Union Jack and British easign, wreathed with the tri-color. In front was a tri-color in silk presented to the regiment by Private Moreau. Shields bearing the in spiring motto "A nos br ves," "Bienvenue," "Les Anciens de 55 aux prayes au Nord West, shields with the arms of Quebec and other de

Lient.-Col. Harwood occupied the chair, hav ing on his right hand I jeut Col. Onimet, 65th and on his left the Major. He was also sup-ported by Lieut.-Co's, Stevenson, Crawford, Fletcher, Gardner, Caverhill, D'Orsonnens (85th), Worsley (Brigad-Major), Rodier (76th V-ltigeurs du Chateauguay), Prud'homme (64th). Sheppard (83rd Joliette), the Rev. Cor-Sentenne, Hon, Mr. Thibaudeau, Ald Fai-bairn, Stroud, John Lewis, and others. The toast of "The Queen" having been duly hon-

Li ut. Col. Harwood said that since Confed eration the volunteers have had a good deal to contend with. He enlogized the militia, and pointed out how valuable had been the services of the 65th. He praised the g neral conduct of the force, from General Middleton down to the private, and sa'd the well known reputation of the Chevalier Bayard, "Sans peur, sans reproche," would apply to them. Alinding with scorn to the aspersions cast by a person named Shepherd in Toronto on the corps, he said that the conduct of the regiment had proved that person to be a calumnistor. This libel was contradicted by the report of General Strange, who knew the value of the services of the French Canadian transfer. Canadian troops, H roposed the health of General Middleton and coupled with it the name of the 65th Regiment.

The Mayor referred to the calumniation of

the Toronto News and said all knew how false the statement was. The city had seen it had blood to go out to fight and knew that the blood of ancient times still ran in the veins of then or ancient times still rain in the veries of their sons. This cay was a cort of national feest. The 65th had done bonor to their province and he, as Mayor, extended them a cordial we come. The toast was duly honered.

Col. Omnet, who was received with repeated above.

cheers, said that, as colonel of the 65th, le could not leave without thanking the Mayor and cit zens, and especially the ladies, for what the had done for the 65th. Col. Harwood said the might now go home, and so he did not wish t detain them. He regretted bat, notwithstand ing their kindness, much they had sent had no been received; but they were not less grat ful and, knowing how they had been remembered had drunk Saskatchewan water with as much satisfaction as if they had received what was sent. He thanked with all his heart those who had aid d to support the families of the 65th. He tha ked those present for the warm reception to-day. Though the 65th had the honor of being called out the first, he knew that the other regiments would have done as well. None of the 65th had been left behind in starting, and all had done their duty. He was proud to be able to say this Some of the families of the men were in mon nsome of the families of the men were in more ing, and one in particular—that of Valiquette—who was an excellent soldier. For them they all felt deeply. All had come back except one, who, he hop d, would do so very son. He thanked all the citizens of the city, especially the rights, for the large sums they had sub-cribed He beautiful that the city would scribed. He hoped that this strife would promote union and institute a new era for the ity, and prove that they could all unite in good

works for the state as one people.

The Mayor moved the health of the Garrison Artill ry and the other corps. Though they did not gequite to the fout, they and all the other corps were ready to do so.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm. Col. Stevenson returned thanks in a few wel chosen phrases, and the company dispersed.

NOTES. Justices Mathieu, Loranger and Doherty were pre-ent at the drill said this morning Doherty looks in splendid health. Major Dugas was present for a time at the Police Court this morning and greeted his con treits. On emerging he was surrounded by

quite a large crowd of those who desired to pay him their respects. He rode a war-wern grey

"Oh, dear, how dirty they look," was a frequent remark heard along the route from the air ones as the brave boys p ssed.
"Dere gals wo 't know 'em now," was th unpleasant remark made by a street gamin near the depot when the battalion disembarked. Coming out of Notre Pame church the volun-teers were presented with roses from their numerous friends.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Rev. Father Lavalice, curé of St. Vin cent de Paul, of Montreal, is at Quebec. Prayers of the Forty Hours devotion will commence to morrow at St. Marthe, on Tuesday, 21st, at Chat-auguay, on Thursday, 23rd at St Justine, and Saturday, 25th, at St. Valentine.

The parish of St. Henri de Lauzon, has re ceived three magnificant bells, weighing in all 4,853 lbs. The largest weighs 2,097, the second 1.568 and the smallest 1,188 lbs. These bells were imported by Mr. N. S. Hardy, lib arian, from Messrs, Mears & Stainbank, London. The blessing will take place about the end of this

On Tuesday last a grand service was held the General Hospital, Quebec, at which the fol-lowing young ladies took the veil:—Miss Jobin, of L'Anci-nne Lorette, in religion, Mother St. John of the Cress; Miss Brien, of Sherbrooke in religion, Mother St. Francis Xavier; Miss Jobin, of St. Roch, in religion, Mother St. Roch. The chapel was crowded to its utmost and the ceremony was very imposing. The Rev. Father Legaré, Grand Vicar, presided. Last week, at the same community, there was a very interesting feast, the occasion being the 65th anniversary of the religious profession of the Rev. Mothers St. Ambroise and St.

READ THIS

For COUGHS and COLDS there s othing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted can, therefore, be returned if not found satis factory

JOHN ROACH SUSPENDS.

FAILURE OF THE GREAT U. S. SHIPBUILDER -A SURPRISE TO THE PEOPLE.

NEW YORK, July 18 .- John Roach, the famous shipbuilder, who has been doing business under the name of John Roach & Son, made an assignment to-day. The assignment was the chief topic of conversation at the clubs and theatres to-night. Lightning out of a clear sky could not have been more unexpected than was the announcement that John Roach, the man who was considered one of the richest shipbuilders in the world, had failed. CHESTER. Pa., July 19. -The news of the

failure of John Roach caused considerable excitement here, where his solvency had never been questioned up to within a year ago. His weekly pay roll was never less than \$15,000 distributed among 2,500 men and boys. Now the pay-roll is over \$17,000, but this will be reduced to morrow, for it is the intention of the firm to lay off about 400 men in the morning. They will all be paid all that is owing them, about four days' wages to each person. Only enough workmen will be kept to finish the Mallory ship Comal lying in the New Jersey channel. Representatives of the Chester company say the ship yard is a separate corporation and was not included in the assignment. The yard will be affected, however, and as Mr. Roach is a large stockholder in the Chester Rolling Mills Blast Furnace and Combination Iron and Steel Company, located here, it is difficult to foretell the result on these places, each of which employs a great many men. Work on the cruisers Boston and Chicago and the monitor Puritan will virtually be suspended, and the heretofore busy yard will present a deserted and dull look. None but the kindest and most sympathetic expressions are heard for Mr. Roach, and the hope is expressed that he will come through all right, as the city depends largely on the ship and other enterprises in which Mr. Roach is interested. The outlook for the coming winter is very gloomy, and nothing but idleness and poverty stare many in the face.

HOW CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS GOT OVER THE BORDERS.

WASHINGTON, July 18 .-- It looks now that permission was granted the Thirteenth Canalian Regiment to enter American territory to participate in the Niagara celebration by the very unique process of "whipping the devil round the stump." In order to cross the line with troops it became necessary to obtain some authority therefor, and an application was made to the Collector of Customs at Suspension Bridge, who forwarded it to the Secretary of the Treasury with favorable recommendation. Assistant Secretary Fairchild, acting as Secretary of the Treasury, not konwing what course to pursue, transmitted the application to the State Department, which, in the absence of Secretary Bayard, declined to take action, and referred it to the Secretary of War. Secretary Endicott was somewhat nonplussed, as it was his duty only to take jurisciction in repelling unlawful invasion, and this the Canadian troops did not propose to do. After considerable speculation the subject was returned to the Secretary of the Treasury, who finally referred the knotty problem to the solution of the supervising spocial agent. The official construed the reference in the nature of a command. To find some way out of the dilemma a law was discovered that permitted the free entry of mechanics' tools, and as the guns of the Canadian soldiers were undoubtedly their "tools," the soldiers were allowed to bring them over the border free of duty. As they came with their tools no one could object to the soldiers visiting Niagara on the American side. In view of the adroitness of this decision, Secretar Manning is contemplating an increase of salary for the supervising special agent or the subordinate who managed so successfully to "bell' this Treasury cat.

DOES THE PRINCESS OF WALES WEAR A WIG.

LONDON, July 18 .- It would be curious to know why the Princess of Wales always affects one fashion in the arrangement of her coighers, but the fact is, she is hald, or nearly so. Her head was shaved during a severe illness, and her bair has since refused to grow. Consequently the royal wardrobe includes fifty wise, the distinguishing feature of which is that the curls are brought well over the forehead. Artistic dressing serves another purpose also, and the presence of a mark of disfigure me at on the swan-like neck is effectually concerned by the high collar, large bow, band of velves, or other artiess contrivance invariably worn by the feture Queen. Poor lady, she knows her sorrows! It is within general recollection when it was the fashion of court dames to affect the ' Alexandria limp," in servile imitation of the Princess of Wales, whose free gait was slightly impeded by the effects of rheumatic fever. A cork heel of unusual height added to one boot now, however, repairs, as far as possible, the ravages of disease.

____ TROUBLE IN THE CLUB.

LONDON, July 19.-There is quite a commotion in the Bachelors' club over the extensive black-balling of American applicants for membership and the withdrawal of a number of Americans on this account. Mr. B. R. Winthrop, who was proposed by Lord Hehester, and Mr. Martin and Mr. Sands, of New York, members of the Union and Knickerbocker clubs, were recently blackballed, and thereupon Messra. Fraser, Praed and the Hon. John Montague Guest, member for Wareham, resigned from the managing committee. The majority of the members of the club, however, condemn the action of the committee in black-balling the Americans for no apparent reason than their nationality. and propose to reconstruct the entire com mittee on the ground that the present one does not represent the feelings and opinions of the club.

THE NEW NAVAL POLICY.

LONDON, July 18.—A deputation of citizens, headed by the Lord Mayor, who called upon Lord Hamilton, urged the necessity strengthening the British navy. Lord Hamilton said the Government intended to secure the best professional opinion as to the actual condition of the navy. If the advisors decided that the navy was at present efficient the Government would give that assurance to the public to allay alarm; if it should bo found that the navy lacked efficiency and active steps were necessary to strengthen it, the Government would not hesitate to ask Parliament for funds necessary to place England foremost among the maritime powers.

Rails, sleepers and even tuning forks and grindstones are now made of glass, the low cost of hard glass castings, about \$1.32 per hundred weight, being a strong recommenda-

tion. The people of Crawford County, Pennsylvania, give queer names to some of their towns. The following are specimens: Stringtown, Vallonia, Kerrtown, Goose Haven, East Liberty and Frogport.

Second with the second of the

A COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY TO INVESTI-GATE THE ACCUSATIONS-BOME OF THE UNHOLY WORK BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

LONDON, July 13.—Sir Richard Assheton Cross, home secretary, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the Government had concluded that it was not advisable to prosecute the Pall Mall Gazette: THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

The Gazette to-day announces that the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Cardinal Manning and Samuel Morley have consented to act as a committee of enquiry into the charges of the aristocratic iniquity made by the Gazette. The committee, which is considered one of the most extraordinary in the high character of its members ever organized, will begin its investiga-tion to-morrow. The Gazette will place in confidence before the committee every detail of evidence gathered by it reporterial commis sion. Every reporter engaged in the investigations will appear under outh before the committee and produce all memoranda gathered by him during the several weeks of the enquiry, with all addresses, letters, portraits, descriptions and identifications of the persons, certificates and agreements collected and referring in any wise to persons directly or indirectly implicated in the discoveries. committee will treat confidentially all infor mation placed before it, but will make a general report as to the truth of the Gazette's revelations.

A LONDON CONFERENCE.

A conference for the protection of young girls opened this afternoon, the chief pro-moters being leaders of the Salvation army, who have done much in aiding the Pall Mall Gazette's investigations. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided, and made an address on the subject of the iniquity exposed by the Gazette. He declared the condition of things in London as revealed by that paper was a scandal to a Christian nation. The people must speak out, he exclaimed, if their homes are to be kept sacred from this surrounding pollution. I now believe there is one law for the rich and another for the poor in these matters. It should be a felony to steal a poor person's child. Prof. James Stuart proposed a vote of thanks to the proprietor and editor of the Pall Mall Gazetic for the assistance their work has rendered to the cause of Christian morality. The proposal was unanimously adopted as was also a resolution urging Parliament to raise the age of consent from thirteen to eighteen years.

Mrs. Booth addressed the conference, and, referring to the Queen, said : " Her Majesty's heart beats on the right side of this question. Mrs. Booth announced that she had received letters from the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone, encouraging the work of the conference.

THE POLICE ACCUSED.

The Gazette says it is absurd to attempt to cure the mishief by increasing an arbitrary police power. It alleges that the police generally, with some honorable exceptions, receive regular payments from abandoned women. The lewd women of London fully understand that unless they regularly bribe policemen they must quit London or otherwise be arrested and annoyed by trumped up charges. One lady devoted to rescue work, speaking with authority, says that whenever she wished to save a girl from a brothel she was compelled to take the greatest care no: to allow her intention to reach the ear of the Rev. Mr. Charrington, a famous London missionary, deposes that the police have interfered in almost every case where he attempted to rescue outraged children. There seems to be absolute unanimity of pub lic opinion that if the procuresses had not feed the police they would have been juiled long ago. A great number of members of the police regard this revenue as legitimate perquisites of their office and act accordingly.

The power of a policeman over an unfortunate certified. The reporter investigated the o tip him is absolute. The poor wretch who neglects to pay what the policeman considers his proper fee is hurried from one district to another until she is finally driven out of London. Every irregular house is more or less a source of revenue to the policeman upon whose beat the house is situated. One keeper told a commissioner that he pays £3 a week to the police, and one famous house in the east end pays £50 yearly besides giving to certain police officials free quarters in the house.

ENTRAPPING IRISH GIRLS. Irish girls arriving in London for employment, being ignorant and innocent, are the principal victims. Frequently women disguised as Sisters of Charity meet the trains conveying Irish girls from Liverpool, saying that the lady superior sent them to meet poor Catholic girls and take them to good lodgings until they find situations. They are forthwith taken to brothels. The Sister of Charity disappears, and the Irish girl is entrapped. Another startling feature is the active part taken by young girls who themselves have fallen. They act as decoys. The underground railway stations especialy, but other railway denots generally, are chiefly frequented by these decoy girls as affording a field for ruining country girls. Nurse and shop girls are also a great source of supply, and sometimes even governesses. The investigation shows that a majority of the houses had underground rooms, wherefrom no sound was audible. Even some rooms were padded in order to stifle the cries of the victims. The parrative gives instances where mothers were only too auxious to sell their daughters under thirteen years for immoral purposes. The dealers throughout speak of the victims as "parcels." For instance, "I have consigned three parcels to so and so," showing the business to be of a purely commercial character. AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

A report published this afternoon that the editor of the Pall Mall Gazette has received letters from the Queen and Mr. Gladstone, in which they heartily thank him for the recent exposures of the traffic in young girls for immoral purposes and assure him that he has their full sympathy, and which, doubtless, Mrs. Booth had reference to when she spoke at the meeting this afternoon, is officially denied, in so far as the Queen is concerned.

LONDON, July 16 .- The crusade against sexual vice in London begun by the Pall Mall Gazette has entered upon a new stage. The revelations in the case, with all the array of papers, portraits, affidavits, and confessions, have passed from the custody of the newspaper into the hands of a commission, which is for its size perhaps the most eminent for piety, learning, social, and official standing ever assembled for any purpose in England. It consists of only four members, but these are the Right Hon. and Most Rev. Edward White Benson, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, and Primate of all England; the Right Rev. Frederick Temple, D.D., Bishop of London; His Eminence Henry Edward, Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, and Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P. for Bristol, and the most earnest and active layman outside of the established Church in the Kingdom. The members ranged in age from fifty-six to seventy six years, and represent four great classes of religion in England-High Church and Low Church Episcopalians, Roman Ca. of Wild Strawberry as a cure for Cholera can bishops were appointed to their present adults.

sees by Mr. Gladstone, and are mildly Cardinal Manning, is a Conservative, and Mr. Morley is a Radical of the Radicals. The acceptance of this task by such men must convince the most that the Gazette's revelations akeptical are not the mere assertions of sensational journalism, but that they have exposed a frightful, imminent danger which the guardians of Church, State and society must seize without gloves and throttle with out mercy before it overwhelms their orders. In aristocratic circles to-night there is much expressed indignation over the refusal of the Government to prosecute the Pall Mall Gazette, and over the alleged lowering of their dignity by eminent churchmen in consenting to have anything to do with the nasty subject. There is good reason to believe, however, that most of this indignation is simulated. It was not until the Government had distinctly refused to prosecute that the aristocrats became clamorous for prosecution, and the reason is obvious. The Pall Mall Gazette, if driven to the defensive, certainly would have carried out its threats of revealing the names of the criminal aristocrats, of "confronting princes of the blood with brothel-keepers, and of "subprenaing half the legislature to prove its charges." The fear of exposure has recently made life unbearable to many a in order to stop litigation and Shaw with titled and wealthy ruffian, holding his head high in London society, and living one half of his existence among virtuous matrons and maidens. This terror is now removed or at least greatly modified. The courts would surely have dragged forth the names. The new commission is much less likely to do so. The lovers of scandal for scandal's sake are likely to be disappointed, but the recommendations of the new commission in the way of more stringent laws will be so po-tently backed that the legislators, guilty and innocent alike, will hasten to consent to their passage. This afternoon a conference for the protection of young girls was opened under the presidency of Mr. Morley, who made an address on the subject of the exposure, and declared that the people must speak if their homes are to be kept sacred from surrounding pollution. Prof. Stuart proposed a vote of thanks to the proprietor and editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, and a resolution was unanimously adopted urging Parliament to raise the age of consent from thirteen to eighteen years.

As a result of the Pall Mall Gazette's exposures the government will be urged to appoint a Royal commission of legal and medical experts with power to compel the attendance of witnesses, who shall be examined on oath with regard to vicious practices.

LONDON, July 16 .- Sir Richard Assheton Cross, Home Secretary, speaking this afternoon about the revelations of the Pall Mall Gazette, declared that the Home Department exposed. The committee investigating the charges made by the Pall Mall Gazette spent three hours yesterday examining under oath one of the reportorial commissioners. The examination was confined to the work of ifting the evidence gathered by the reporters in support of the Gazette's statement that among the criminal establishments purveying to vice in London was a procuration firm of "Mesdames X and Z," whose business consisted of supplying customers all over Europe with young female children certified by re putable physicians to be innocent. show the Mansion House committee that the diabolical business exposed by the Gazette was still carried on, a reporter offered to procure from the establishment of "X and Z' as many certified girls as the committee might name delivered any where to their order. There being some hesitation about the acceptance of this proposition the reporter, while the committee was in session, went to a procuress and ordered a pretty girl, fourteen years of age, certified by a physician to be good, to be delivered to his order as "agent for a gentleman of sixty." The madame accepted the working woman. The girl was dressed in an old black frock. Having completed the purchase of the girl, the reporter hastened to arrange for her delivery anywhere and to any designated by the committee. No member of the committee would consent to receive the girl. The reporter thercupon arranged for her delivery to-night, and hurried back to the Mansion House, having completed the entire transaction during a single sitting of the committee. This morning the reporter received a confidential letter from Madame Z, appointing a retired place to meet the girl to-night.

A CHICAGO CRAZE. CHICAGO, July 16 .- An apparent craze has developed here over the Pall Mall Gazette's revelations. Orders taken by newsdealers for copies of a local paper publishing an abstract of them are very large, and an advance premium of fifty cents a copy is being paid. Geo. Yecder, 18 years old, was arrested to day for selling a reprint from an American newspaper of the scandals. The arrest was made under the ordinance prohibiting the distribution of obscene literature, and a test case will be made of it. A dozen other lads who were hawking the pamphlet on the street were unmolested. The book is issued by a Chicago firm who make a specialty of printing sensational works. The morning paper which printed the matter originally, and issued extra editions, has not been molested. At a meeting of Anarchists last night, the speakers praised the Pall Mall Guzette for bringing the alleged iniquities to light. The mullatto wife Parsons, an agitator, gave instances of the demoralizing treatment shop girls and factory girls were obliged to undergo in this city, 'Arm yourselves," she cried, "come with torch, gun and dynamite; sweep like a whirlwind upon the scoundrelly rascals who permit such things. and destroy them from the face of the earth."

HE ACTED WISELY. "I am so weak I can hardly move, all run down with a Chronic Summer Complaint,' said one gentleman to another on our street the other day. "Now, take my advice," re-plied his friend, "go to your druggist and get a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I have never known it to fail in curing any kind of Summer Complaints."

The farms of the United States are worth at least \$1,000,000,000.

A FREQUENT ANNOYANCE.

Many people suffer from distressing sick headaches and bilious attacks of frequent occurrence which a bottle or two of Burdock Blood Bitters would entirely remove. It regulates the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood to a healthy action.

At some time in their lives Miss Cleveland, Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Hayes were all school teachers.

UNKNOWN.

There is no remedy known to medical science that can excel Dr. Fowler's Extract THE MUNSTER BANK FAILURE.

THE MUNSTER SUSPENDS WITH LIABILI-TIES OF £8,750,000—SUITS AGAINST THE DIRECTORS SUFFERING ANTICI-PATED IN THE SOUTH OF IRELAND.

DUBLIN, July 14, The Munster Bank has uspended, payment. The bank carried on business as usual to day, but it is reported several heavy cheques were not paid. After the usual closure official notice was issued stating that the suspension was due to continued withdrawals of heavy deposits since the litigation of Jackson vs. the Munster Bank, the directors adding that on a careful realization of the bank's securities they would be amply sufficient to discharge its liabilities. The head office of the bank is in cork, but the central office is in Dublin. Last year the shareholders met and adopted a resolution requesting Mr. Shaw, M.P., chairman, to retire, and Messrs. Jackson, Fitzgerald and other shareholders instituted a suit to make the directors responsible for deficiencies caused by overdrafts to themselves. It transpired that Shaw was indebted to the bank £80. Eventually the matter was amicably settled drew his claim. In giving judgment the Vice-Chancellor dwelt severely upon the conduct of Shaw and of another ex-director, Mr. Belton. It was shown that advances to directors were not properly secured. Two recent failures also showed great unsecured indebtedness to the bank. The Bank of Ireland on Saturday decided to stop supplies, and this resulted in the suspension, which is likely to bring great suffering on the South of Ireland.

LONDON, July 15 .- A telegram from Cork where headquarters of the Munster bank are, says for several years the bank paid 10 and 12 per cent. dividends, and that its shares with three-tenths paid up were quoted as high at £10 10s. In recent years depression in business caused the last dividend to decline to 8 per cent. Statements of recent litigation produced an uneasy feeling and a heavy loss resulted. The bank was unable to realize quickly enough to meet demands. There is still an uncalled capital of £9,750,000, but it is hoped that there will be ample assets without making a further call. The bank will proba-

oly be reorganized in a new form. Another despatch says the liabilities of the Munster Bank of Cork and Dublin amount to £8,750,000. The majority of its shareholders are ludies who were solely dependent on its dividends for their income.

ALMOST A RIOT CAUSED AT CORK.

CORK, July 15 .- The failure of the Munster Bank has had the effect of paralyzing busiwould use every possible effort to discover ness here. Among the patrons of the insti-and punish the perpetrators of the offences tution was the municipal corporation, which had on deposit at the time of the suspension £9,000. The harbor board had also a large sum in the bank. Individual deposits were large. A feeling of despair prevails throughout the city. Mr. Shaw, M.P.. who was formerly chairman of the bank, is strongly denounced by the people, who blame him for the difficulties in which the bank is involved. Early this morning depositors began assembling at the doors of the bank. At ioon the streets in the vicinity were blocked with a crowd of people clamoring for their money. A large force of police were stationed at the bank, as fears of a riot were entertained. Despatches from Dublin, Limerick and other points where the bank has branches state that the same scenes were enacted there.

DUBLIN, July 15.-The Munster bank, that failed yesterday, had twenty-nine branches in the provinces. The head office was in Cork, but a large business was done in Dublin. There had been a heavy run during the last four days on all the country branches of the bank-a popular one with farmers. In inner circles the difficulties were known for the last three days, but the crash was not expected so soon. The capital of the bank was £1,-500,000, in 150,000 £10 shares. According of liabilities will not be known accurately for I about £8,000,000 arose from an error in telegraphing.]

HANINGTON'S "QUININE WINE AND IRON," taken according to directions. produces buoyancy of spirits, vigor of mind and gives lasting strength to the whole system. See that you get "Hanington's," the original and genuine.

THE HIBERNIAN BANK.

ITS DOORS BESIEGED WITH ANXIOUS DE-POSITORS.

LONDON, July 17.—A despatch from Dublin says the Hibernian Bank has forty-two branches in Ireland. The decline in shares of throwing st ck on the market at a big loss in order to save themselves from future embarrass ments. The run on the bank has commenced and its doors are besieged with anxious depositors. The bank officials, as a precautionary measure to prevent the assets from being thrown on the market and being sold at a minous figure, have insisted that depositors shall give them a week's notice of intention to with-draw money before they will be permitted to close their accounts with the bank. The bank is legally entitled to demand this notice, but the p-ople are angry, and excitement runs high. Michael Davitt, on learning of the situation, left hurriedly for the seaside to avoid affiliating himself with the demonstration of the depos

LIMERICK, July 17 .- At a meeting of the shareholders and depo itors to-day, a resolution was adopted expressing unabated confidence in the Munster Bank. Mr. Shaw's proposition not to withdraw deposits for six months was agreed to.

DOWN WITH ENGLAND.

SUFFERING UNDER AN IMAGINARY WRONG. THE FRENCH BECOME RIOTOUS.

Paris, July 16 .- There was a riotous anti-PARIS, July 10.—There was a riccous angle-legish ma ifestation in the Avenue de l'Opera last evening. The inhabitan's of Rue d'Argen-teuil and Rue de Lachole had organized a ball in honor of the taking of the Bastile. The police refused to authorize the ball. The in honor of the taking of the Bastle. The police refused to authorize the ball. The report got about that the fun had been forbidden because the English lodgers at the Hotel Normandy had protested against their slumber being disturbed. An exasperated crowd of several thousand people quickly collected outside the hotel, yelling, "Down with England," threatening the obnexious Britons with bedily violence. Toward midnight hings looked so black that two hundred police were sent to the scene of the riot and ordered to charge the crowd. It was then explained that the English had not attempted to stop the merriment, and the ball proceeded

THE WORKINGMEN'S BILL. LOYDON, July 17.—The bill to improve the housing of the poor of London, prepared by the Marquis of Salisbury, provides in the construc-tion of workingmen's lodging houses in London and suburban and rural sanitary districts, a compulsory condition shall be that is leaving unfurnished houses a guarantee shall be given that the dwellings shall be placed in reasonably fit condition for human habitation. The bill contemplates the removal of Millbank, Pentou-ville and Coldbath Field prisons and the devotholics, and Nonconformists. Politically, the Morbus, Diarrhoa, Dysentery, or any form ville and Coldbath Field prisons and the devocommission is well assorted. The two Angli- of Summer Complaint afflicting children or tion of their sites to the construction of workmen's dwellings.

Listen to Your Wife. The Manchester Guandian, June 6th, 1883, says

"Windows" Looking on the woodland ways! With clumps of rhododendroms and great masses of May blosssoms!!! "There was an interesting

It included one who had been a "Cotton.

spinner," but was now so ·Paralyzed !!!

That he could only bear to lie in a reclining

Locomoter Ataxy' A paralytic disease of nerve fibre rarely ever cured. and was for several years barely able to get about

And for the last Five years not able to attend to my business, although

Many things have been done for me. The last experiment being Nerve stretching. Two years ago I was voted into the

to pacify her-

Home for Incurables! Near Manchester, in

I am no "Advocate": "For anything in the shape of patent" Medicines? And made many objections to my dear wife's constant urging to try Hop Bitters, but finally

Consented!! I had not quite finished the first bottle when I felt a chringe come over me. This was Satur- collision between the strikers and police occur-day, November 3d. On Sunday morning I felt red this afternoon at 4 o'clock. A meeting was so strong I said to my room companions, was sure I could

" Walk! So started across the floor and back.

I hardly knew how to contain myself. I was all over the house. I am gaining strength each day, and can walk quite safe without any "Stick!"

"Stick!"
Or Support."
I am now at my own house, and hope soon to be able to carn my own living again. I have been a member of the Manchester
"Royal Exchange"
For nearly thirty years, and was most heartily scongratulated on going into the room on Thursday last.
Very gratefully yours, John Blackburn.
MANCHESTER (Eng.), Dec. 24, 1883.
Two years later am perfectly well.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "llop" or "Hops" in their name

COURT GOSSIP.

THINGS THAT ANNOY QUEEN VICTORIA.

INSOLENT GERMAN RELATIONS-UNBULY SUBJECTS-TOO SUSCEPTIBLE AFFEC TIONS OF THE YOUNG PRINCE OF WALES.

London, July 6.—While I was sauntering saw the Queen taking a drive along a Windsor road to-day. She lo.ked vastly worn. No wonder this when her recent annoyances are considered. The snubbing of her Hessian son-in-law by the German Court, the refusal of another son-in-law and her daughter, the German Crown Princess, to attend their sister Beatrice's wedding or to allow their children to be bridesmaids; the contumacy of the Prince of Wales in attending Ascot and the royal enclosure while the father-in-law of his brother Connaught was lying unburied; the snubbing given the Queen by Mr. Gladsione and Mr. Morely in refusing her offered peerages, and by Ellen Terry's divorced husband, the Academician Watts, in declining a baronetcy, and the coming loss of Beatrice as virtual lady's maid and companion, have all combined within a short month to make the Queen unhappy But the crowning blow to her equanimity (entirely as yet unknown to the great pub ic and which I learned from an unquestionable Court source; is the attachment of her grandson, the over-feted Albert Victor, heir presumptive to the crown, for his second cousin, the young Princess Victoria, eldest daughter of the impe-cunious and semi-discredited Teck. The dischild's history, and ascertained that her to the last report, the reserve fund was fully indorsed by the Prince and fully indorsed by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The new intimacy is a pure love attachment, and as some days to come, but will probably be near strong on the young lady's part as on that of £1,000,000. [The statement that it would be the young gentleman, who was ground out as a about £8,000,000 arose from an error in teletinguished Canadian, or Australian and Irish barristers, wishing to be Templars, have to cool their heels in mess rooms and pass examinations. Not content with having received yesterday the freedom of the city, the young Prince wishes to secure the freedom of Cupid's Court.

INSOLVENT ROYALTY.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck have just returned from Florence, whither the Queen banished them after that disreputable auction which, at its occurrence, the Evening Telegram which, at its occurrence, the Evening Teagram chaffed. They are stopping at the house of Mrs. Trevanion, sister to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, with their family. The Tecks have returned to London undeniably to "push" the attachment; and all of them were at the State ball, where the mourners for the Rea Prince danced me morial figures in white and violet. At the "New Club ball" last night Prince Eddy, as Albert Victor is called socially from his last name, paid his heel and toe devoirs, however, to many belles, among them to Miss Chamberlain. The Princess Victoria of Teck is eighteen. a b'onde, with light blue eyes, and having all the grace of manner and the slight flexible figure for which her mother, a Cambridge, was distinguished.

LOVE'S DREAM. In a few days the fair inamorata of the future King of England—one of the very few Protes tant princesses the is that are left for his choice —will be confirmed, with her brother Adolphus The ceremony is to occur in the Chapel Koyal S. James Palace, under the ministration of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the new

Bishop of London.

The witty courtier who gave me the romance said:—"Technically, such an alliance is very bad form; but the stubbornness of the young Guelph added to the magnetic force of 'Young land, and the stubborn and the stubborn the stubborn to the stubborn the stubborn the stubborn the stubborn to the stubborn the stubborn to the stubborn to the stubborn the stubborn to t love's dream,' will vanquish all opposition."

RILLED BY HER FATHER.

A SAD OCCURRENCE AT HALIFAX --- AN IN-SANE FATHER'S AWFUL ACT.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 14.—A tragedy un-paralleled in the history of the province oc-curred in this city this morning, when Ed-ward Withers, a well known citizen shot his young daughter and poisoned himself, both dying inside of half an hour. Withers was forty eight years old, a native of St. John, a man of noted ability, fine literary tastes and a frequent contributor to the press. For twelve years he has been chief statistical clerk at the Custom House. For some months past he has been insane, but for a long time was regarded as a crank. His growing insenity did not attract much attention, but steps were taken to place him in an asylum for some months. He planned the murder of his whole family, and made every preparation therefor, as they now see. This morning, after breakfast, he told them the Day of Judgment had come, that Halifax was going to be burned up, and ordered them to gather into the kitchen, as this was the last day they would live. For himself, he said he was an athiest, but they believed in God, and he urged them to prepare for death. He had two sons and a daughter. One son is in the North-West with the Halifax battalion; the other, aged 24, is home. The daughter Maggie, a exceedingly pretty girl of 22 years, he idolized. She was to have been

TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE married in a few weeks to young Capt. Frank Rudolph. The mother, fearing that he would make an attempt on their lives, fled to a neighbor's, urging her daughter to accompany her, but she refused, saying, "It's, only one of father's capers." Maggie was at work in the kitchen, peeling potatoes, when the mani-acal father entered, shut the door and sent a bullet through her back into her heart. She fell dead in her slayer's arms. He said it was all right, that she was too good to live that he could not leave her behind, and had removed her from the troubles of the world. He was seized, disarmed and bound, but while in this condition some how managed to swallow a whiskey flask of poison, and within was Attacked twelve years ago with haif an hour the paternal murderer had him-self gone to meet the Great Judge. Efforts were made to put Withers in the asylum yesterday, but extraordinary red tapeism caused a fatal delay. The coroner's jury returned verdicts in accordance with the above facts The sad tragedy has caused a great sensation in the city. Miss Withers was a general favorite with her friends, and her sad fate and the blow on her affiance husband is deeply regretted. The mother and widow is nearly crazed with grief.

THE LABOR RIOTS.

THE CLEVELAND POLICE BEAT OFF AN ATTACK ON A MILL.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 15 .- The anticipated

held in Newburgh, and several reporters who entered were savagely thrown out. After the meeting 700 men, mostly Poles and Bohamians, formed into line and marched to the plate mill which was in operation. The men in the plate mill were opposed to stopping work, but were forced out finally by the foreigners and remained until yesterday, when the mill resumed operations. The mob increused in numbers as it progressed, and when it arrived at the mill it aggregated at least 1,000 men. The strikers re armed with clubs filled with nails, pieces of iron and large stones. The fifty policemen on duty were supplied with maces twenty-two inches long and s lf-acting revolvers. Thirty-four additional policemen were scattered in the mill. At 3.45 the patr 1 men were ordered home to rest, preparatory to going on duty to-night. They started down E na street and met the strikers. They turned and doub ed quickly to the mill, and were hooted and stoned by the strikers. Deputy Superintendent McMahon gave the order to fall in and a line was formed about thirty feet from the mill gate. The mob approached and McMahon sked what was wa ted. One of the leaders replied that they were determined to close the mill. The police officers argued, but to no purpose. The men in the rear ranks began to throw stones and there was considerable hard talk, a push forward, and then a rush. The police advanced and the two forces met. The strikers threw stones, slag, and enders, and flouished their clubs. The police drove the strikers back inch by inch. The strikers fell by the score or reeled away with blood streaming down their taces. They poured a terrible shower of stones, however, into the police, but could not use their clubs to any advantage. Finally they fell back rapidly and the police seeing the conventions described. and the police seeing the opportunity charged on a run, yelling as they went. The whack of their maces on the heads of the strikers could be heard for a long distance. The fallen strikers lined Ætna street and their wives, and sweethearts bore them away as fast as possible. The mob broke and ran, but the p lice kept up an moo broke and ran, but the p lice kept up an untiring whack until every striker was driven out of sight of the mill. The result of the battle was as follows:—Petrolmar Wa-leman, Caldwell, White, Beese, Eckerl and illes, inju ed about the head and body by clubs, pieces of iron, etc. Thirty-five strikers were lying on the ground; when the skirnish was over but only severed. when the skirmish was over, but only seven of them were arrested. The remainder were carried off the field by their friends. Two of the wounded strikers will probably die and others are badly injured. The fight lasted but five minutes To-night peace regns in the infected district, and no more trouble is anticipated until to-morrow. Corneh, the communist, who was arrested on Monday, was release i to day in \$6,000 bail. It is said be instigated the attack. TROOPS CALLED OUT TO PRESERVE ORDER AND GUARD PROPERTY.

DETROIT, July 15.—Governor Alger having gone to East Saginaw, where somewhere about 4,000 mi I men are out on strike, for the purpose of satisfying himself of the necessity for calling out the state troops to p eserve the peace and keep the striking mill laborers in ch ck, has apparently taken a serious view of the matter, and yesterday telegraphed for several companies of the Detroit regiment of State militia to leave at once for the scene of trouble, and two com-panies, the Scott Guards and Light Infantry, left at 10 o'clock under command of Major Goebel. After visiting East Saginaw, the governor went to Bay City, where he held a conference with the mill owners, returning to East Saginaw. He declares that order should be preserved if the entire military force of the State had to be called upon for that purpose. The leader of the mob is Representative Barry. He was arrested yesterday morning on complaint of Mayor Benjamin, under the conspiracy law, and was lodged in jail awaiting \$3,000 bonds. Senator Pavenport and A. B. nney were, however, secured as bindsmen. The arrest created intense indignation among the strikers, who gathered about one thousand strong at the jail during Barry's brief incarceration, and de manded his release. All reports from East Saginaw indicate that the situation there is growing graver hourly. At Bay City the strikers banked the fires in the salt block of Pitts & Granage, Miller & Lews and McGraw's, all of which had started up. A crowd of strikers called for the governor, who spoke to them, te ling them they had a right to protection, and they must respect this right in others. They had a right to stop work, but no right to interfere with others who desired to labor.

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

The Salvation Army of England is to start an auxiliary branch under the name of the Salvation Navy.

PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.

Children and persons with weak constitutions have always found great difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil, and from this fact it has not been universally used, but with Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, this prejudice is removed. It is so thoroughly disguised that you cannot detect the Co. Liver Oil. One physician writes us that it is used almost as a beverage in his family; another person informs us that he had to hide the bottle from his children. For Coughs and Colds, I roken down constitutions, and all Lung Diseases, it has no equal.

Goldsmith Maid, at the height of her glory, for a joke was taken from her quarters through a back street, led to a public place and put up at auction, the spectators bidding in good faith until the price was run up to \$34, when some one connected with the stable bid \$35, the hammer fell and she was led

on w

Hot and dry skin?
Scalding sensations?
Swelling of the ankles?
Vague feelings of unrest?
Frothy or brick-dust fluids?
Acid stomach? Aching loins?
Cramps, growing nervousness?
Strange soreness of the bowels?
Unaccountable languid feelings?
Short breath and pleuritic pains?
One-side headache? Backache?
Frequent attacks of the "blues"?
Fluttering and distress of the heart?
Albumen and tube costs.

Albumen and tube casts in the Fittul rheumatic pains and neuralgia?

ralgia?
Loss of appetite, fiesh and strength?
Constipation alternating with leoseness of the bowels?
Drowsiness by day, wakefulness

Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water? Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrheza, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions ensue and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—it is an every-day disorder, and claims more victims than any other complaint.

Diaint.

It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastern.

It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastern. Don't neglect it. Whirler's SAFE Cure has cured thousands of cases of the worst type, and it will cure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal

CARDINAL MANNING'S OPINION

ON THE PALL MALL GAZETTE'S EXPOSURES -THE LORD MAYOR DISCHARGES THE NEWSBOYS.

London, July 15.—I have been favored with an interview with Cardinal Manning, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. His Eminence was greatly moved in speaking of the matter, but gave the editor and proprietor of

matter, but gave the editor and proprietor of the Mall the strongest support.

"I know Mr. Stead," Cardinal Manning said, "and have perfect confidence in his in-tentions and integrity. What he has done has been done in combination with a number of trustwor hy persons and legal advisers, so that trustwor hy persons and legal advisers, so that his evidence depends not on hearsay, but on direct pesonal knowledge. The extent of the evil row exposed has been long indistinctly known, but it has been impossible to obtain legal proof. Mr. Stead is the first person who has ventured, at a great personal sacrifice and endurance, to obtain this legal evidence. It is certain that in publishing statements so detailed and so vivid he will encounter, as he has done, a great deal of encounter, as he has done, a great deal of obloquy, but, on the other hand, he has the firmest support of a very large number of men of all kinds, and of the highest influence in England. It would be very easy to critise the details of articles of such a nature, and all those who desire to hush up so atrocious an evil may find desire to hush up so atrocious an evil may find expression and narratives on which to fasten b ane. But it would be ungenerous, cowardly and cruel to assail a man who has sac-ifixed himself to expose with the hope of checking, if not of extirpating an evil of such pretentious magnitude. It is to be further remembered that is not 1841 all attempts to obtain needed legal exactments have been continually and year. enactments have been continually and vex-at ously defeated. Yet in 1881 a committee of the House of Lords published a folio bare book, detailing in the minutest particulars with irrefrageable proof of the enermities of this abominable traffic. Year after year the bill proposed to Parliame t has been weakened, d feated or talked out. The patience of these who know the truth has been just'y exhausted. Nothing short of this 1 st righteons and resolute action could, in my belief, have enforced and ensured the enactment of further nower to supplement our most defective statutes

on this terrible subjec."

London. July 15.—The Lord Mayor has discharged all the boys who were arrested for selling the Pall Mall Gazette. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop of London and others have begun an investigation of the Gazette's charges this afternoon. this afternoon.

Not a particle of calomel or any other deleterious substance enters into the composition of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. On the contrary, they prove of special service to those who have used calomel and other mineral poisons as medicines, and feel their injurious effects. In such cases Ayer's Pills are invaluable. §

GLOOMY LETTERS FROM SUAKIM. LONDON, July 17.—Very gloomy letters are received from the British troops now quartered at Suakim. The soldiers express the belief that this remnant of General Graham's force has been

forgotten by the War Office, now that the Guards and Australians have been withdrawn. They say that they are serving no military purpose whatever, their sole efforts being concentrated in trying to escape death, not at the hauds of the enemy, but from the effects of the climate. The hot desert wind is n w blowing continuously. It is simply impossible for Europeans to live away from sholter during the middle of the day. Their uniforms are wholly unsuitable for the conditions under which they are trying to exist, and officers and men go about naked. The heat averages 110 degrees in the shade. Water is aboutdut, the first feed in the shade. but fresh food is scarce, and the diet of canned meat and vegetables, together with the intense heat, makes enteric diseases very pravalent There are no proper accommodations for the sick in the field. The gunboats in the harbor are simply finating hospitals, and are already so crowded with patients that there is Lo chance for others to obtain admission. The percent ge of mortality among the sick in the inland field lospitals is trightful. One sergeant bitterly says: "We are dying off like sheep with the morrain. If they wast (larger why head in the murrain. If they want Usman whipped in the autumn we won't be alive to do it. Better send the pet, back to get the glory again. We are good enough to rot here."

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Doze, one

THE GENTILES AND THE MORMONS QUARREL.

OMAHA, Neb., July 16.—Gen. Howard, commanding the Department of Platts, has returned from Salt Lake City, in which place he spent the 4th of July. He says there is great approperation of the following between Gentiles and Mormons. The situation has assumed grave proportions, and has been greatly intensified by the insult offered by Morrous to our flag. The hitterness of feeting is mons to our flag. The bitterness of feeling is much greater than the public is aware of. In anticipation for an outbreak occuring at any day, the War Department has made preparations

THE EGYPTIAN LOAN.

LONDON, July 17 .- Mr. Bourke, under foreign secretary, stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that the Government would do its best to obtain an early issue of the Egyptian loan of £9,000,000. Negotiations with interested powers were being carried on with that end in view.

PARNELL'S SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST THE CROWN OFFICIALS—HIS MOTION FOR AN INVESTIGATION NEGATIVED WITHOUT DIVISION-THE NEW IRISH LAND PUR-CHASE BILL.

LONDON, July 17.—Mr. Parnell moved this LONDON, July 17.—Mr. Parnell moved this ernoon in the House of Commons that the aft vernment order a special enquiry into the Go amtrasna murder, making a long speech in Maport. He dwelt on the maladministration of the criminal law in Ireland under Earl of the criminal law in Ireland under Earl of wharehy innocent persons had been of the criminal faw in Ireland under Earl fpencer, whereby innocent persons had been a some cases condemned and executed, and in other cases had been sentenced, either to iong or life-long terms of penal servitude, He moved, therefore, that in the opinion of the House it was the duty of the Government to institute a strict enquire interpret of the House it was the duty of the Government to institute a strict enquiry into the evidence and sentences in the Maantrasna, the Barbaville, the Crossmaglen, and Castle Island murder cases. Had the Irish executive, said Mr. Parnell, imitated the custom of the English Home Office in cases where the other of prisoners is doubtful by ordering of the English Home Office in cases where the guilt of prisoners is doubtful, by ordering enquiries on the spot in the cases mentioned, the prisoners who were still living under sentences of unjust convictions would long ago have been released from custody. Mr. George Bolton, crown solicitor of Dublin, refused to accept a plea of guilty from Michael Casey, and insisted on forcing four or five innocent men to plead guilty. Speaking of this case, as clearly as I can, Mr. Parnell said, I believe that if ever a murderer deserved to be placed on trial and sentenced to death, that man was Bolton. if ever a murderer deserved to be placed on trial and sentenced to death, that man was Bolton. Irish members of Parliament were never al-lowed to obtain dying declarations of innocent men executed by the Spencer Government, but men executed by a ware of the nature of many of these declarations without incurring any obl of these declarations without industring any obligations to that Government. He then proceed gations to that Government. He then proceed ed to analyze at length the evidence in the Myles Joyce case, with a view to proving that n this instance the case of the crown collided with facts in possession of Irish members of Mr. Joseph Corbett (Homo Ruler) seconded

the motion, and said he hoped the Government would take a lesson from their predecessors, whom the Parnellite vote deprived of office. Sir Michael Hicks-Beech said the present Government had nothing to say concerning the merits of the case and nothing to say in defence of the late Government. He was, however, au. thorized by the present Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland to state that the present Irish executive land to state that the presental requiry into the will make a careful personal enquiry into the subject submitted by Mr. Parnell for investigation, but he must add that the Government felt themselves compelled to ask the House to resist themselves compelled to ask the House to resist which was decreatory of Mr. Parnell's motion, which was derogatory of Earl Spencer, a member of the late Govern-

Mr. Parnell's motion was negatived without division. Both Conservative and Parnellites had issued urgent whips for the debate, in expectation of a division.

Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke with-

drew during the debate on Parnell's motion. The Parnellites have communicated with the Government on the subject of the Munster Bank. They appear satisfied with the Land

In the House of Lords this evening Lord Ashborne presented the Irish Land Purchase Bill, He explained that, owing to the limited time at its disposal, the Government directed its magning a short workable non-contime at its disposal, the Government directed its energies to producing a short workable non-con-tentious measure. The bill provides for an ad-vance f three-fourths the purchase money at 4 per cent interest for 19 years. Where needed the whole money will be advanced on conditions, which while justand generous, will not expose the Government to risk of loss. It is proposed in such cases to retain a deposit of one-fifth of the purchase money at moderate interest until the tenant has repaid by instalments an equal sum; also to utilize the Irish Church surplus to guarantee the state from ultimate loss, but only after the forfeiture of the one-fifth retained. The act is to be administered by the existing Land Commission, which will be reinforced by two commissioners for three years at a salary of \$\frac{12}{12},000 a year. The Government thought it too late in the session to appoint an entirely new commission. It is also proposed to create a cheap and simple form for the conveyance of the ever loved. whole money will be advanced on conditions, cheap and simple form for the conveyance of land. Earl Spencer approved the measure. Replying to questions, Lord Ashbourne said the Government proposed to limit the amount of money to be advanced to £5 000,000. The church surplus is estimated at £750,000. The bill passed its first reading.

BREACH, RUPTURE OR HERNIA.

Cures guaranteed in the worst cases. No knife or truss treatment. Pamphlet and references, two letter stamps. World's Dispensional of the control of the con sary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N.Y.

London is the great headquarters of the pet dog trade of the world.

In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not only various in the different sea sons of the year, but often change from one extreme to the other in a few hours, and as these changes cannot fail to increase or diminish the perspiration, they must of course affect the health. Nothing so suddenly obstructs the perspiration as sudden transitions from heat to cold. Heat rarifies the blood, quickens the circulation and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what commonly goes by the name of catching cold. In such cases use Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup.

According to tradition, famines occur in Japan every forty or fifty years.

CONSUMPTION CURED

An old physician, retired from practice, hav Eghad placed in his hands by an East Indi-missionary the formula of a simple vegetable renedy 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, wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering 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 and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

The cost of shipping a ton of wheat to Liverpool via Cape Horn is \$14.

WEBER PIANOS continue to hold the leading place with people of wealth and musical torte in the United States, and they have the leading artists of that country, their tones being sweeter, fuller and more melodious than those of any other piano in America. They are used by all great singers to sustain and accompany the voice, both in concert and private practice, and their strength and power of standing in tune have always been remarkable. Their price is very little higher than that asked for inferior in-

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្រស់ មីន ម៉ែត្រែង ខណ្ឌ។

AYER'S PILLS

Headaches are usually induced by cosme entirely."

CURE BILIOUSNESS.

John C. Pattison, Lowell, Nebr., writes: "I was attacked with Bilious Fever, which invaluable Pills."

CURE INDICESTION.

which have effected a complete cure."

Sold by all Druggists.



Oures Dizzinces,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the

Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Lumors, Salt Rheum, Serofaux,

Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood,

Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels. Ourcs Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, F

The same of the sa

ARCHBISHOP BOURGET'S LEGACIES-WHAT HE LEFT TO HIS CHERISHED DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

The following is an extract from the last will of His Grace Archbishop Bourget, written on the 11th Feb uary, 1883: "In order tuat my last intentions and wishes be known to all I, the undersigned, declares as follows:—1st. Having nothing, I have nothing to bequeath; I have nothing to leave as a testimony of my love and appreciation for the clergy, the communi-ties and the faithful, for the innume able ser-vices which I have received from them, but I pray them to accept as a legacy, such benefits in their favor, as the devotion of the Forty Hours, the Arch-Confraternity of the the Forty Hours, the Arch-Contracernty of the Most Sacred Heart of Mary, the Golden Crown, the Communion of Reparation, and other pious institutions, whose spiritual advantages will compensa's them a hundredfold for all they enderwored to do to assist me in those works which I believed myself obliged to undertake for the welfare of the diocese. Of this assistance I will welfare of the diocese. Of this assistance in the retain a lasting and sweet remembrance in this world; but it will be in heaven, should God be merciful to me, that I expect to make the greatest acknowledgement.

ing, be ever loved. 3rd. Then, as to the cathedral, which remains unfinished, and threatens to fall in ruins, I can only invoke St. James, who is its patron, to powerfully intercede before our Lord to prevent such a great mistortune. May the powerful voice of this child be echoed in all religious voice of this child be echoed in all religious hearts, in order that such a dishonor will be avoided. In fulfilling these commissions and others, given verbally, the cure will be entitled to the gratitude of the undersigned, who scarcely knows how to reward the services which he has received from him. Should God deign to be merciful to me, I hope to be able in heaven to suitably testify my gratitude by invoking Jesus, Mary and Joseph to increase a hundred fold the benefits which he has received from them, and, particularly, should it be the will of fulfil the duties of his pastoral office.

+IG., ARCHRISHOP OF MARTIANOFOLIS.

11th February, 1883.

RIDICULOUS RETALIATION.

THE POLICE STRIKING BACK AT THE PALL

MALL GAZETTE.

LONDON, July 17.—The police of London are striking back at the Pall Mall Gazette for the strictures which that paper made on them during its recent exposures of London vice. They cannot assail the paper directly, but they have devised an ingenious plan for making its revelations appear ridiculous and for creating a popular prejudice against it. The plan consists of pouncing upon every man seen walking with a young girl and asking him and her to explain their relationship and the reason of their being seen together. The average Briton angrily resents this interference by a hobby, and tells him to mind his own business. The officer excuses himself by saying that since the publications in the Pall Mall Gazette the orders have been very strict, and he is publications in the Pall Mall Gazette the orders have been very strict, and he is obliged to suspect everybody. This implied insult makes the citizen an enemy of the Gazette for life, and he generally unburdens himself by writing a long and indignant letter to the Times. The correspondence columns of the papers have been crowded this week with furious letters from decent men, who have been expend while walking with their have been stopped while walking with their daughters and accused of seducing de-signs. The large number of these letters signs. The large number of these letters indicates that there is a concerted plan on the part of the police to irritate respectable people into making compaints against the Gazette. The police have been surprisingly active during the past few days, and the arrests for offences against chastity have been almost twice as numerous as during the corresponding days of last year. Some horrible cases were exposed in the police courts to-day.

CONSUMPTION.

thousands of cases of the worst and and of long atmosphare been cured. Indeed, as strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATIES on this disease, it any sufferor. Gire express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 121 Pearl St. N. Y

\$500: REWARD I.

struments, while the pleasure of performing on a genuine Weber piano is not easily overrated.

Full descriptive catalogues with pictures and price lists of these and all the fine pianos for which the N. Y. Piano Company are agents, can be had on application personally or by mail to N. Y. Piano Co., 228 and 230 St. James street, Montreal.

Swe will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Compliant, Dyspepsia, Slok Hoddache, Indigestion, Constitution or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and nover fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN. C. WEST & CO., 81 and 83 King Street (East), Toronto, Ont. Free trial packages ent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

and Policy of the American

CURE RHEUMATISM.

Rheumatism is among the most painful tiveness, indigestion, foul stomach, or of the disorders arising from vitiated other derangements of the digestive sys-blood and derangement of the digestive tem, and may be easily cured by the use and biliary organs. Ayer's Pills relieve of Ayer's Pills. Mrs. Mary A. Scott, and cure Rheumatism when other reme-Portland, Me., writes: "I had suffered dies fail. S. M. Spencer, Syracuse, N. Y., dreadfully from Sick Headache, and writes: "I was confined to my bed, with thought myself incurable. Disorder of Rheumatism, three months, but, after the stomach caused it. Ayer's Pills cured using a few boxes of Ayer's Pills, became a well man."

CURE COUT.

S. Lansing, Yonkers, N. Y., writes: "Recommended to me as a cure for was followed by Jaundice. I was so chronic Costiveness, Ayer's Pills have dangerously ill, that my friends despaired relieved me not only from that trouble. of my recovery. I commenced taking but also from Gout. If every victim of Ayer's Cathartic Pills, and soon regained the disease would heed only three words my customary strength and vigor. I feel of mine, I could banish Gout from the certain that I owe my recovery to your land. Those words would be, 'Try Ayer's Pills."

CURE PILES.

Ayer's Pills act directly on the digestive | Piles are induced by habitual constipaand assimilative organs, influencing health- tion, debility, indigestion, or a morbid ful action, imparting strength, and eradi- condition of the liver. A cure is best cating disease. G. W. Mooney, Walla effected by the use of Ayer's Pills. John Walla, W. T., writes: "I have suffered Lazarus, St. John, N. B., writes: "I was from Dyspepsia and Liver troubles for cured of the Piles by the use of Ayer's years past. I found no permanent relief, Pills. They not only cured me of that until I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, disagreeable disorder, but gave me new life and health."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.





WORM POWDERS.

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

THE SECOND STREET AND SECOND STREET

KIDNEY-WEIGH The state of the s WONDERFUL MAY KIDHEY DISEASES O IVER COMPLAINTS, O Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and

KIDNEYS at the same time. Because it cleanses the system of the poison-pus humors that develope in Kidney and Uri-nary Diseases, Biliousness, Joundice, Constina-tion, Piles, or in Recumetism, Neuralgia, Neu-gous Disorders and all Female Complaints.

IT WILL SURELY CURE CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RHEUMATISM, By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs

and functions, thereby

CLEANSING the BLOOD

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time PERFECTLY WURED. PRICE, \$1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Dry can be sont by moll.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Eurington, Vt.
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KIDNEY-WORT

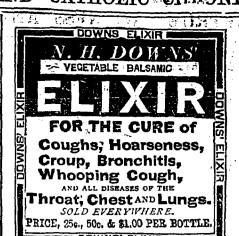
GORPULENCY to harmlessly, effectually and rapidly cure ally and rapidly cure closity without semi-says: "Its effect is not merely to reduce the amount of fat, but by affecting the source of obesity to induce a radical cure of the disease. Mr. R. makes no charge windower; any person, rich or poor, can obtain his work gratis, by sonding 6 cts. to cover postage to F. C. RUSSELL, Esq., Woburn House, Store St., Bedford Sq ondon, Eng."

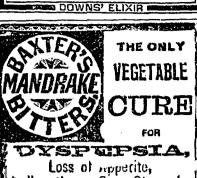


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WE GUARANTEE SIX HOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for ix boxes, accompanied with \$5.0 we will send the nurchasu our written guarantee to sfund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 81 and 83 King Street (East), Toronto, Ont.





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

ARNICA & OIL

The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Nouralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Prosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Fiorses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction,

Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle. SOLD EVERYWHERE,

S'MOTENHOL Fluid

is the ONLY prepa ation of the kind which

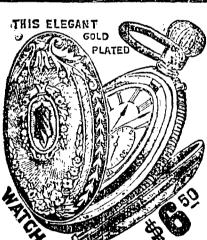
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I CURE FITS

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them When I say cure 140 not mean mercy to so process for a time and time have them return again. I mean a radical cure. Thave made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my Jennedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Seem atonce for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. will care you.

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It traverses all of the six great States of ILLINOIS,
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From CHICAGO, PEORIA or ST. LOUIS, it runs swery day in the year from one to three elegantly equipped through trains over its own tracks between Chicago and Denver,

Chicago and Denver,
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Chicago and Cedar Rapids,
Chicago and Cedar Rapids,
Chicago and Sioux City,
Peoria and Council Bluffs,
Peoria and Council Bluffs,
Peoria and Kansas City,
St. Louis and Omaha,
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Kansas City and Denver,
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For all points in Northwest, West and Southwest.
Its equipment is complete, and first class in every

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Honsehold Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS

Giving tone, energy and vigor to those great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a General Family Medicine, are unsurpassed. eral Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Haling Properties Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore 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 kn on to fail.

Both ru and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 13d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. E.—Advice gratis, at the above address daily between the hours of 1 and 4, or by letter

TEACHERS WANTED

Flor SS. No. 1 and 5, Municipality of Calumet Island two Catholic Male or Fermic Teachers, holding First or Second Class Diplomas, and qualified to teach French and English. Address, stating salary, JOHN HONAN, Sec.-Tr as. 46-5 Calumet Island P.C., Co. Pontiac.

TEACHER WANTED-For the Roman L Catholic Soporate School, Portage of a Fort, A male teacher holding an academy alphoma, able to teach lengtish and French. Toutes to be in teath (10th) August and end 30th June. Ussel, Applicates to farnish good references, state salary required, against experience. Apply tor Jones Cover, Chairman of Taustees, Portage du Fort, Eddy 10, 1885.

WANTED—A FEMALE SCHOOL Teacher for the Roman Catholic Separate School, of Low, duties to commence as soon as possible, and for further particulars upoly at once, stating salary, to Martin Gason, See Treasurer, Address, Low Post Office, Ottawa Co., P. Q. 49-47

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FROM QUEBEC:

FROM QUEBEC:

Sardinian Saturday, June 20
Sarmatian Saturday, June 20
Fartstan Saturday, June 20
Fartstan Saturday, July 1
Sardinian Saturday, July 1
Sardinian Saturday, July 1
Fartstan Saturday, July 1
Fartstan Saturday, July 1
Fartstan Saturday, July 2
Fartstan Saturday, July 3
Fartstan Saturday, July 4
Fartstan Saturday, July

The Steamers of the Glasgow and Montreal Service are intended to sail from Montreal for Glasgow as

The Steamers of the London, Plymouth and Montreal Line are intended to said from Montreal for London as The Steamers of the Liverpsol, Queenstown, St. Johns, Halifak and Colimore Matt Service are intended to be despatched as follows: ... FROM HALIFAX:

FROM HALIFAX:

Nova Scotian. Monday, June 22
Caspain. Monday, July 6
Hanoverian Monday, July 20
Rates of passage between Halifax and St. John's;
Cabin \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Steerage, \$6.
The Steamers of the Glascow, Liverpool, Londomberry,
Galway, Queenstown and Boston Service are intended to
be de patched as follows, from Boston for Glasgow
direct:

FROM ROSTON.

FROM BOSTON:

PROM BOSTON:

Prossian. About June 20
Austrian About July 4
Scandinavian About July 18
Prossian About July 18
Prossian About Aug. 15
Hile rain About Aug. 15
The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia for Glasgow, as follows:

Manilohan About July 17
Waldenslan About July 15
Hile crimian About July 15
Manilohan About July 21
Austrian About July 22
Austrian About July 23
Austrian About July 24
Austrian About July 25
Austrian About July 15
Austrian About July 25
Aus

Mantoban
About July 29
Austran
About Aug. 12
Persons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain
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Quebee and Montreal, and from all Radiway Stations in
Canada and the Enthed States, to Liverpool and Glasgow,
via Galtimore, Roston, Quebee and Montreal,
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John M. Curric, 21 Qual d'Orlems, Havre; Alexander
Hunter, 4 Rue Glock, Parls; Aug. Schndiz & Co., or
Richard Berne, Adverg; Ruys & Co., Bottlenkin; C.
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Madeolai, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown;
Montgomerle & Workman, 36 Guee-church Street,
London; James & Alex, Allan, 70 treat Clyde Street,
Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James Street, Laverpool;
APans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Eo., 72 Li Salla
Street, Chicago; B., Bourtleer, Toronto; Time, Cook &
Son, 261 Broadway, and World Travel Co., 207 Broadsteet, Chicago; B., Bourtleer, Botton, 1982 St. James
Storet, Gopposite St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.

H. & A. AllaN, SO State Street, Boston, and 25 Con-

11. & A. ALLAN, S0 State Street, Boston, and 25 Common Street, Montreal. June 4, 1885.

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REPEAL.

(Concluded from first page.)

O'Connell had another and most important ally in the Nation newspaper, which was destined, however, to turn against him in ater years. But at the time of the monster seeting. De brilliant young men who wrote tion were in complete accord with and gave him all the support of neir valid gifts, genius, and eloquence. For a rain who had no intention of ever at compting to attain his ends by any other than the most strictly constitutional means, O'Connell's actions and utterances had sometimes a very curious appearance. The vast crowds who assembled to listen to O'Connell's eloquence began to attend the meetings in something like military order, and with a decided appearance of military discipline. They listened to language from O'Connell which certainly did not always sound like the language of peace. O'Connell addressed these vast bodies of men -at one meeting, held at Tara, a quarter of a million persons are said to have been present -in terms of the bitterest denunciation of England, and the most glowing appeals to the most painful memories of Irish history. O'Connell had never any intention of making any attempt to repeal the Union by force; but English statesmen, witnessing these vast meetings, and reading the fiery words with which O'Connell addressed them, may well have thought that O'Connell was not prepared to keep his agitation strictly between he limits of peace and order. There were others besides English statesmen who thought so, too. The young men who wrote for the Nation found it hard to believe that such great meetings were to be convened, and such milanmatory harangues to be delivered, if the whole thing were simply to be parallel as an imposing pageant, no more serious in its purpose, or more dangerous to the British rule in Ireland, than a Lord Mayor's

The Government thought that O'Connell meant rehellion. Many of O'Conneli's immediate followers and supporters thought, too, that he meant rebellion in the last instance. the E with a Government see what forces he hal at his command, he was not even unwilling they should imagine that if they were de f to me demands he might answer by an armed rising. But he was so convinced that the Government would give way, that Repeal would be conceded as Catholic Emancipation had been conceded, that he seems to have believed himself justified in making menaces which were meaningless, and in holding up to the English Government the symbols of danger where no danger existed. O'Connell's plan was, of course, a failure. The Government did not grant Repeal. They struck, instead, very sourply and decisively at O'Connell's movement. A great meeting was summoned by O Connell, to be held at Clontarf, on Sunday, Sth October, 1843. The meeting was proclaimed by the Lord Lieutenant on the very morning before it was announced to take place. For the moment it seemed as if a collision between authority and agitation was ir ovitable. Masses of people were coming into Clentar from all directions at the very time when the proclamation was The Government, it was clear, were determined to prevent the meeting, if necessary, by force of arms; and large bodies of police and soldiery were massed in readiness. It was raid that the Government wished to provoke a collision, and a collision would have meant much bloodshed, and consequences which it was impossible to foresee But no collision took place. O'Connell immediately issued a proclamation of his own declaring that the orders of the Irish Execu-"I'd wait for you, however long your con-tence may be." Next day O'Doherty was put on trial for the third time, and, by a tive must be obeyed; that no meeting would the people would return to their homes at once. The order was implicity obeyed. The people, who would have resisted the authority of the Lord Lieutenant, did not dream of resisting the voice of their leader. The meeting was not held, and the people went to their homes in peace.

But with the dispersal of the meeting ended all the strength that the Repeal move ment had; and ended too, practically O Connell's power in Ireland. Once it was clear ihat, under no circumstance, he had any ntention of resorting to force, it was equally, clear that his agitation offered no serious danger to the English Government The Government immediately prosecuted O'Connell, and put him in prison. OC anell issued another proclamation to the people calling upon them to remain perfectly quiet; and the people again obeyed him There was an appeal to the House of Lords, and the House of Lords gave the appeal in O'Connell's favor, and he was let out of pri son. But he came out of prison practically a broken min. His agitation had failed hope lessly. All his young allies who had tong be lieved in him were falling away from him. combining themselves into an alliance having far other objects than those driamt by

Other causes, too, combined to tell against O'Connell. He was an old man now, and his old age was, it seems, tortured by a hopeless passion for a young girl whom he was cager to make his wife. It is melancholy to think of the great Tribune, the leader of a nation the man whose words were listened to with reverance and almost with adoration by the vast body of his fellow-countrymen; who had occupied a position almost unique in modern history; being vexed in his latest years, in the time of his screet trial, by the pangs of misprised love. O'Connell may have been the uncrowned king of Ireland; the adored of his countrymen and the dread of the English Government; but he could not succeed in winning the affections of one young girl, or in shaking himself free from his unhappy passion. The last years of O C miell's life are profoundly touching. The broken down old man who had done so much for Ireland lingered for a few years after his imprisonment in fitful struggles with the Moung Ireland Party, and in fitful appearances in the House of Commons, where the dying giant was listened to with a silent respect, which was, in itself, the most melancholy of homages. At last he resolved to go away to Italy. The one wish now left to him was to end his days in the sacred circle of the Eternal City; but that wish, Ifke so many others that he had so fondly cherished, was not destined to be gratified. He died at Genoa, on his way to Rome, on May 15th, 1847. The long, stormy, brilliant career ended in the saddest of shadows. Failure is the most melanchely epitaph for a great man, and the end of O'Connell's life was, indeed, failure : but he looms one of the greatest figures in Irish history. He has done great things for his country; what he failed to do he left as ant inheritance to his countrymen to be accomplished by his successors. —United Ireland.

JEWS AND ROLLER SKATING.

LONDON, July 19 .- " An Old Rone" writes to the Pull Mail Gazette: "The evil you have

own families. The little things in their innocence were too prodigal of their smiles and glances. The ruin of these children themselves was not the question, but procuresses found little East Enders to bear the curse vicariously. Since then the trace between the East and West Ends has grown enormously. There is a certain element of race hatred in the affair. Wealthy Jews are to-day paying off old scores run up centuries ago at Seville, Prague and elsewhere."

THE EXILE'S RETURN.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

Dr. Kevin Izod O'Doherty, who sailed from Sydney, on May 8, for Ireland, his native land, which he left the last time twenty five years ago, was a prominent participator in the "Young Ireland" struggle of 1858, and presided at the most important assemblage of Irish-Australian Nationalists ever held in says that the Russo-Afghan situation is un Australia, the meeting last year of the Irish-

Australian League.

Dr. O'Doherty is accompanied by his wife, the celebrated "Eva" of the old Dublin Nation, and the story of their union makes quite a romance in real life. Among the vast quantity of National poetry which, from time to time, appeared in the columns of the Nution, during the stirring '48 period, some of the best and most powerful pieces were from the pens of women. Among the most distinguised of its female contributors were Speranz ." (Lody Wilde), Miss Ellen Downing. known as "Mary" (a young Munster lady, whose too faithful attachment to a young Irelander led to her early death), and, thirdly, Miss Eva Mary Kelly, the lady who hecame the wife of Dr. O Doherty. Miss Kelly was the daughter of a county Galway gentlemen of good position; and from that wild and picturesque country, where hounds run fasicst, il wers grow sweetest, beauty blossoms to the highest perfection, and all things are so promising and bright that the country itself was called "The Land of Promise" did this charming and ingenious nature ripen and untold, and

from thence, whilst yet a mere girl, she sent forth those spirited lyrics that have placed nell, it is clear, never for a moment dreamt of rebellion; but he was not unwilling to let the Earth h Government are unbet for the Earth had been determined by the Links and the Links are the Links are unbet for the large of the attention of a young journalist, Kevin Iz d O'Doherty, then a medical student resident in Dublin, and subsequently gained for the poetess berself not only as admiration but his heart In 1848. the revolutionary outbreak interrupted the calm quietude of affairs, and put a rude termination to the loves of this young and faithful psir. "Eva" was at the time assailing the constituted authorities in ringing rebet verse, while her lover was engaged in writing unmistakably seditions prose O Doherty was arrested shortly after the trial and exile of John Mitchel, and at the same time as John Martin, Richard Dalton Williams and others of the "Young Ireland" writers. He was brought to trial, and after a lengthened examination into the state of the case, the jury disagreed, and he was again arraighed No new facts were elicited at the second trial, and amid the breathless silence of a crowded inability to agree to a verdiet. The day me a virtual pardon, the premise of a very by ! sentence, if he would only plead guilty to the charge for which he was again to be telest Before replying he sent for his betrothed, and told her precisely how matters stood. "1 don't like this iden of pleading guilty, he said; "I can't bear to do it; and yet, you know how terribly I feel at the thought of losing you, perhaps for ever. What would you have me to do?" "Be a man and face the worst!" was "Eva's" heroic reply.

> guilty of treason felony, and sentenced to ten years banishment from his native land, "Eva" was permitted one farewell interview with him in his cell. As she gave him the last kizs, she whispered in his ear-"Be faithful, Kevin daring; Ill wait." And she kept her word, Lovers came in plenty temping offers crowded paste, upon her-friends remonstrated, parents urged-in vain! Her faithful heart still clung to the young exile so far across the seas, nor even wavered in its loving trust. Years flew by. Once more O Deherty's foot trod free upon the shores of his native land;

more carefully packed jury, he was found

and two days from the date of his landing at Kingstown, "Eva" was his happy bride. Dr. U Doherty then returned to Australia, where, like Gavan Duffy and other exiles, he became one of the leading men of the colony. He has been ever true to his old time National principles, and was still foremost in every just work looking to the good of Ireland,

THE AFGHAN NEGOTIATIONS.

THINGS SAID TO BE PROGRESSING FAVORABLY,

But Lord Wolseley to go to India-The Russians Find the British in Possession of Fort Hamilton,

London, July 18 -A Cabinet council vas held this afternoon, the Russo-Afghan boundary question being the subject under consideration. Immediately after its close Lord Schisbury, Lord Iddesleigh and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had a consultation with Buron De Stael, the Russian ambassulor, It is understood that negotiations between the English and Russian Governments for an amicable adjustment of the dispute are pro creding in a friendly and satisfactory manner. Mr Condie Stephens, the special courier who was sent by Sir Peter Lumsden from Penj let at the time of the difficulty there to give the Gladstone Ministry special information con-c-roing the Penjdeh battle, was at the For eign office during the conference, helping to elucidate the problem raised by the increase

of the Russian force near Zulfikar pass. In ministerial circles no fear is entertained of an immediate quarrel with Russia. Notwithstanding this, however, measures for the defence of India are being constantly pushed forward. General Sir Donald M. Stewart, commander in chief to India, will, it is said, be appointed to one of the vacant scats in the India council, in which case General Lord Wolseley will be given command in India. Earl Dufferia has issued an order prohibiting officers of the Indian army who are on furlough from going to Cashmere, ostensibly be cause a return thence would be difficult and slow in case of a hurried recall. It is reported that Col. Lockhart, who has gone to Gilgir, the main entrance to the valley of Cashmere from Central Asia with a years' supplies, avowedly for the use of a surveying party, is really engaged in a political movement of

THE AMEER AND HIS STAR. A proclamation of the Ameer of Afghanistan anouncing the receipt by him of the de-coration of the Star of India and declaring

importance.

dered the illumination of the city to cele-brate his investiture. The members of the the British Afghan commission now in Herat report that everything is quiet in that city, and that the people express confidence in their ability to repel any attack that can be made by Russia. The Russians have ocof Heri Rud. There is great mortality from DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE

some epidemic at Pendjeh.

It is stated that an officer aboard the Audacious writing from Nagazaki says the British flag despite of the English Government is flying over Port Hamilton in the Corean archipelego. He further states that the British are busily engaged in preparing military defences and laying torpedoes and mines at Port Hamilton, and that some Russian troopships loaded with troops which recently arrived there were greatly surprised

altered. Uneasiness was caused only by the augmented Russian force at Zulficar, and the line of communication with the Caspian. The negotiations continue friendly, but tardy. The Standard thinks Russia wants Maruchak, and will accede to England's demana for Zulficar, to compensate for the concession of the former place. At St. Petersburg it is semi-officially denied that Zulficar Pass has been occupied by Russian troops. Komaroff made a slight movement of troops to prevent a surprise by the Afghans. He has been ordered to hold positions to enable him to occupy the defiles if necessary. The Russian Government is firmly determined to do nothing that may compromise pending nego-tiations with England. The Brussels Nord says the Zulmar question can be settled directiv it calibbary follows the Gladstone negotiations.

THE HOME.

Scones (Hot) for Breakfast. - One pound of flour, one teast conful of sods, some buttermilk or plain milk; mix the sods with the cry flour, put in enough buttermilk to make it into a stiff dough; roll this out to about the thickness of your hand and cut it into pieces, either three cornered or round; cut these open and butter while hot. They must he sprinkled with flour and baked for about half an hour in a brisk oven.

BUTTERMILK CARE.-Never use eggs for c.kes when you have buttermilk. The following is an excellent recipe:—I lb. of flour, 1 lb. of dripping or lard, 1 lb. or 6 cz. of moist sugar, 6 cz. of sultanas, a little lemon peel, one tempoonful of soda, one pint of but termilk. Rub the fat lightly into the flour, then put in the rods and sugar, the sultanas and peel; make a well, pour in the huttermilk, nex with a spion, and take care not to make the cough too wet; put into a buttered tin and bake for about an hour in a brisk oven. This also makes good rock cakes by tittle pieces of the mixture dropped on to flat buttered tins, the rougher and more ragged tra places the better.

FRIED SCONES FOR BREAKFAST .- Take half a pound of flour, one punt of milk, one salt s monthl of tartartic acid and half a teaspoonful of soda. Mix the soda and acid with the court the foreman of the jury declared their finer, then ald the milk to the flour; take care to get it into quite a smooth patter, and vious to his third arraigantest he was eff to fry in a pan as you would pancakes. Place, when done, in a dish, one on the top of the other, but not rolled up, and sprinkle salt over them. A small frying pan must be used. These fried scones are very nice for children, and augar or jam may be substi-

MACAROOS CHEESECAKES. - One quarter pound of macaroon biscuits and two or three bitteralmends, powdered fine in a mortar; two ounces butter melted : three eggs with half their whites, sweetened to taste with powdered lost sugar. Bake them in a quick oven in a mail tius, lined with a good putl

THE FARM.

Millers all advise to cut wheat early, as it then makes more flour in proportion to hask Farmers say that by leaving it later greater weight of grain is produced, and as millers make no difference in prices the practice of deferring cutting is likely to increase.

When grain is beaten down by storms just as it is heading it rarely fills well. But it the heading out is completed and the crop bends under increasing weight of the berry, the crop is not so much injured, though it will b. more expensive harvesting, and there will be ome loss of grain which cannot be reached by the reader.

As soon as the rust attacks the stalk of any grain it should be cut. Severing it from the root deprives the plant of moisture, which is such case only goes to increase the rust. It cut as soon as rust strikes the grain what plant food is in the stalk goes to develop the berry, which is not so shrivelled as it would be if left standing. But with rust only on the leaves the grain swells gradually, and with cool, dry weather may make a fair crop.

From present appearances wheat ruising will be more profitable for the next year or two than it has been the past season. After supplying the home demand from the current crop it will be found we shall have very little to export, and prices will depend more upon Chicago and New York than upon Mark

Lane. It is said by some old farmers that to milk on the ground rather than into a pail is an infallible way to dry up a cow, however great her flow of milk. It scarcely seems possible that it should make any difference in the cow's secretion of milk where it goes to after it leaves her teats. Probably the effect of milking on the ground is mainly, if not wholly, due to the fact that in such milking the bug is never drained clean. That alone

will dry up any cow. One of the surest signs of improved farming is the general tendency to sow many kinds of gress seed instead of only the traditional clover and timothy. The best way to make two blades of grass grow where one grow before is to sow greater variety. By this method the land is more fully occupied, each kind finding the soil and conditions best adapted to its use. For sowing alone probably clover and timothy are better adapted to most soils t an any of the sorts that have lately come into prominence. Where orchard grass is sown alone it is apt to grow in bunches, and the vacant spaces between these, unless seednd with clover or grasses, will be occupied by and flayed.

RICH CROPS IN THE SOUTH.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 21.—Comparing the crop prospects of the North-West with the outlook in Texas, the News says :-- We do

with beautiful children not members of their Herat. The Ameer in his proclamation or wheat and cats are already harvested. The corn yield is so full that it will not command more than from 20 to 25c per bushel. At least one million head of fat cattle are ready for export. In the matter of sheep and wool Texas now leads California. The cotton crop's prospect is now almost perfect.

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Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets.

Business, though not brisk in any particular line of the wholesale trade, shows greater volume, generally. Among shippers it is hoped that the movement of grain will shortly be increased as a result of the recent reduction in canal tolls and the new war-cloud in Asia. The weather has been favorable for the hay crop, and it is likely to be saved in good condition.

DRY GOODS -Travellers in the country on the fall trip are meeting with fair success, and state that crops never looked so well as this season.

GROCKRIES.—The general business is mode rate but improving. Tea has had a good demand and sales show an increase. The other lines have met with a fair demand.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS. -- Creamery butter has been in improved demand at firm prices with the sale of a round lot at 191c. Cheese closes firm, with prospects favoring a strong market. Considerable business was done yesterday at an advance of 1c, Liverpool prices being 1s higher, at 41s. Some holders wanted Sic, but Sic was really the top of the market, over 1,000 boxes being placed at that figure. Sales of less desirable stock occurred at 75; and 8;, and there were sales of the French make at 70, 71c and 71c as to quality. Provisions.—The market is firm, owing to higher prices in the West. Eggs sold at 12½c, and for selected 13c might be obtained.

HIDES AND SKINS -In consequence of competition among buyers, inspected city beef hides are 50c per 100 lbs higher, and a corresponding advance has been established on the cured and inspected article, which, however,

tanners are slow to pay.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The local market has been quiet and nueventful. The tin plate makers of Great Britain have again combined to reduce the output, and will shut down their works one week in every four. A late cable gram quoted ingot tin at £96, about £1 higher. Canada plates are in plentiful supply, and although low in price in England they are said to be unwarrantably cheap here at the moment. Coke plates are worth \$4 621 to \$4 75 respectively in New York, and charcoal plates are up about 25c per box.

LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES -There is a ready demand for most descriptions of leather, but only small lots are ordered. Manufacturers have not got into the full swing of the fall trade as yet. Leather is steadily held, leading holders being much less inclined to cut prices.

Wook .- Fleece is plentiful in the country and is being marketed carlier than usual this year. There is a scar-ity of pulled wool. Prices generally are firm, the demand is fair and stocks are light

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Business, as a rule, is quiet. Orders are hiefly for small parcells, and prices generally

arc well sustained.
GROCERIES — Trade has been fair this week, with a few changes in quotations. Sugars PRENCH PLUMS IN BRANDY.—Put all layers of French plums and powdered loaf sugar into a wide sultand, 6: to 6½c. Prunes, Bosnia, 5c to 6½c. Prunes, Bosnia, 5c to 6½c; do., French, 4c to 4½c. Teas quiet and sultand such and steady. Tobaccos are Sc higher, owing to interest hours. In three days it will be for use, but is improved by keeping two or three weeks. are not as active as they should be; granu-

the 188 week. The supply has not been in excess of the demand, and tine fresh makes have sold well. Choice rolls in boxes and baskets sold at 12½c to 13c per ib., and melium at 10: to 11c. The export demand is slow. Sales of old tub have been made at 4c to Se per B., the former price for cu'ls. Eggare plentiful, and prices easier at 12s to 121 per dozon in case lots. Cheese is rather firmer this week, there being a limited jobbing trade only at S. to 8je for fine qualities of new.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Business is reported quiet and prices unchanged. The orders are airly numerous. Factories are generally ousy and a good autumn trade is expected.

FLOUR AND GRAIN. -The flour trade has been dull this week, and prices somewhat casier. Wheat is dull and depressed, owing to lower markets in Britain ; prices here are too high for export, but, being comparatively low, holders seem willing to wait. Barley is full and prices purely nominat. Oats quiet. Rye is purely nominal, with no stocks in store. Ustinesl quiet and prices unchanged. Bran is steady.
PROVISIONS —The volume of business con

tinues small and prices as a rule are un-:hanged.

HIDES, ETC -Hides are a little firmer, with prices nominal at 830 to 90 for cured Green bring She for steers and Se for cows. Calfakins are unchanged. Pelts are in good demand and firmer, with purchasers at 35c. Lambskins are also firmer at 40c. Tallow is quiet,

LOCAL RETAIL PUBLIC MARKETS The greatest feature of the Bousecours mar ket this morning was the vegetable busin sa For that there was a great demand, and prices being reasonable there is no need for complaint. Since our fast quorations there has been no change to speak of in prices. Farmers were no change to speak of in prices. Farmers were numerous, and their supplies the choicest Their specialty this morning was grain. In fruit a reasonable business is carried on. There is a small demand for some articles and none for others in that line. Prices are the same as usual. Meat has had good enquiry sthough bought in small lots. Prices are unchanged. The pourtry and game market is featureless, as there is nothing doing whatever. There has been relevant in the line of the line o been no alteration in prices. Eggs are quiet at unchanged quotations.

Horrible cruelty to unimals is common in Naples. Old horses, young kids and lambs, ill dogs, catt and rate are skinned alive, because the skin when removed from the living creature is considered more supple and sells for a somowhat higher price. Dogs are seized by legalized municipal dog-stealers twice a day; are thrust pell-mell into a court; kept two days without food, and then half stunned with a stick, and while fiving flayed from head to tail. Horses in the knackers' yards there are allowed to drop from hunger, as being less trouble than killing them, and when atterly exhausted are nailed on planks

Signs are taxed 5 cents per letter every year in Cuba, and the ingenious Cubau does not put up a sign if he can help it, or else paints on it an emblem, as a boot, a trunk, or a cigar. If words must be employed it is not

BLACK RIBBONS.

Wonderful value in Black Ottoman Ribbons at 7c per yard.

Black Ottoman Ribbons at 9c per yard.

Black Ottoman Ribbons at 12c per yard.

Black Ottoman Ribbons at 15c per yard.

Black Ottoman Ribbons at 19c per yard.

STERLING VALUE.

S. Carsley's popular line of all silk Ribbons 24 and 3 inches wide at 19c per yard, usual price 35c.

This Line is commanding great attention from the Ladies who are making large pur-chases daily. For this month only.

SPECIAL.

Just opened a large lot of LADIES' WHITE WEB BELTS With 2 Buckles, 13c each, With 3 Buckles, 15c each, well worth 25c Finsel Belts all reduced, Leather Belts all reduced.

At S. CARSLEY'S.

PRINTS.

Fine Prints, Fine Sateens, Fine Lawns, ALL REDUCED AT

> S. SALE. CARSLEY'S

Lot of very fine Sateens, in atnique de signs, suitable for furnishing bed comforters, and some extra choice patterns for dresses, reduced from 45c to 30c yard.

S. CARSLEY. LOT 2

Let of extra choice Floral Sateens reduced from 38c to 20c. S. CARSLEY.

LOT 3.

Special Line Sateens reduced from 32c to 15c yard. S. CARSLEY.

WOOL YARNS.

Lad'es' needing Wool Yarns for knitting Winter's supplies will find a complete range of colors and qualities, at our usually low

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY'S,

1765, 1767, 1769- 1771, 1773, 1775**,** 1777 Notre Banie Street.

THYMO-CRESOL SOAP

FOR THE TOILET AND BATH

TS COMPOSED OF SWEET and HEALTH FUL Substances contains no Animal Fats, and is absolutely pure. The Tollet Sup is autorante d to contain ten per cent, of pure THYMO-CHESOL, water is the true antiseptis principle in Coal Tar. Its daily use will keen the 8k n cleat, but and smooth, and ensure protection from all cutaneous blemteles.

It Disinfects, Gleanses, Heals and Beautifies.

it is par excellence. It cleaneds the scalp, keeps it free from dandruff, and by its healthful action on the roots of the hal prevents it falling out, increases its growth, and keeps it soft and glossy.

MOTHERS will find this Soap espe-lufants' and Children's bark, from its purity, emodif-oncy and disinfecting properties, it will prove a taxary to the child and a THE MOTHER.

The following articles, manufactured by NESS & CO., onto be obtained from all respectation bruggists and first-class Grocers :

THYMO-CRESOL LIQUID.

Heals wounds, sores, burns, stings, cuts, &c. Cures all skin diseases, and stops bleeding; is a sure cure to inflammatory Rheumatism. Sweltings, Sprains, &c., and in excellent disinfectant. Absolutely Non-Poisonen. Awarded Gold Medal, London, Eng., 1854. Bottles 25c. and 50c.

(See Circular, giring uses in detail.)

Thymo-Cresol Disinfectant Powder. Boxes, 10c, and 15c each, or in bulk.

CRESOLINE.

The Royal English Lintment for Horses, Cattle and Pourity Botties, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 a. h.

THYMO-CRESOL TOILET SUAP.—Tablets, 15c: 3
ablets in box, 40c.

Thymo-Cresol Laundry Soap. Thymo-Cresol Laundry Soap.

Bars, He each. Used for washing clothes, f-cors and other household purposes, also for washing logs and other antimats—a few applications rids them from fleas and other vermin.

If your Drugglet or Grocer does not keep these articles to act take any other, but write us giving the name of your orangest or G ocer.

Where our posts cannot be obtained through Drugglet or Groces we will send them carriage paid to any address, on receipt of price.

A sample cake of the Tollet Soap sent, postage paid, to any address on receipt of 15c. Stamps may be sent in payment.

NESS & CO.. 759 CRAIG STREET, MOSTREAL. AGENTS WANTED-Write for Terms.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

POWER OF COCAINE. M. Regnard said at a recent meeting of th

Société de Biologie, in Paris, that a fish which he had placed in a weak solution (2 to 1,000) of cocaine fell into a state of apparent death after a few minutes of floundering. Its respiration was completely suspended for two hours, as shown by an analysis of the water, which was not diminished in oxygen and contained no carbonic acid gas. Yet the fish was not dead, and when placed in a jar of pure

water became as lively as over, PAPER SLIPPERS.

Paper slippers are the latest form in which paper is introduced in new inventions. An Englishman has patented a system of manutacturing slippers, sandals and other covering for the feet out of paper. Paper pulp, or papier mache, is employed for the upper which is moulded to the desired form or size, and a sole is provided, made of paper or pasteboard, leather board or other suitable paper material, which is united to the upper by means of coment, glue or other adhesive material. The upper is creased, ombossed or perforated at the instep or sides, which renders them somewhat pliable, and prevents their cracking while in use.

A current grape that has no seeds is grown exposed is a warling against roller skating.

The evil came with roller skating at the Prince's club. Then for the first time man about town were brought into daily contact; dian army if necessary has been issued at least to say the an anouncing the receipt by him of the demand parts of the least to say the not magnify matters in the least to say the not magnify matters in the least to say the point across the lettering, producing a legal of the prepent year will realize in value not obliteration, yet leaving an inscription that all hot declaring of the prepent year will realize in value not obliteration, yet leaving an inscription that all hot declaring of the prepent year will realize in value not obliteration, yet leaving an inscription that of which the United States buys annually about 16,000 tons.

MARRIED.

NICHOLSON-REINIGER. -On the 14th NICHOLSON—REINIGER.—On the 14th July, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. J. H. Dixon, Daniel A. Nicholson to Florence R. Reiniger, youngest daughter of the late George F. Reiniger, both of Montreal. 12-1

DIED.

MUNDAY—In this city, on the 15th inst, Ernest Peterkin, aged 5 months and 13 days, only son of E. Munday. DOLLARD—On the 14th instant, Michael Dollard, aged 55 years, a native of the County Kilkenny, Ireland.

O'LEARY—In this city, on the 17th inst., Margaret Ann. aged 7 years, daughter of Denis

GIBLIN.—In this city, on Monday, July 13, Ellen McShane, wife of Patrick Giblin, aged 52

BURKE-At Point St. Charles, on the 14th inst., Michael Burke, aged 54 years, a native of county Dublin, Ireland. BRENNAN—In this city, on the 16th inst. Daniel, aged 1 year and 4 months, son of Daniel

Brennan. JACKSON—At Quebec, on the 15th July, Alfred Jackson, M.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Laval University, aged 75 years,

GUNNING.—In this city, on the 9th inst., of convul ions, Ellen Elizabeth, aged 8 months, daughter of E. R. Gunning. BUCKLEY.—In this city, on the 15th inst., Michael Buckley, aged 40 years, native of St John's, Newfoundland.

McKEOWN.—In this city, or the 17th inst., Susan, aged 19 years, beloved daughter of the late Felix McKeown, and niece of J. and P. McKeown.

AT CAPITAL PRIZE. S75,000 %

Tickets only \$5. Shares in proportion

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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



Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislatus for Educational and Charltable purposed—with a capital of 31,000,000—to which a reserve fund of our \$550,000 has since been added.

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

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

It never scales or postpones. Its Grand Single Sumber Brawings take Its Grand Single Sumber Drawings take place monthly.

A STLEVIDIO OPPORTUNETY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING. CIASS 61, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1885—1834

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

Monthly Drawing

LIST OF PILINES 1 CAPITAL PRIZE..... 855,000 do 2000. 1000. 500. 200 100..... 60..... APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans. For further information write clearly, giving fell ad-tress. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, r New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of 85 and upwards at our ex-pense) addressed M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, L

8265,500

or M. A. DAUPHEN. 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address legs ered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, L

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN she was a non-street with to make \$3 to \$4 a day cash; atheir own homes, Work sent by mail, No canvasaing, Alfare with stamp Crown MTg. Co., 22 Vinc St., Citil G.

ROBT. GILMOUR,

Provincial Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Draughtsman, Etc., Buckingham Village

Orders left or addressed will be promptly attended to

ANTED-THE ADDRESS OF NEALY RONAYNE from t. Thomas, Le Sueur Co., Minu, by his brother, d. W. Ronayne, St. Taomas, Le Sueur County, Minu.





tha Joh amc Uni ber. call muc the mat be b honc or f he d advin walk scher news

CURE Siek Hestasche and relieve all the trouble induct to a billous state of the system, such as Distress Nances, Diores ross, Distress after saint Pain in the Dide, &c. While their most remainable spaceta has been shown in curing

Mendante, you Carter's Little Liver Pulsars equally ramable in Countination, curing and preventing this annoying compliant, while they also control will disorder's of the stomach, attended the liver and regulate the bowers. Even if they only cure and regulate the bowers. Even if they only cure and regulate the bowers, even if they only cure and regulate the bowers, even if they only cure and regulate the bowers, even if they only cure and regulate the bowers of the and they will not be willing after in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all such head the bane of so many lives that here is where in the bane of so many lives that here is the bane of so many lives that here is the bane of so many lives that here is the bane of so many lives that here is the bane of so many lives that here is the bane of so many lives that here is the bane of so ma

nthe bane of so many lives that here is wherem also our great boast. Our pills care it whith there do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small of very casy to take. One or two pills makes does they are strictly vegetable and do not grips parge, but by their gentie action please all who use them. In vals at 25 cents; five for \$1. solutions of the progress of the control of the progress of the control of the progress of the control of the control

CARTER MEDICINE CO. New York City

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