Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XXXVII.--NO. 1.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1886.

PRICE - - FIVE CENTS

EMILIO CASTELAR.

How the Famous Spanish Orator Views the Irish Situation—Censure for Chamberlain and Praise for the Grand Old Man-Ireland Will Never Rest Till She is Legislatively Independent.

In a recent article contributed to a leading Spanish paper, Emilio Castelar, the worldrenowned Iberlan orator, discusses the Irish situation at great length. After speaking of the defeat of the Gladstone bill, and paying his respects in scathing language to the twin traitors, Bright and Chamberlain, Castelar writes as follows: For all of us who have followed with equal attention the martyrdom of Italy, the martyrdom of Greece, the martyrdom of Poland, the martyrdom of Hungary, the martyrdom of Roumania and Servia, the martyrdom of Ireland cannot appear foreign to our sentiments and strange to our way of thinking. Ah ! no; it is not strange to us who suffer when others suffer. Although we enjoy liberty and a fatherland, we in no way seclude ourselves in an isolated egotism, but rather, on the other hand, feel relieved from a burden when there is severed a single bond of slavery, or there falls a single stone of despotism, whose norrors embittered and afflicted a hundred oppressed generations. There is no movement of European civilization, there is not a phase of the now resigned modern spirit, without its influence on the people that clamors and combate over the fiery piles enkindled by their tormentors to devour them and reduce them to lifeless ashes. It is impossible to relate Ireland's struggle in former days without experiencing in one's breast mortal anguish, as to our view of the great works of the nineteenth century, is ever presented the passion and sacrifice of nations which have not in their desperation the consolation that belongs to individuals, nor the hope of that haven which death opens to the miserable. Emmet, the first of those valiant combatants for Iteland in our censlave hanging at the entrance of a feudal castle, guarded as with a tower by an oath of fealty. O'Connell, tury, died suspended from a gallows, like a

THE GREAT TRIBUNE,

after he had surrounded the head of his martyred country with the luminous tongues of the sacred fire-ay, of the divine word-and had exalted her by his magnificent eloquence, died in despair, not foreseeing how soon his ideal would take life and assume form in the flesh and blood of his people. Afterwards the Young Ireland parties—the legion of heroes—arose in '48 from the heat of the French republic, and were animated by the ideas scatheaven by the new revelation of spirit. Following that frustrated attempt came the Fenians, like to invisible geniuses of war condensed by the sorrows and the martyrdom of Ireland. And after the Fenians were terribly punished and driven into banishment the great association known throughout the world by the name of "Home Rule" was "a London correspondent" alleging unband."

Sally as the men. They were all there in their every-day garb, and they remained there nearly all day. It seemed to me to indicate that the struggle for Irish independence is a people's movement. It is not claimed that the landlords and the rich generally have suffered from English rule. It is the millions of the poor that the great association known throughout the world by the name of "Home Rule" was "a London correspondent" alleging unband.

The result in Sexton's district was announced to the correspondent was announced to the result in Sexton's district was announced. founded by Butt in 1870 on the modest platform of a tranquil reconciliation. This movement was formed into a powerful party by Parnell. In Parliament a party was formed that resolved without truce to combat all the English parties by means of obstinate obstruction, unlikely alliances, the most contradictory tactics, strategems the most incomprehensible-strategems with a view to regaining for their countrymen selfgovernment within the British empire, baving at the same time due regard to imperial unity as an indispensable security for the three islands. And does not this determina-tion of a people tell all those who struggle against their rights that their hands, already well furnished for the combat, will never rest until they have

RECOVERED THE LIBERTY

they so dearly prize. In face of the undying resistance of a people determined to fight to the very death, there is no othe possible solution than the scheme of Gladstone, who is resolved to grant all power of self-government consonant with imperial unity. If we grant that there exists irrevocably a greater difference between the Celts and the Saxons than between the Swedes and Norwegians, as much, at least, as between the Germans and Hungarians, or between the Hungarians and Croations, or between the Croatians and Roumanians, or between the Roumanians and Sclavonians, then there remains no other resource but immediate federation, as it is quite impossible to constitute that closer junction by which England and united in nationality is, in my opin-ion, to retrograde; but to unite in federaunity is a great and superior progress. what do his enemics and various rivals oppose? Well, they oppose now the very vague and indecipherable autonomy of Mr. Chamberlain, who proposes to give the same as Gladatone without formulating it in clear and tangible terms; again,

THE WEAK AMELIORATION

of Hartington, like to lenitives, calculated to soothe the suffering, but incapable of diminishing, much less of cur.ng, the evil. Again, we have the brisk changes of temperature natural to Churchill, who leaps with acrobatic freedom from a policy of servile concessions to the exalted national Celts, to the incitement of the intolerant Ulster Orangemen to disturbances. We get a thousand other expedients, all dangerous to the public peace and incapable of a salutary application. To Gladstone's concessions there resuscitate the barbarous legislations of cruel governments; he would publish the statutes of death and extermination already forgotten, the fendal archives the bloody rescripts of in their endeavor to snake hands with Lord William the Conqueror conceived during the horrors of the Norman inva counters were inundated with bouquets.

sion: he would shut up in their houses at evening's close the inhabitants of every town, and during the night, by means of his inquisitors and policemen, he would keep espionage over the sleep and dreams of those he has thus enclosed; he would fill the prisons with those who aspire to set their country free, or expel them from the national hearth, as the kings of old did the Moors, the Jews, the Waldenses, the Huguenots and Puritans; he would exterminate them on

THE GALLOWS AND SCAPPOLD.

But he cannot absolutely exterminate them all, and as long as there remains one drop of Celtic blood and there burns a single ember of the national life, there will arise a Maccabeus constrained by hereditary fatalities to defend the independence of his nation and to shed his blood for the cause of his fathers. The plan of universal expulsion with which Salisbury, the representative of the antique cruel Toryism, is assailed as if by a spirit, is discredited by the experience of the most honorable and just Spenser, who, having been the viceroy of Ireland, armed with all power, at one time to prosecute the Fenians, at another to crush the Parnellites, exhausted the resources of force with the result that to-day, from the experience of personal knowledge, he stands the most lofty exponent of the evils produced by a policy of oppression and war." Castelar then makes a severe criticism on the action of the Belfast Orangemen, who indulged in all sorts of Mr. Gladstone's proposals was announced, and comments on the and comments on the

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT by the Queen at the grand old man's suggestior, after which he concludes as follows:—
"The reconciliation of the Celt with the Saxon will be reckoned in the future as one one of the most glorious crests with which contemporary democracy could adorn the shield of reform and crown her great achievements. Against it has rebelled the superstitious spirit of resistance, which by its checks and opinions moderates the spirit of progress, which it curtails by its at-tacks and its combats. But such has always been the course in historic ages. Those who fought against electoral reform presaged innumerable evils in its adoption and establishment. It was carried, however, and the serene power of pacific progress has thereby reduced the evils engendered by privilege, and diminished the multiple motives of discord and anarchy. The prophecies of the reactionaries will not be fulfilled; and, notwithstanding that we are already advanced on the road of life, we believe that we will yet live to see a reconciliation between England and Ireland. Eternal praise to

differences of opinion and feeling in Mr. Gladstone's family circle :—

HAWARDEN RECTORY, July 17, 1886. DEAR SIR,—I thank you for your letter. It is a hopeless task to expect to be able to contradict the ten thousand lies circulated by Tories about my father. In the present instance, every single statement made by "a London corre spondent" in the extract you send me is false. That is the only answer I have to make. Friends may rest assured, in spite of present reverses, that Mr. Gladstone has no more doubt that Ire-land's aspirations for self-government will event ually be conceded to her than that the sun which is hidden to-day will soon shine out splendidly is hidden to-day will soon share out appearing again; and for my part I firmly believe that England, when better informed, will yet, "unless the Conservatives change their minds," wish to the Conservatives change their minds, 'wish to give him and his brave and true colleagues the commission to carry out a great measure of Irish self-government, which will be but an act of

wisdom, justice and good-will.
Yours, very faithfully.
STEPHEN E. GLADSTONE. -Pall Mall Gazette.

A REAL IRISH GODSPEED.

LORD ABERDEEN GIVEN AN OVATION ON HIS DEPARTURE FROM THE IRISH VICEROYAL-TY-AN UNPRECEDENTED DEMONSTRA-TION IN DUBLIN-IRELAND SHOWS

ITS GRATITUDE TO GLAD-STONE'S LORD-LIEUTEN-

ANT. Dublin, Aug. 3 .- The farewell leves given y the Earl of Aberdeen and his t Dublin castle to-day was attended by a large number of members of the Irish National Scotland form a homogeneous nation league. The streets are profusely decorated To separate into federations peoples in honor of the departing Viceroy, and an enormous crowd of people is assemion, to retrograde; but to unite in federabling from all parts of the country tions people that have not been able to settle to tender the Aberdeens a rousing ovation upon a constitution of interior and intimate when they take final leave. The farewell to Lord and Lady Aberdeen was phenomenal. Such is Gladstone's idea. And to this idea All Dublin was abroad and the enthusiasm was unbounded. The procession was a gorgeous affair, the trade guilds vicing with each other in display. There were numerous bands in the procession and all played national airs, there being a marked absence of British tunes. Lord Aberdeen and the Countess were much affected by the demonstration. Lord Mayor Sullivan asked Lord Aberdeen to describe the scene to the Queen and to tell her that "this was a pale forecast of the reception she will receive when she comes in person to restore to Ireland her ancient right of self-government." The address of the corporation to the retiring viceroy declared that nothing short of Mr. Gladstone's measure would satisfy the Irish people. In his speech at Kingstown Lord Aberdeen promised that he and the countess would fervently pray for the peace and prosperity of remains no other rival policy but the retro-gressive suggestions of Sallsbury. He would was less brilliant than that of Earl Spencer and the attendance was smaller. The procession was two hours in passing the castle Two thousand horsemen were in line. The in their inutility; he would take down from crowd broke through the ranks of the police Aberdeen and his wife. The viceroy and the

HOME RULE IN ULSTER.

What the Grangemen are Afrald of—Obser-vations of a Protestant.

(From the N.Y. Sun.)

BELFAST, Ireland, July 24.—For a week or EXEMST, Ireland, July 24.—For a week or more past I have been studying the question of home rule as seen from an Ulster point of view. The opp sition to home rule in many parts of Ulster, and in Belfast in particular, is even more violent than in the most Conservative of English foroughs. English Tories appose it because they do not feel willing to give up their dominion over Ireland, but Protestant Ulster opposes it from a very different motive. To be opposes it from a very different motive. To be plain, the question is a religious one here. The Protestant minority in Ireland is not willing to entrust the government of the island to the Catholic majority. A few Protestants support home rule very ardently, but the mass of them

able assistance in the election of Thomas Sexton, the first Hone Rule member ever sent to Parliament from Belfast. Four members are returned from Belfast. Three divisions gave large Conservative majorities, but one gave a sent to Mr. Sexton. In November a Conservative was elected by nearly 50 majority in this district, but Sexton has now 108 majority. It is a very important vic.ory.

is a very important vic.ory.

I visited a number of the polling places on election day. One fact that struck me most forcibly was that Mr. Sexton's strength came

election day. One fact that struck me most forcibly was that Mr. Sexton's strength came chiefly from the portion of the division where the work people are found. At the polling places where the votes were largely from the commercial classes, the Conservative candidate had a majority as a rule. At one place I noticed that the well-dressed part of the crowd was ranged mostly on one side of the street, and seemed to be nearly all Conservatives, while a more roughly dressed crowd, supposed to be mostly Nationalists, was on the opposite side. "See," said a Conservative, pointing across the street, "that is the class that supports home rule." I did lock, but saw no reason to be ashamed of the supporters of home rule. Taey were dressed like workingmen, as a rule, but they did not look a bit like roughs.

At the polling place, where Mr. Sexton's largest vote was given, the people stood in the surrounding streets literally by thousands, and the women turned out almost as universally as the men. They were all there in their

sally as the men. They were all there in their

at the Court House on the day after the election. Hundreds of troops and police were massed in the Court House yard and in the surrounding streets, for a riot was feared. There were no election riots, however; but it may be that these precautions were what prevented them. In the evening the Home Ruler. wished to have a meeting in honor of the victory, but on Mr. Secton's advice none was held. However, some 500 or more of them did march through the chief streets with an improvised hand. I followed this home rule procession in their entire round, which must have seen fully three miles in all. I wished to see who began the rioting in case any took place. They attacked no one, but at one or two points on the way Conservative crowds gathered in side streets sent small showers of stones at the procession. No one was hurt, and I saw no nissiles returned.

When it was dark bonfires were blazing in nearly every street in the working quarters, and the police and soldiers were on guard by hundreds. There was really a condition of riot and the police and soldiers were in guard by hundreds. There was really a condition of riot almost everywhere, but the police kept things pret'y well under control. When ever crowds gathered they scattered them as speedily as possible. A few heads were broken, but no extensive rioting took place. Home Rulere burned to be recking took place. tar barrels in honor of their victory in the West division, and Conservatives made efficies of Sexton, poured oil over them, and burned them in decision. The Conservative vote of the four divisions of Belfast is about 18,000, and the Home Rule vote about 6,500. That is over one-fourth Home Rule. They are entitled to one member, but the Conservatives will not allow the other party to have representation. division, and Conservatives made effigies of

the other party to have representation. Opposition to Home Rule in Ulster is largely centred in the organization known as Orange men. I presume these lodges to be mostly of a political character and purpose, however. But their influence in keeping alive the fires of hate between Protestants and Catholics seems to me most mischievous. I do not understand why bodies of pro-fessed Protestants will continue to celebrate in this semi-military manner an event of this kind. Everything connected with these demonstrations is of the nature of a faunt or defiance to Catholics, and seems to say, "We whipped you once, and can do it again." They have the right, most surely, to celebrate with fife and drum as much as they choose, but a non-Christian observer would get from them no lesson of Chris-

tian love and concord. Ulster is almost every year disgraced by drendful riots connected with these 12th of July celebrations, and Belfast has just been disgraced with one of the most shocking riots that ever took place here. Which party precipitated these riots? That is hard to tell. Neither side admits any part of the blame.

But I get some information from prominent police officers which seems to me reliable. One of these officers told me that he was in a certain police station last night when the station was attacked by rioters. He told me that the attacking party was a Protestant one in this case. In one of yesterday's riots a private soldier named Hughes was shot almost in cold blood by a man named Walker. The identity of the murderer in this case is certain. He is a Protestant. Two police officers in two separate interviews told me that the Protestants were more incensed against them—the police—than were the Catholics, and that attacks on the police came from the Protestant side.

The police force now in Belfast numbers about 1,800 men, about two-thirds of whom are from

are some hundreds of regular troops present. Belfast really looks like a town in a state of siege. But the rioting is probably now at an Hours of Inspection.

I have said that the question of home rule in I have said that the question of home rule in Ulster has assumed a religious aspect. I mention these things to show why Ulster opposes home rule. I find, too, that Protestant loyalists in: Ulster understand boycotting, and practise it, too, as well as the Nationalists do. I talked yesterday with a Presbyterian Home Pollar from country Down Hair argament in some Ruler from county Down, He is engaged in some commercial bu-ineas. He said he voted for the Nationalist candidate, but did not dare to let his Protestant friends know it, for had he done so openly, his trade would have been worth nothing. He told me that a friend of his who accepted the post of Secretary of a Protestant Heme Rule Association had in consequence lost nearly his ent re business. The Conservatives have completed his self-the first here completed. tives have complained bitterly of the boycot-ting of members of their own party, but I find that they consider the system a proper one when it can be used for their own purposes. It makes a great difference whose ox is gored. The Conservative ox rampant is all right, but the native hame rule animal is unruly and vul-gar, and needs to have his horns sawed off. gar, and needs to have ms norms.
So think the Conservatives at any rate.
J. W. S.

THE QUARANTINE LAWS.

New Regulations for the Defence of Public Health to be Put Into Force at Once-Stringent Rules to be Observed in Regard to Quarantine, Vaccination, and the Inspection of Rags.

OTTAWA, August 6.-In view of the existence of Asiatic cholera in Europe and of smallpox in the United Kingdom a proclamation will appear in to morrow's Canada Gazette prescribing additional rules and regulations under the Quarantine act. The fol-lowing are main provisions in the new regulations :--

VESSELS ARRIVING IN THE ST. LAWRENCE, 1. All vessels from any port outside of Can-ada must be inspected by medical officers at Grosse isle.

2. Steamships carrying mails to be met and inspected at Rimouski. 3. No passenger or other person to land at Rimouski from the mail steamer until she has

been declared free of contagious diseases by

the medical officer.

4. Persons 111 with cholera, smallpox or other contagious diseases to be landed at Grosse Isle, and the vessel disinfected before

being allowed to proceed.

5. No person shall be allowed to land from any steamship or vessel without furnishing satisfactory evidence to the medical officer that he or she has been properly vaccinated within the last seven years.

6. Every unvaccinated person to be vaccinated by the medical officer, or, in the event of refusal, to be landed at Grosse Ise and placed

7. Quarantine officers at Grosse Isle or Rimouski to have power to examine under oath the medical officer of any steamship or other vessels as to the health of every person

8. Every vessel crriving with infectious disease on board shall be liable to be detained intection, together with its cargo and passengers and crew; but every steamship or vessel provided with one isolated hospital for men and another for women, on the upper deck, ventilated from above, and not by the door only, may, in the discretion of the quarantine medical officer, if he is furnished with satisfactory evidence that such hospitals have been promptly and intelligently made use of, be allowed to proceed after the landing of the sick and the disinfec tion of such hospitals. Any vessel, however, arriving with it fectious disease, without having such special isolated and ventilated hospi tals, shall be liable to be detained for disintection at the quarantine station.

9. The master of every vessel liable to quarantine, must produce a clear bill of health before being allowed to make customs entry at Quebec or Montreal.

10. The inspecting physician at Quebec must visit every vessel arriving from ports outside Canada and send back to Grosse Isle any vessei having on board contagious disease in contravention of the foregoing regulasions.

FOR ALL OTHER ORGANIZED QUARANTINE PORTS OF THE DOMINION.

11. Every vessel arriving at Halifax, Hawkesbury, or Sydney, N.S., St. John or Miramichi, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., or Victoria, B.C., to be subject, as far as they can be made to apply to the regulations for Grosse Isle, for all ports under the direction of the collector of customs.

12. At all ports where the collector of custome is authorized to act under the Quarantine Act, the collector shall, in the case of any steamer or sailing vessel arriving from the continent of Europe or the United Kingdom, cause a medical inspection to be made of any such vessel, and shall not grant a Customs entry except upon the production of a clean bill of health after such inspection. 13. In the event of a vessel having con

tagious disease on board, such cases shall be dealt with in the manner prescribed in the quarantine regulations of January 21st, 1873. aforesaid, applying to such ports, supplemented by the foregoing regulation in so far as they can be made to apply. 14. Vessels with contagious diseases on

board arriving at any port in Canada are re-quired to display a flag in the foreshrouds or a yellow flag at the fore as a distinctive quarantine signal.

HOW RAGS ARE TO BE INSPECTED.

15. Rage shall not be allowed to land at

by the Quarantine medical officer. The definitions in the proclamations of 1893 and 1884 other towns of Ireland. Besides these there respecting rags continued in force by the gard to the riots, and roun'ly abused the great deal more, -Quebec Record,

HOURS OF INSPECTION. 17. The hours of inspection, for mail steamers, shall be from sunrise to sunset. PENALTIES FOR PILOTS AND ALL OFFICERS

AND MASTERS OF VESSELS. 18. It shall be the duty of every pilot to hand a copy of these rules to the master of every steam and sailing vessel coming from a port outside of Canada under a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars. Every collector of customs, officer or other person charged with putting into effect or having any duties in connection with the foregoing regulations, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding four hundred dollars and imprisonment until such penalty is paid, for any contravention of such regulations or for omission or neglect of duty in relation to

19. Every master of a steamer or sailing vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding four hundred dollars and to imprisonment until such penalty is paid for any contravention of any of the foregoing regulations, and such vessel shall be held liable for any pecuniary penalty imposed on the muster.

MORE RIOTING.

Catholic navvies employed by the harbor commissioners. The fighting was severe for a time, and resembled in character that which occurred between the same elements on June 4, when the Orangemen, greatly outnumbering the navvies, overpowered and heat them and drove them into the water, where one was drowned. Men on both sides were so badly injured in to-day's fighting that they had to be removed to hospitals. Tonight the conflicts were renewed. The fighting was the most desperate that has taken place during the recent troubles. The mob was infuriated and fought with savage fury. Fifty persons were injured, some of them it is thought fatally. Terrible struggles occurred on the Shankhill road. The police quartered in McKenna's tavern, on the Old Lodge Road, were attacked by the mob with stones and revolvers, and were compelled to fire from the windows of the be-

for Ireland, has written to Mayor Harland, of Belfast, saying that the Lord Justices are seriously concerned about the condition of affairs in Belfast, and consider it imperative that the most energetic measures be taken to "terminate the disorders which are bringing discredit and disgrace upon the town. The inspector-general of the Irish Constabulary has been ordered to proceed to Belfast as promptly as possible. A large meeting of the magistracy was held to day. It appoint ed an executive committee to take charge of at the quarantine station Grosse Isle, for dis | the town, and to assign the troops and police to various points. All the taverns in the city have been ordered to be closed at 6 o'clock this evening, and to remain closed

until Monday morning.
Belfast, Aug. S.—The excitement here is unabated. This morning rioting broke out in Old Lodge road and the police were obliged to fire in order to disperse the rioters. This afternoon the rioting was resumed with great violence in Old Lodge, Grosvenor and Springfield roads. Many persons with gun shot wounds have been sent to the hospitals. Additional troops have been telegraphed for. The aspect of affairs is seriour. The Mayor presided to day at a three hours' meeting of the executive committee. There are rumors of many fatalities, but it is difficult to obtain accurate accounts. A panic is seizing the

peaceable inhabitants.
BELFAST, Aug. S-Midnight.—The rioting shows no sign of abatement. The McKenna incident, which was principally the sacking of wine shops and other public houses, was repeated to night, the result being that two persons were killed and another was fatally wounded. The latter was sent to a hospital where he was treated and then discharged, while numerous slight cases were retained. I wenty-six cases of serious injury are reported, one of the sufferers being a boy who has since died.

DUBLIN, August 8. - In response to urgent telegrams received from Beltast this evening 400 infantry soldiers, some of them being on furlough, were summoned by bugle in the streets and were dispatched in haste to Belfast by special train. A body of 200 dragoons end infantry will leave for Belfast at four o'clock to-morrow morning. The police of Belfast will be suspended by the military.

BELFAST, Aug. 9.—Inspector General Reed, with a small escort, was surrounded by a mob in Lodge street last night, and was obliged to run for his lite. The aspect of affairs was so threatening at noon to day that the authori-ties ordered all the taverns in the city to be closed until to-morrow evening. Groups of men are assembled everywhere excitedly discussing the situation. The military early this morning dispersed several mobs at the point of the bayonet.

The city, owing to the wreck and ruin of houses, presents a deplerable aspect. Its appearance is similar to that of Paris after the Commune. It is feared that numerous deaths resulting from the riots have taken place, which will never be heard of. The hospitals are taxed to the utmost to accommodate the any port in Canada, except at a port which is one of the regularly organized quarantine stations hereinbefore specified.

19. Rags shall not be allowed to enter or pass beyond the limits of the quarantine grounds until disinfected by such process or processes as shall be ordered by the Minister of Agriculture, or unless specially directed by the Quarantine medical officer. The definition is the proclamations of 1883 and 1884 great number of wounded persons in addition,

harangued a small crowd of neighbors in re-

police for firing upon the people. She after-ward expressed the fear that she would lose her life on account of her speech. She, therefore, in order to avoid recognition, put on a black dress on Sunday instead of the white one which she wore on Saturday. This precaution, however, failed to save her. Yestanday during the macross of the violations terday during the progress of the riots she ran to her door to gather in some straying children, a bullet struck her on the head, and she fell lifeless in the doorway.

If rioting breaks out again it is likely that martial law will be proclaimed. During the day two opposing mebs in an outlying district managed to elude the police and retired to a sheltered field, where for an hour there was a desperate melee. Both parties claimed a victory. It is believed that two persons were killed and that their bodies were smuggled to their houses. One witness declares that sixty persons fell, many of whom were dead. It was evident that each party intended to annihilate the other. The moba were dispersed by the military and police. It is reported that during a commotion on Shankhill the police were preparing to fire when they were confronted by the military and peremptorily or-dered to desist. The police sullenly lowered their ritles and the military commander aucceeded in urging the rioters, most of whom, it is believed, were Protestants, to return to their homes. A certain man was chased four hours by a mob thirsting for his blood, but he eluded his pursuers after a desperate Belfast, Aug. 7.—A riot took place this morning between the Orangemen employed in the Queen's Island shipyard and the ling his pursuers at the point of the police rescued him by charging his pursuers at the point of ing his pursuers at the point of the bayonet. A boy was chased by a mob on emerging from the back entrance of a factory and badly beaten. The girl who was wounded at noon to-day is dying. The town is apparently quiet to night, but mischief is smouldering, and it is thought the rioters are watching their chance to renew hostilities. The military occupy the street. Further reinforcements have been requested. The Orangemen are bitterly incensed against the county police, whom they allege to be in sympathy with the Catholics. Fifty rioters

have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from one to six months. BELFAST, Aug. 9. - Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chief secretary for Ireland; Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimer, commander-in-chief of the Irish forces, and Sir Robert Hamilton, under secretary for Ireland, held a conference at Dublin to day, at which it was decided to persons were injured and subsequently taken to the hospitals. A youth named Jackson is said to be dying from his injuries. Four policemen were badly wounded.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, chief secretary for Ireland, has written to Mayor Hayland. invest the superior military officers at Belfast adopted strongly condemning the police. At a Methodist ministers' conference a resolution was passed expressing regret at the reckless sacrifice of life. At two inquests vercts were rendered reflecting on the condu of the police. Nine more inquests will be

held to-morrow. BELFAST, Aug. 10.—There are now 5,500 ex ra military and police quartered in the city and more are coming. At two o'clock this morning a mob made a desperate attack upon the police with stones, badly wounding some of them. In Ballymacarret, a suburb, the police were attacked with stones, and a police inspector was seriously

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION. The Ottawa Citizen attacks the editor of

this paper for going to Chambly during the elections. It says that a man who took part in suppressing the rebellion, and present at Batoche, could not consistently support the "Reilites." The Citizen is not logical. It does not distinguish between the man who desired to suppress the rebellion and re-establish the authority of the law, in a humane way, and the men who went to the North West like some raw-head-and-bloody-bones to exterminate the Mets, burn their houses and desolate their homes. It was all right to put down the rebellion. It was all right to restore peace and order along the banks of the Saskatchewan. It was all right to fight for order as against disorder. Thus far the editor of this paper was in accord with the policy of the authorities. But here he stops. He saw no necessity for putting the torch to the houses of the unhappy people. He could not see the justice of looting the property of a defeated toe. He did not think it right to insult the gallant dead by jumping on their bodies, as some of the militiamen did on the bodies of the dead in the cerral at Batoche. He could not, as a Catholic, agree with the men who called the Metis dead—'Papiat sons of * * * * * * * as he heard officers speak of the Halfbreed dead around the village at Batoche and he did not think it necessary to hang a mad man for a political offence. For those reasons, among others, he supported the "Rielite" candidate at Chambly, and will continue to support "Rielite" candidates whenever he gets the opportunity. The above facts have never been published before, and there may be worse to follow unless the Uitizen, and papers like, it are more careful in their personalities. And now we must remind the Citizen of another fact. The editor of this paper did not voluntarily offer his services to the militia authorities. He never applied for employment. On the contrary he for by the Hon. Mr. Costigan, Sir Adolphe Caron and Hon. Mr. Chapleau. He had no idea of " offering his services" when a telegram was put into his hand inviting him to go to the North-West. This fact Mr. Costigan admits. He has never denied it. And the editor of this paper accepted the offer, threw up all his literary employment and went to the North-West, where he was told by Gene-ral Middleton that "no Home Ruler could be a loyal man." And the Government of the Dominion stood by the General. By their acts they too implied that a Home Ruler is not a person to be entrusted with an important military position or command. Is the Citizen satisfied. If not we can tell it a

WE SHOULD BLUI OUT DISEASE IN ITS EARLY STAGES

The duease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire grandular system; and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the fellowing questions he has able to determine whether he himself will ask himself the fellowing questions he be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I distress, pain or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy felling, attended by drowniness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the sides and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from an horizontal position? Are the recretions from the kidneys highly colored, with a tions from the kidneys highly colored, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by fiatulence or belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These requent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they forment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expecturation. In very advanced stages the akin assumes a duty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidueys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unawaling against the diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely una wailing against the utter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dysoepsis, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong-hold the correct remeds should be persevered in until every rect remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive o pan. restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing com plaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a regetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the pro-prietors, A. J. White, Limited, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. Ask your chemist for Seigel's Curative Syrup.

The people of Canada speak confirming the RICHMOND CORNERS, N.B., Jan. 10, 1886

RICHMOND CORNERS, N.R., Jan. 10, 1886

Dear' Sr.—I wish to inform you the good your
Seigel's Syrup has done me
I thought at one time I would be better dead than
alive, but had the luck to find one of your almanaces
and after reading it concluded to try your remedy.
I tried one bottle and found my health so much improved that I continued it until now I feel like a new
unan. I have taken altogether 5 bottles.
Every body here speaks well of it.

Dorent Ward

Richmond Corners, N.B.

SPRINGPISED, N.B., Oct. 15, 1835; Gents—Seigel's Syrup gives good satisfaction where-ever used. One case in particular (where the cure of Dyspepsia seemed almost a miracle) was greatly benefited by your medicine.

Your respectfully, JNO. G. Morrison.

STEVENSVILLE, WELLAND CO., ONT., Feb. 17, 1854.

A. J. White,
I commenced using the "Shaker Extract" in my family a short time since. I was then afflicted with a sick headache, weak stomach, pain in my left wide, often attended with a cough, but I am now fast gaining my health; my neighbors are also astonished at the results of your medicine.

Yours, etc.,
Manassen E. Bram.

FREDERICTON, N.B. A. J. White, Limited, Gentlemen-Your medicine has done more for me than any doctor ever did, and I would not be without

Yours truly PAIRISS McLUSEY.

J. Whitz, Limited.

J. Whitz, Limited.

Gentlemen—Your medicine is just what is needed here for eisordered liver. When I was in Loudon, the doctors there eaid I was a "cone man," and advised me to travel. I did so, and came across seigel's Syrup, which cured me entirely by continued use, which proved that sometimes the best of skill is not always the only hope.

Yours truly,

W. J. ROBERTSON, Evangelist.

ALERRI BRIDGE, N.S., May 16, 1855.

J. Whith, Einsted.

Gentlemen-1 am now using Seigel's Syrup for Dyspepsia, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for that complaint. It is a priceless boon to any one afflicted with indigestion. Yours truly WM. BURKE.

South Ray, Ont., Dec. 7, 1885.

Sir,—I take great pleasure in informing you that I have been cured by your Siegel's Syrup and pills. I suffered ten or twelve years with indigestion and constipation of the bowels, comiting food and bile from the stomach, which caused great pain. I tried several good physicians, none of whom were able to give me any relief.

relief for the time boing, so you can easily see that I was discouraged, and it was withlittle faith that I commenced to take your Seigel's Syrup and pills I started with your medicine about one year ago and havetaken in all about 2 dozen bot les, it did take some little time to stop the vomiting, but I can say that now

I tried several patent medicines, some of them giving

my health is greatly improved.

I will cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from stomach complaints.

Lean give you the names of several others if you

You may print this if you wish, a it may be the neans of helping some other sufferer.

LEWIS WALBANK South Bay, Ontario.

Proprietors: A. J. White (Limited), 17 Farringdon Road, London, Eng. Branch office: 67 St. James street, Montreal. For sale by every druggist in Montreal.

THE NEW LORD-LIEUTENANT.

LONDON, Aug. 4.-Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and the Marques of Londonderry will start for Dubin to morrow. The Standard says:—The state entry of the new Lord-Lieutenant will doubtless be a brilliant affair, but after the wild enthusiasm of yesterday any ordinary pageant will appear tame. It was a demonstration in favor of Home Ru'e, which Gladstone at the proper time will doubtless make the most of. Lord Londonderry and Sir M. Hicks-Beach must be content to dispense with the approba-

tion which is to be won at so perilous a price. NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Man-hool, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaio Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

DELEGATES FOR CHICAGO.

DUDLIN, Aug. 4.—At a Parnellite meeting to-day Mr. John Redmond, M.P. for North Wexford, and Mr. William O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, were appointed delegates to represent the Irish National League at the League Convention in Chicago, on August

A Most Liberal Offer.

THE VOLTAGE BELT Co., Marshall, Mich., offer to send heir Celebrated Voltage Brits and Electric Appliances thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous abillity, Loss of Vitality, Manhood, &c. Illustrated pamphie in scaled envelope with full particulars, mailed from Write the at once.

ETHEL LADY

[MRs. Ross Church,] Author of " Love's Conflict," " Veronique, elc., etc.

BY FLORENCE MARRYAT,

CHAPTER XLIL.-Continued.

She missed the bright genial glauce, too often disregarded, that had welcomed her at every fresh meeting; the chair and foot-stool set for her convenience; the news, political or otherwise, which she was too idle to glean-from the papers for herself; above all—oh! remorasful—bit-terly remorasful memorasful—bit-terly remorasful memorasful—bitterly remorseful memory !-- shove all, the kind arm round her waist, or hand upon her shoulder, and the warm kiss laid upon her

lice. Un how many occasions had she jerked that hand away, or turned her own face to cue side; and how much would she have given now to feel herself a prisoner in his grasp.

She did not say so, but she felt it, and it

required but one more turn in Fortune's wheel to make her opanis confess she was enamored of her husband. And Fortune's hand was on the tire.

It was a warm, hazy, alcopy afternoon towards the close of June; the heavy air that stole into the house, laden with the scented breath of flowering stocks and mignonette, had no power to stir the smallest atom of the canvas awnings stretched across the windows; the whole town seemed alumbering; the noise of wheels had cossed; dogs even found it was too hot to bark ; and the pleasant dripping of the water-carta upon the burning pavements-was the only sound which made

itself apparent.

Lady Ethel having denied horself to visitors, was lying clad in a white muslin wrapper upon a sofa in her drawing-room, but neither book nor work was in her hand.

She had been up late the night before, at a brilliant entertainment given by some of her arist peratic friends, where she had looked so beautiful, and achieved so great a triumph, that one of the highest personages in the realm had singled her from every woman there, and, dancing with her half the evening, appeared unable to tear himself from her

Yet it could scarcely have been of this flattering circumstance that Ludy Ethel was dreaming now; for as her head lay back upon the cushions of the sofa two tears had stolen from under her closed eyelids and were stand-

ing on her cheek. How silent everything appeared, how solitary! She wondered what o'clock it was in India, and if the sun could possibly shine brighter there than he was shining over Lon-

What nonsense! As if it signified !-Colonel Bainbridge had been gone a month; by that time he must be in Bengal. What a distance! They could have no legitimate reason thenceforth for complaining that they troubled one another !

She had received no communication from him since he quitted England; but she had nct expected it! What could he have to say? She supposed he never would write to her again. If she died-(and she often wished that she

were dead! there would be an end of trouble then, and all this fretting, jealousy and auspicion !)-he would read it in the Times, if the servants were sharp enough to put it in. 'Ha! ha!-and if he-if anything were to happen to him-if they were never to-to-And here the twin tears, finding themselves dislodged from their position by a couple of more, rolled slowly down her cheek and settled in the corners of her mouth.

At this juncture the drawing room door was cautiously pushed open.
"Pray, don't let me disturb you," said the

soft voice of the Marquis de Lacarras. Lady Ethel sprung to a sitting posture. She had considered herself witnesses, and the present intrusion did not seem to please her.

"I told the servant to say ' Not at home. she uttered hastily; the tears still glistining on her cyclashes. "Not to me, I hope," replied the Marquis,

who was quick to notice the traces of her agitation, but if my presence is unwelcome to you, Lady Ethel, I will go." Common courtesy forbid she should dismiss

"It does not signify, monsieur. Pray, be seated; but I hardly expected that anyone would take the trouble to coll on so oppressive an afternoon.

"You cannot be in earnest when you talk of trouble to me," he said, as he drew his chair beside her couch; "but what are those tell-tale drops I see upon your cheek? I must have interrupted a reverie, Lady Ethel. "Perhaps you did," she answered, dash-

ing her hand across her wet eyes. "A pleasant one?" "Cela depend! People have such different opinions, monsieur."

"Shall I divine its subject ?" "If you can."

"You were dreaming of the absent." Lady Ethel colored; she had not imagined that he would really guess her meditations.

"No harm if I were," sheanswered lightly, as her thoughts flow to Bengal. "Harm! who says so? Not myself, most

certainly! I should be the last in the world to blame you, Lady Ethel."
"Indeed! Have you become an advocate

for constancy, then mouseur?" He bit his lip. "I feel that my one unfortunate mistake will never be forgiven in your eyes, or assume

a different coloring to that with which it was first invested by your fancy."

But this was a topic which had become distasteful to his hearer. "Excuse me, monsicur! It has been both

agreed to be good friends. There is no occasion to revert to it." "And yet it has left its sting behind it, Lady Ethel." If so, it is a sting totally unconnected

forgiven and forgotten long ago, and we have

with itself," she answered proudly, "and one of which you probably know more than I do. "You cannot deceive me thus," he ex-

claimed eagerly. "Ethel! you know that you are not happy; you cannot deny the truth to me."

"I have no wish to deny it."

"And that I am the cause; the base and unpardonable cause." "I am glad you have come to view the past in its true light monsieur. But I have sufficient reasons for my unhappiness (if you will have it that I am unhappy) without laying the blame on you. My present position

is attributable to my own fault."
"But from the consequences of which I would rescue you at the peril of my life. Ethel, there must be no fur-We ther misunderstanding between us. us secure it for the future. For your sake, and in order to retrieve my folly, I would brave everything and dare everything. Only say that you will accept the of the pit in which my blindness plunged

emotion consequent on anger rather than on love, and by look and gesture she forbid him

love, and by look and gesture abe forbid him to approach her nearer.

"Monsieur de Lacarras," she ejaculated at last, "I think that in this matter you have made a slight mistake."

Her tone of irony galled him.

"You may say so, Lady Ethel," he replied, "hat I am not bound to take your word against my own interests. Mistaken, when I have had opportunity to interpret your every word and look for a month past, and the knowledge that no one amons at your the knowledge that no one amongst your I feel ill." numerous admirers has been so honored by your open preference as myself."

She covered her face with her hands : trembelling hands that almost refused to be held in that position.

"Oh, you are right," she answered, mourn fully, "you are quite right, I have nothing to complain of; I have brought this on myself." " How could love err?" he said entherise

tionily, "or fail to read the heart that beste for it? It is no such easy matter to conceal our feelings, dearest; spite of curealves, they abine out of our ever . I knew -you-le

me."

44 Gh, no, no, no /" she exclaimed, retreat. ing further from him with each word. "Indeed you are quite wrong. I care for-for no one i

"Except myself," he answered with a smile of confidence; "come, my dear girl, you have tessed me long enough. My memory is not so short that I have quite forgotten a cer-tain balcony in Park Lane, where the only woman that I ever cared for told me she loved me in return. You have but to repeat the eame words."

But the sacrilegious hand he tried to lay on her was arrested by the expression of her face. " How dars you mention it?" she said. in-

dignantly.
"Is it so bitter a remembrance then?" "The bitierest I have, was the quick answer; though not for the reason you attribute to me. Listen, Monsieur. I do not blame you for the insult of fooday, because I acknowledge I have brought it on myself; but you shall not leave this house until you

learn the motive that actuated my be-She turned very pale then, and for a moment almost seemed as though she would faint ; for to humble herself before another was a new and difficult position for Lady

Ethel Bainbridge.
"I confess," she went on presently; whilst silently be waited for her explanation; " I confess that in my desire to triumph over Lady Clevedon, and for-for one other reason, I have permitted you to associate more fu-miliarly with me of late than I should have done : but I never dreams you would presume to go so far as this."

"You thought, in fact, that I was made of stone, or any other substance not generally considered inflammable," he said sarcastical-

ly. "I am afraid I thought very little about the matter, or if I did, it was not in the direction you imagine, monsicur. "May I ask in which, then?"

She did not immediat ly reply, and from the rapid manuer in which her besom ruse and fell beneath the flimsy materials of her dress, he understood how great an effort it was to her to speak.

"I am going to tell you," she eaid presently. "When—when you deserted me, mousicur, yes—deserted—there is no other word for it-and I rushed heedlessly into my destiny, I took as much misery to seatter broadcast in the family I entered as you had endowed me with—and that was no small amount, as I have little need to tell

You loved me then," he exclaimed, triunphantly, thinking he perceived his advantaue.

"Excuse me," she replied, "I despired you then; the love died on the evening that I saw you with my step-mother. "Ten thousand curses on her-" he com-

menced; but Lady Ethel went on without heeding the interruption.

"What treatment should you say that, under such circumstances, I deserved? What would you have given me had I become your wife, in order to revenge the slight cast on me by another? The treatment I have received. Monsieur De Lacarras, is unmitigated love and tenderness."

"You call it love that leaves you by yourself--alone and unprotected-to be the subject of scurrilous reports, and the object of universal admiration! Love guards its treasure, Lady Ethel, in a better way than

"But it is my own fault I am so left, ' engerly rejoined, "I dared him to it. I goaded him on by sneers and imputations; I said I did not love him; that I had married him for mers convenience. I said that-that—Oh! my God!" cried Lady Ethel, as suddenly breaking down, she buried belong to her alone, and call her by the hol her face in her hands and burst into tens; name of "Mother," and that at that though I have lost him-my dearest and my best -for ever! I shall never, never see him any heart spread wings and flew away, and the more!" and for a few moments there was no sound to be heard in that apartment but her unrestrained and choking sobe.

Victor de Lucarras seized the hat which he carried in his hand, and vigorously commenced to smooth the map beneath the influence of his kidded palm.

"This is deeply interesting ?" he observed, presently, when Lasly Ethel's emotion having partially subsided, he thought he had some chance of being heard. "I had no idea that Monsieur cotre mari had made such an impression on your heart, or I might have henitated to convey the sentiments of my own to you. But you are doubtless in the right, Lady Ethel; to profess devotion to the man she has married is always the ment respectable, if not the most placant, course for a woman to pursue; and in your care, I should think respectability was as much

as you could aspire to." The coarse insinuation did not escape her notice, and love made her equal to the emer-

gency of meeting it. " If your conduct is nable, monsieur," she exclaimed, angrily, "heaven save us from more than that which is respectable? But if your words are intended to convey a reproach towards that man - in whose presence you are no more worthy to sit than my footman is to take his ease before me in this drawing-room-I tell you that I would not change my husband-little the face of pain.
as you think of him-for the bluest blood Dr. Chalmers h that runs in Christendom. He is not noble in your acceptation of the word-looking on you, and on my step-mother, and others like you, I can say, thank God, he is not noblebut he has the noblest body, the noblest heart, the noblest soul, of any man who walks the earth this day. And I love him! Heaven have missed our happiness once; let is my witness that I love him as much as ever he loved me ! and I have wronged him, and driven him away; and I am the most miserable woman that God ever made! Fancy ! how much I love him," she exclaimed, protection of my love against the horrors in a sudden torrent of eagerness, as with clasped hands she started forward, and regarded the Marquis in the face ; "fancy ! to He rose from his chair as he was speaking what a pitch of despair this parting has rewith the intent to gain her side; but she rose duced me, that I can humble myself before

"I am sure I am only too glad to hear it," returned Victor de Lacerras, in a voice of the most studied politeness; "but under the circumstances, what can I do but offer you my heartfelt congratulations ? I could scarcely be expected to pursue and bring him back again."
"But you can remove yourself from my

presence," she said, nettled at the continued sarcasm of his tone, "and I would be aleich, monoicur "Your visit has agitated me, and

"I have no pleasure except in fellowing your wishes," he answered, "and for the same reason, Lady Ethel, I shall not trouble you again; and with a courtsons inclination, he left the room,
"He is gone!" she said, in a hysterical

manner, as the slam of the hall-door reached her ear, "they are all gone now. There is not one left" and then, with a bewildered look and the sharp cry, "th, my love! my leve! will you never come back to me?" Lady Ethell after making die or two feeble efforts to maintain her equilibrium, aunk fainting to the ground.

CHAPTER XLIII.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

It was fortunate that Louise, desiring to learn her lady's wishes with respect to the trimming of a ball dress, knowled at the door a fow minutes afterwards, and neceiving no reply to her appeal, ventured to pass the threshold, and found her mistress stretched

upon the floor.

Else Lady Ethel's illness might have been attended with very serious consequences, for though the German maid quickly procured assistance and conveyed her to her room, unlike her former attacks, she did not regain consciousness from this till Dr. Chaimers was

sitting by her bedside.

The first things which became patent to her returning senses were the pressure of his fin-gers on her wrist, and a general perception of strong odours, and being very cell alout the

"What is the matk"?" she said. in frightened manner, as she opened her eyes and attempted to quit the recumbent posture. Nothing--nothing," replied the calm touce of the physician, as with gentle force he replaced her on the bed; " you have been a a little faint, that is all, but you must keep quiet for an hour or two." Lady Ethel threw herself back upon the

"I feel terrib'y weak. Have I been werse than usual, doctor ?" "Net that I know of ; but you should have told me of these attacks hefore, to which

your maid says you are very subject. Why, what have you been doing with yourself?"
"I am sure I don't know, Just the same as other people."

"Have you been dancing much !"

pillows with a sigh.

"Yes, pretty well."
"An'l keeping late hours?"
"Of course. Who keeps early ones in Landon ?

"And exciting yourself in other ways!"
"Perhaps so. But what has that to di with my fainting !" "Everything; and I am going to key strict

orders on you to give it up."
Lady Ethal's eyes opened to their wildest "Give up bills, and dinner parties, and

going out altogether! What nonsense, doctor! It is not the end of June yet. "If it were the beginning of May, my dear Lady Ethel, it would be the same thing. Your health requires perfect rest, and you

must observe it. "It is impossible," she said queralendy; "you might as well tell me not to cat at once. It would kill me to remain shut up

here all alone. It may kill more then one a gravely, tinate," replied Dr. Craimers, gravely, What do you mean?" obstinate, replied Dr. Cralmers, gravely "More than one! What do you mean?" "I mean, Lady Ethel, that if, against my advice, you persist in pursuing this constant

round of galety, you will be answered le, not only for your own life, but that of your child,' " Mr Chieb !" The motherless girl, who had never known what it was to hear that szered title from a woman's lips, who had been denied the bless-ing of brothers and sisters, and (with the exception of the Countess of Clevedon's son)

not even brought in contact with the hely in-

fluences of childhood, did not seem at first as

though capable of comprehenping the prospect opened out before her by the doctor werds. " MY CHILD?" A picture rose before her mental vision of t'ny hands to clutch and cling to her; purseyes to gaze into her own; and trombling feet to Loddle by her side; of something very indistinctly traced, it is true, yet help less, loving, and dependent, which shoulbelong to her alone, and call her by the holy the evil spirit that had so long possessed her

woman shone out in her true colors. "O Dr. Chalmers! are you quite-quite sure that it is true?" Springing up in bed as she spoke, with crimson cheeks, dilated eyes, and parted lips, she seemed to demand some further proof of this worderful revelation at the physi-

ciania hands. "Yes, quite sure, he answered, soothingly; have you not suspected it? Come, Lady Ethel, you must lie down again; I cann t allow you to excite yourself like this.

But, to his surprise, she turned upon her pillow, and barst into a flood of tears. Oh, where was he who would have been so proud to hear this nows; who would have encompassed her with solicitude and care, supperted her courage when it drooped, and nursed her with more than woman's tender nees? where was the father of her child? She sobled so bitterly as the wide gulf which stretched between them, mentally and physically, necame apparent to her understanding, that the very centra of her being seemed to be stirred by the violence of her emotion. And mixed with the hopelessness of their re-union, there came another feeling, a lower, narrower yet still natural sense of profound shrinking from the trial which inevitably awaited her for, born and reared in sensuousness, Lady Ethel had never yet been taught that selfcontrol is virtue, and was a very coward in

Dr. Chalmers had had too much experience in the treatment of feminine weakness to attempt to check her tears; but as soon as they had given place to low gasping sobs, and she had turned her pallid stained face to the light again, he held a cordial to her lips and bade her drink it.

"That's a good girl!" he said in a paternal manner—(he had known her almost from her brth)—as she submissively swallowed the contents of the wine glass: " and now I must have you lie quiet and try to go to alcep, or you will be ill."
"But, one word, doctor," laying her white hand on his, "will it be very soon! I feel so

horribly afraid." The question made him smile. " Pooh-pooh! there's nothing to be afraid

less, and as he concluded, and his eyes met you to day, regardless of everything but to of, and it's a long while to look forward to here, he read at ence that he had made as from that he had have you as strong and saucy fair.

Lady Ethel was -agitated; but it was the bled herself at length; and from that hour again as ever before it happens. I see that bled herself at length; and from that hour any time fixed for his return?"

Lady Ethel was -agitated; but it was the commenced to rise.

"I don't know-I believe not," she an awered faintly.
"We shall have him home fast enough when he hears the good news, I warrant. And, meanwhile, I cannot allow you to live

And, meanwhile, I cannot allow you to live any longer by youredle, you must have some woman to stop with you."

I have Louise; no one could be kinder."

K' Kindness is all very well in its way; but you want company, Lady lithel, and you must ask again lady—one that is young land cheerful and will keep up your spirital to come and remain here until your husband joint you again. Now, who shall I send for "

"Oh, I'm sare I don't know," with a deepairing little sigh.
"Lady Clevedon!" suggested the doctor.
"Most decidedly not. We never speak to

sach other." "Never speak to your father's widow !that's a bad aign, Lady Ethel, Your aunt, then, Lady d'Eyncourt."
"I have not seen her for years."

" Has not Colonel Bainbridge a mothe

ber," returned his patient, with a sudden serinking that was patent to her hearer. "No sisters, then, or cousins?"
"No !--yes! though stay, there is onc-

said Lady Ethel, se her thoughts lighted upon Margaret Henderson.
"We can but try; and the need is really urgent. Let me have the lady's address, and I will write to her at once. If we are expedi-

tions, we shall save the country post."

"Miss Henderson, Cranshaws, Borthwick; but, Dr. Chalmers, I really don't feel justified in putting her to so much trouble. I dare say I shall get on very well alone, and-

and—it is all my own fault that I am left so," in a lowered key. Dr. Cnalmers looked upon the fair, sad face Isid upon the pillows, with intense com-passion. He had known Lady Ethel Bain-bridge, proud, wilful, and determined from her very childhood, and had more than once quite a new phase in her character to him. of her voice, the softened expression in her face, the tears standing on her eyelashes ; she did not look like the same girl whom he had and beautiful, and left so utterly alone. Could it be, as she affirmed, by her own

"However that may be, my dear," he answered, "I slone am responsible for the step we have in contemplation. You are under my charge, and I consider the presence of a female friend to be indispensable to you; and if Miss Henderson cannot come we will find some one else. Meanwhile, you must try to

for his object being as soon as possible to convey relief to his patient's mind, he telegraphed the news that she was ill and in immediate requisition of a woman's presence, begging her husband's family to let him know at once if Miss Henderson could be spared to

And when he visited Curson street at ten clock the same evening, and found Lady Ethel tree from emotion, but still very weak and serrowful and languid, he showed her the answer which had reached his nands an hour before .-

"Most glid to be of use; will travel by earlest train to-morrow. When my beroine fell off to sleep that night, the telegram was underneath hir

CHAPTER XLIV.

Dr. Chalmers' telegram found Mes. Bainbridge, her niece, and sister still at Crarmoment there were divided opinions on the

And it was hard to believe the message had tion when she needed a sick-nurse? and shoulder. mind to say she could not spare her.

But gentle Aunt Letty saw the matter in a very different light. Dr. Chalmers was a physician of high repute, who would not have an appeal to them. She was quite sure that aid at once; but if her sister felt she could They could never look in Thomas' face again if they neglected to offer to his wife that assistance which they were ready to extend to

Upon which Mrs. Baiabridge, with zomewhat of impatience, said, "if that was the view her sister took of it, Margaret had bet-

ter settle the question for herself." And Maggie had but one opinion on the subject; that she should answer-as she did-in

they had heard that Lady Ethel was the centre; on the contrary, the prospect rather dismayed her. She, too, had her painful memories of the wounds this girl had recklessly inflicted on her uncle and her cousin; of the father, who, for her caprice, had drawn his last breath before he saw his only child again; and of the son, driven from England, the comforts of his home, and the embraces of his wid-

These were not the thoughts which, humanly speaking, would have inclined her heart towards Lady Ethel; but, fortunately for both of them, Maggie's conduct was actuated by higher motives than those of this world, and had she been disposed to hesitate, she had but to throw one glance in the direction

over," whispered the elder lady in her earland Maggie turned at once to Mrs. Bals. bridge.

bridge.

"Aunt Lizzie, if you are willing, I would rather go. He leved her so much, and—and suppose she should be fratting after nim."

"Ittle chance of that, I'm afraid, my dear," said Mrs. Bajabridge, with a night but she offered no further opposition to the idea. And the next moraing Maggie the idea. And one next morning Maggie Henderson, with her Aunt Letty (who insisted at all events, upon seeing her darling sale within the doors of Curzon street, started for London, where they are about in salety the same evening " bey like"

Lady Ethel's carriage had been waiting for them at the station, and when they entered the house Dr. Chainers met them in the little. This is real-charity," he said, shaking thands with both of them; "that poor young creature upstairs is terribly lonely; it will mut fresh life in her to hear that you are put fresh life in her to hear that you are come. May I ask which is Miss Henderson?

"This is my niece," replied Aunt Letty, as she pushed Maggie forward, "I only ne-companied in order to protect her, and acturn to-morrow. She is much the same age as Lady Ethel, and I hope may be of use in bearing ber.".

The doctor looked critically at the fresh glowing color, clear complexion, and bright eyes of the country girl, and decided that his application morthwards had been a great

"Strong constitution," he said, mentally, cheerful temperament, and plenty of train, the cheerful temperament, is this a that's the article for my money! Is this a specimen of your rearing, madam?" he can tinued, vocally, "for if so, it does you true credit! I wonder what some of our Loaden belles would give just now for a little of that bloom? You are not often troubled with headaches, Miss Henderson, or I am much mistaken.

" Not often," she said, smiling.

No! nor heartaches, nor vapours, nor hysterics, nor any of the thousand and one complaints into which our girls dance and dress themselves down here. Poor Lady Ethel is a specimen of the bad effects of over-exertion just now. She is very low, very weak, and very despondent, and your cheerful company will do her more good than any amount of physic or advice. You know how to laugh Miss Henderson ?"

"When there is occasion for it, doctor." Ay, ay! laugh with those who laugh. and weep with those who weep. I can read off your character like a book; your all sympathy. But just at present I want you to go on another tack; Lady Ethel is all tens, and you must be all smiles. Do you under stand ?"
"I will try, sir."

"And you will succeed. You are not going to leave us, madam?" to Miss Lloyd. "Yes! I only came to deposit my nice here in safety, and pass the night at the house of an old friend. To-morrow if all goes well, I will tee Lady Ethel before I return. Good night, my darling !" and with a farewell salutation to Dr. Chalmers, Aunt Letty re-entered the carriage.

bonnet and shawl, Maggie tollowed him, netwithstanding a cortain fluttering at her neart, for she hardly knew what sort of well-one waited her, to Lady Etnel's room.
"I have brought you a present," said it.
Chalmers, gaily, as he pushed the door cies,

"Will you come up stairs at once?" in quired the doctor; and, laying aside her

Chaimers, gaily, as no pushed the door cice, "what will you give me for it?"
"I am sure I den't know," replied a vole, so weak and weary that Maggie scarrely recognized it as that of her cousin's wife. How does the time go Dr. Chalmers?

it late?" "Just about time for the Elinburgh mul to be in, I should think," he answered, we a sly look at Maggie. Ludy Ethel heaved a deep sigh.

" I don't think she will come to night ; am trying not to expect her ; it wetla be to much. "Well ! perhaps she had better g

again," he continued. "Oh! has she arrived?" A faint color struggled into Lady Ethil's isce, which despended to a blush as sh turned and caught sight of Maggie at a lin in the doorway. That timil lock of same appealed more nearly to the new comets heart than any boisterous welcome ead have done. It was so strangely different from what she had expected. In a moment Lady Ethel's numerous offences, her price, her coldness, and unsociability, were blotted from her memory as with a gronge, and remembering only her present weaktess and the deep interest which, from the first, and against her inclination, she had taken in her cousin's wife, she sprung forward and

Dear Lady Ethel! I came as quickly: I could: I am so grieved to find you ill. Lady Ethel started up to greet her, and Maggie was surprised to see how thin and pale she had grown; still more supprised to feel her arms clasped round her neck, and hear the proud girl sobbing on her

"O Maggie! how good of you to come: but it was the doctor sent for you! I never could have done it! Do you know all? Did -did-Colonel Bainbridge tell you ?" " Hush! hush! yes-partly-but you must not speak or think of sad things now."

"I cannot help it! I am thinking of it night and day," she wailed; "I think of nothing clae.' Maggie Henderson, afraid lest her emotion should do Lady Ethel harm, looked round ist Dr. Chelmers, but he had disappeared.

"Try to calm yourself," she urged, as she disentwined the white arms from hee needs 'I am come to see if I can cheer years! but this is a bad beginning! If my exceptor is to be the signal for tears, it will do you more harm than good." "What is there left for me but tears?"

said Lady Ethel, mournfully.
"Faith in God! All will come right in the end if you do but trust in Him! And now, do you know that I have been travelling for ten hours, on nothing but a basket of "I Dinner is waiting for you," said Lady Ethel, eagerly. "I ordered it for eight o'clock."

"Dinner?" with a comical gesture of dis taste. "What! all by myself downstairs! Might I not have a cup of tea up in this room instead?"

"By my pedside? Would you like it so? "Of course I would! What have I come tor, but to be by your bedside?"
"Oh! that would be delightful!" and Lady Ethel's eyes actually sparkled at the

idea; "and you are sure you will not mind?" "I shall mind very much if you send me away," was Maggie's answer; and then Louise was summoned to show her to her room, and to take the necessary orders for

their projected meal.
When Margaret Henderson had changed her travelling dress, and returned to Lady Ethel's side, she was struck by the animatica with which she was directing her maid to lay the tea-table.

"Tell Wells to send up some dishes from ielly. Make haste, Louise!—here is Mis Henderson!"

grange and a series and

living ? "Oh! yes !-but I could not ask a favor of

but I am not sure it she would come to me,

suspected that her married life was not a happy one; but her present mood was He could not understand the subdued tones been accustomed to attend; and his heart warmed towards her, so young and fragile

go to sleep, and I will look in again this even ing."
Dr. Chalmers did not write to Craushaws;

nurse her.

p:llow.

shaws, for various delays on the part of house builders and decorators in Birmingham had prevented their vacating the Castle as speedily as they had intended, and for the advisability of answering it in the affirma-

That Mrs. Bainbridge should feel rather unwilling to part with Maggie Henderson, who was her right hand, at the very time when she most needed her, and for the sake of her sen's wife, was not unnatural. She here no malice towards Lady Ethal, but she could not forget the haughty manner in which she had treated her husband's family, nor knelt by the bedside. that it was due to her misconduct that Col. Bainb:fdge was, at that hour, an exile from

his native land. been dictated by the wishes of her daughterin-law. She had not cared for them in health, why should her thoughts turn in their direc surely, were the case emergent, it were far more reasonable to expect some member of her own family should go to her assistance. Mrs. Bainbridge did not like the idea that Maggie should be ordered from one place to another to suit the convenience of her cousin's wife; and perhaps to meet with insult or indifference for her pains. She had half a

needlessly slarmed them; and if the necessity could have been met nearer, what reason had he for incurring the delay consequent on it was Maggie's duty to go to Lady Ethel's not spare her, why, she would go herself. overy poor woman about Cransbaws.

the affirmative. Not that she entertained any strong desire to travel southward by herself, and take up a position in the fashionable circle of which

owed mother, rendered hopeless and almost desperate by the cruelty of the woman who had sworn to love and cherish Lin.

Aunt Letty to make up her mind.
"I hope you are not making all these present full measure, pressed down and running parations for me, Lady Ethel," said Maggie, of Aunt Letty to make up her mind.

fing, for my appetite is a very healthy and will take kindly to snything in the e of food." CHAPTER XLIV, -Continued. For both of us, replied the other. as though I could eat to-night. It is of a comfort to have you here."

And thereupon she commenced to speak of illness, dwelling on each detail as a in feels it such a comfort to do when she on fretting by herself, and drawing on refriend for sympathy at every turn. [1])r. Chalmore says I shall not leave my

for weeks, or perhaps menths. Can you erine anything more dreadful?" Yes many things !" mid Maggie, cheer-to be confined to it for life, for

Oh! but that would be too ferrible uld die !"
I don't think you would. There are who live through it." Good people, perhaps ; not sinners, like elf! You don't know what I am,

gie!"
It can see what you might be, and what
the mour newer to become," rejoined s in your power to become," rejoined companion, with a smile. "We are not ye the best judges of ourselves, Lady

though they talked familiarly and rfully together, the principal topic which to seed both minds seemed by mutual control to be avoided. Neither had courage to ion Colonel Bainbridge, and even when gie spoke of Cranshaws, the sudden flush ady Ethel's cheek, the quick drooping of elashes, or nervous motion of her hand. ed that the allusion was a painful one. Bey were still engaged over their meal, in Dr. Chalmers, peeping into the room, so surprised to hear the altered tones of patient's voice, that he jestingly declared he should discontinue his visits now that Henderson had arrived.

All that you have to do with this rebelsubject," he said, in allusion to Lady 's to keep her quiet, and make her us much as she can. And the sooner you persuade her to go back with you to Scot-Miss Henderson, the better.

ut at this suggestion the subject of it cold so painfully, that the doctor saw that d made an error.

ad made an error.

We must neither of us sit up late tot," said Maggie, when he had departed,
r you have excited yourself more than and I am very tired. Shall I read to efore I go, or will you do that for your-

Read?" repeated Lady Ethel, interrogu

The Bible," said her friend, as the looked

Oh! my dear! don't give me any of that, goodness sake! I don't believe I have ted into it for years." laggie Henderson stopped short, and stly ragarded her.

Not for years !- not when you pray !" I never pray !" he assertion was so defiant that it was in silence; but after the pause of a tew utes, Lady Ethel, glancing up at her panion's face, saw that it was bathed in

Have I said anything to hurt you?" Not to hurt me," said Maggie, in a broken

he was thinking how patiently One must stood for years at the door of that little less heart, knocking for admittance, but

Who then?" You know, Lady Ethel! You know as as I do. There is no need to tell you." he was right; and in the interval that wed there came no refutation of her

It you don't pray to Him," Maggie went presently: "if you never take the trouble k Him for what you want, or thank for what He gives, I don't wonder that

is appeal was made so simply, and with an air of interest, that it carried no ce with it; but neither did it gain an ver, except such as was conveyed by

O Lady Ethel!" cried Maggie, earnestly, he threw both arms around her; " try peak to Him. Try to realize that He is close by you, ready to listen and to

staiz, and all the remainder will come Don't call me 'Lady' Ethel any more. spered the other, as she embraced her in

"I want to be 'Ethel' to you, ggie! I feel somehow as if a sister had sent to me! ud Maggie felt that to have met with no lse was something gained.

CHAPTER XLV. INSTALLED IN OFFICE.

dy Ethel slept so much later on the folmorning than she had been used to do Miss Lloyd was compelled to return to land without seeing her.

It is just as well, perhaps, my dear," she erved, after hearing Maggie's account of glowing welcome which she had received : y presence could have added nothing to Ethel's pleasure, and might have been neans of reviving disagreeable recollec-

Then you won't stay in town another said Maggle, wistfully.

lo, darling, don't tempt me. Aunt ie was very good to let you come, reiber, and I am sure she cannot spare both at once. Has Lady Ethel made no tion of her husband?

Not the slightest, after having once en his name, in asking if he had told me heir disagreement. Is it not strange? yet she seems to shrink from any apach to the subject, that I am sure her si s is owing to the great pain it gives

She will speak by and by, my dear, but not try to force her confidence. With a ad nature like Lady Ethel's, the least enchment would cause her to retire within self again. You must wait, and watch,

And write all the particulars to my tiLetty.

Oh, yes, keep us well informed of every g that goes on heike and if she manifests least inclinationoul visit us again, renber how glad your Aunt Lizzie and mywould be to receive her. And don't work yourself, my little Maggie; we tafford to have our right hand laid up on

laggie laughed at the idea.

Fancy me upon a sofa," stretching out firm round arm, "No, aunt, if I fall sick nything it will be of too little exercise. Mrs. Appleton's old spaniel. I shall be id to walk out in this crowded place e. It would tire me so to be always try to keep out of other people's way." You will have the carriage, my dear."

Oh!"-with a shrug of martyrdommey driving about in state by myself, and the swells wondering who that red-ked, countrified-looking creature stuck a Lady Ether Bainbridge's barouche can

Maggie! I will not have you speak of d; "besides, it is notethe truth. You

heard what Ur. Chalmers said last night. that the London belies would give half their fortunes to bave such a bloom as yours,

fortunes to have such a bloom as yours."

"All salk, Aunty, particularly when they can buy it ready made. And really a patural color does look coarse. Lou should be my shis heride Lady Ethel's now. Aunt," with andden seriousness, "she is very lovely; I don't wonder at Cousin Thomas having had no eyes for someone else."

"Nonsense, my dear," replied Miss Lloyd. rather impatiently, for she had not yet re-covered from the pain of seeing her darling rejected for another; "looks had nothing to do with it. Beauty is preverbially skin deep, and I am sure it has proved so in this in-

stance. I dare say your poor coesin has often regretted his headstrong choice."
"Oh, no!" exclaimed the girl, earnestly, "indeed, I don't believe it. Whatever she is, Aunt Letty, he leved her; and how could is, Aunt Letty, he leved her; and now sound he have done less than ask her hand in marriage? And if I am not mistaken," with a light smile, "Lady Ethel is coming to the knowledge that has loves him too; and, when how ledge that has all right again. What a not only reversed, but it may not only reversed, but it may that occurs it will be all right again. What a happy day, Aunt Letty. We shall have no

more talk about regretting then."

Aunt Letty turned and regarded the dear, honest face that was beaming on her for a few

moments without speaking.
"O my darling," she exclaimed at length, as she took the girl in her arms, "God bless von !" It was not much to say, but the three word spoke volumes from one heart to the

When Miss Lloyd was gone again, Maggis felt at first a little lonely. Breakfast was on the table, but she had no inclination to sit down by herself, for ner ladyship was still asleep, and the large house seemed silent and

deserted. So Maggie sat down to think instead.

She thought of her consin-banished from this pleasant home which had been prepared for him by his father's bounty-of how much he might be suffering -- how much be called upon to suffer -before the discord which had separated him from all he loved was reduced to harmony again.

Yet she felt that with so determined and resolute a character as his, that happy end would never be accomplished until his wife recalled him of her own free will. It was she who had inflicted the wound ; from her hands alone could come the remedy. And to effect a reconciliation between them was the great wish of Margie's heart-the aim of all her present actions.

As she sat there that morning in the very arm-chair her cousin had been used to call his own, she determined to leave no stone unturned that might advance the cause for which she labored; to bring all her efforts to bear upon that end, and to be patient, watchful, and trusting as her aunt desired her to be. She might lead to the subject as much as she thought fit, but Lady Ethel must be the first to broach it. All she had to do was to invite her confidence, and pray to be enabled to advise her right when she received it.

With this intent it was a happy, loving face she took into the bedroom when Lady Ethel's bell was heard to ring; so much so, that the other asked, with an eagerness that ministry di did not pass unnoticed, if she had heard any an issue so

news? "None; excepting that the clock has just struck half-past ten, and therefore I hope your ladyship feels refreshed by your night's

Lady Ethel looked disappointed.

Oh, yes, I feel much stronger, thank you. But is it really so late! I hope that you have had your breakfast." "No; I waited for you, though I am not

quite sure I shall be so polite another morning. May I help you in your toilet?"
"Oh, Louise will do it, thank you. It will be such a trouble, won't it?' with an

appealing glance that seemed to beg for an ything goes wrong with you. How could answer in the negative.

"Of course it will be -a most horrible trouble; but all children are that to their mothers. I shall be your mother till you are

well, you know." "You are the first I ever had," said Lady Ethel, despondently.
"That is a bond between us," replied

Maggie. "Is there no other?" asked her friend. "O Maggie! I dreamed last night I was alone again, and it was such a blessing to

wake up and remember you were here." "Woll, let me prove I am a blessing, by combing through this long hair without mak ing you call out. You must let me plait it for you, Lady Ethel' --

Ethel," interposed the other, quickly, " Ethel, then-dear Ethel, if you will. "Dear Maggio," said her cousin's wife; and then the girls (both under twenty, re-

member) threw their arms around each other's necks and exchanged a hearty kiss. The day passed happily, Maggie taking up her station altogether in the sick-room, and whether she worked, read, or wrote, carrying on her business under Lady Ethel's eye, so

that she was constant company. Dr. Chalmers looked in upon them once, declared his patient's pulse to be much stronger, laid a few injunctions with respect to Maggie, in whom he seemed to have implicit confidence, and disappeared until the following day. With this exception they saw no one; and Maggie, who had heard so much of the constant round of gaiety in which her cousin's wife engaged, and the large circle of her fashionable acquaintance, was sur-prised to find that no lady came to sit with her for a few minutes, or to cheer her up with prognostications of a quick recovery. Had been ill at Cranshaws, every farmer's wife for ten miles round would have joited over the moors in her spring cart to inquire if the "braw young leddy was no right

It is true that people called, for at the close of the afternoon Louise brought up a salver full of visiting cards, but the unflattering comments with which her mistress turned them over, did not seem to intimate there were any she termed friends amongst them. "Lady Kitchener! and about time she did call ! it's a month since she dined here !

"Mrs. Carmichael! a disgrace for any one to have her carriage standing at the door ! "Mrs. Fuller ! of course she must know the why and the wherefore of everything !

Lady Rosa Vokes! oh, the old scarce crow! What a mercy I escaped her!
"Mr. and Mrs. Trevanion! Thank you, none of that tribe for me !

"Colonel Marshall! What effrontery! I only danced with the man once! Herc, Louise, take them all downstairs and and put them in the card-basket. I expect it will be a long time before I trouble myself to return them.'

"It must be very unsatifactory werk pay-ing calls alone," said Maggie, innocently. Lady Ethel colored. "I think it generally falls to a woman's

lot, though. Men always shirk visiting.' " Is Lady Clevedon in town, and your little brother? "Yes," hesitatingly, " but I don't often

see them. "He is quite a baby still, is he not?" "the bout three years old."
"Oh, what a nice age! Aren't you very

fen l of him ?" (To be continued.) OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our orm Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, August 2.—Now the noise and smoke of the Chambly election ontest have pessed away it will be sail to calmiy consider what were the leading causes which combined to ming about the great change in the convituency. A change so complete as to leave no doubt of its mild. I see that that four years ago promounced in favor of the Government by a majority of 539.

sters appealed to the country at that time for vindication of their general policy, in advance of the efficient of time. They were sustained by a large parliamentary majorit's, although in Ontario aspecially the number of votes cast for the two parties were about equal. But Quebec sup-

eafely be asserted that a general election will agnibilate the Conservative party in the ancient province. Tory apologists say that the execu-tion of Riel is the cause of the change. Granted that it was a powerful factor in the contest, what does that prove? That the government was condemned by the sentiments of race and religion, they mply, aroused by "Rouge" and "Grit" demagogues. The explanation is as false as the crime is unpardon-able. Indignation among the French at the treatment to which the half-

breeds were subjected was deepened to horror at the execution of their leader. Viewed as historical facts, the attendant circumstances leave to room for the imagination of greater atrocity. Nathing could be more cold-blooded than the manner in which Riel's life was played with for political purposes. A BURST OF INDIGNATION

followed the final act. And though some Conpervatives were custed back from the attitude they assumed on the Champ de Mars, Chambly has proved that the electors are not so easily persuaded as their representatives. But long before the Riel affor occurr d the people of Quebes were growing restive under Concervative rule. They were alarmed at the enerosch-ments of the Federal power on Provincial rights, and uneasy under the increasing strain of taxation. That alarm and that uncessness were decreased into constern tion by the fate of Riel. It revealed Sir John Macdonald to them as a tyrant who, by injustice, had driven a simple people into rebellion, shot them down on their own doorsteps and hanged their leader to entisfy the vengennce of

A BLOODTHIRSTY PACTION.

They saw their own rights invaded as the rights of the Metis and been. Then came the threat to conquer Quebac, destroy her treaty rights, suppress her language and overtarn her religion. Were these not causes potent exough to defeat any government in Quebec? Poland under Russian despotism has suffered no worse than was proposed by the Tories for French Canada. After the Government had created rebellion by oppression and committed murder by policy, what darket shading could "Rouge" or "Grit" demagogues add to the gloomy picture presented by Tory conduct and Tory threats? What incentive would say people require more than these facts to rouse them most determined resistance. The more we examine the excuse of the apologists the more is our astonishment at its impudence. If the ministry did not think they would be tried on

PROPOUNDLY IMPORTANT as this, what on earth did they expect? Yet it does appear that ministers were so infatuated as to suppose they could obtain vindication of their souduct. They chose the time and the place. The arts they employed, the money thay spent, the promises they made, all prove that they relied upon these influences, not upon their record, for vindication. Without them they would not have polled a vote, so to speak. And when we find that the enormous power, unlimited funds and unscruloss means combined by the Dominion and Provincial Governments were unable to carry a heretofore Tory stronghold in an isolated contest, what must be the result of a general election? Quebec has spoken in Chambly. Not

THE PROTESTANT VOTE was cast. Skilful appeals were made to the race and religious prejudices of that class, but all failed to excuse the monumental rascality and disgusting immorality which surrounds Government with a numbus of putridity. This shows that if the French electors condemn the Government for the hanging of Riel, English lectors fail to find in that act an excuse for its wholesale robbery and corruption. So will it be throughout Ontario. Any appeal the Government can make, any they can advance for a renewal of pub ic confilence, will be ineffective against the overwhelming condemnation that awaits them on the score of their enormities. With the ministry,

"On horror's head horrors accumulate." Let them bring on the election when they may, a tidal wave of popular wrath is rising against them. The first wash of the storm was felt in Chambly, but when it burst, the shores of public life will be

STREWN WITH WRECKS of the Tory party. The extrainty of infatuation is shown in the Toronto Mail. From it we learn that the Tories are going to appeal to the country on the "No Popery" cry. Undeterred by the melanchely experience of the Hon. George Brown, who was relegated to the cold shades of opposition all his life for the same thing, the Tories are rushing to ir evitable destruction. The good sense and in-telligence of all classes of Canadians condemned the politician who would rouse the passions of religious bigotry. Do the Torics think the present generation are less intelligent, less tolerant than their fathers? Sir John Macdonald owes much of his good fortune in the past to

CATHOLIC SUPPPORT. Without it he could not have succeeded; withou is he cannot succeed. As citizens, Catholics want nothing from any party but honest admin istration. I hold that politics should be kept apart from religion in a country where all secti are equal in the eye of the law; but when the Premier permits his chief organ to heap insult on the faith professed by one half of the people ne invites condequation from the For all men have learned the altruistic truth that they can only secure religious freedom and equality for themselves by securing and defend ing the same blessings for others.

OTTAWA, Aug. 3.—Conversing with a Conservative member of Parliament yesterday on the Chambly election, he said to me that the victory in that county must no be taken as an indication of a general triumph of the Opposition in the Province To use his own words, only serve to 'rouse Sir John to will the dangers of the situation and cause him to put up the bars. He has been taking things too easy, but now he will exert himself, and let the Grits see what he can do. There is no tet the Grits see what he can do. There is no influence he will not exert, no power he will not strain, no game he will not play to win the elections. In fact he will stop at nothing. He will secure the clergy, create offices wholesale, flood the counties with money, for he has the Canadian Pacific Radway, and the manufacturers at command for contributions. His party will back him, too, for, you know, they would sooner smash confederation than be beaten in a general election. I am one of the few Tories who dared to vote against him in parliament. I don't like the man, but I admire his dexterity and utter cussedness. Depend upon it we shall have war to the knife, for it is

DEATH OR GLORY WITH THE OLD MAN. As a diagnosis of Sir John Macdonald and his methods the truth of the foregoing will be admitted by all who know enything of politics. The remarks of my friend show how the Tories regard their leader and what they think he will We see what he relies on for success, and what the friends of good government will have A GOOD EXAMPLE.

ANY TORY POLITICIAN cheeks, sounds to contend against in the coming struggle. The (The great temptations of their position offer no doing the right thing. Twenty years experible a hero yet.

sountry is not to be appealed to for an honoit vestict on the policy and conduct of the minis-try. Sir John knows that on that score he would encounter an overwhelming defeat. Passion, prejudier, capadity, money, corruption, are his trump eards, and he will play them for all they are worth. It is somewhat curious that he should include the chargy in his list of intheorem. This is a piece of impudence that ought to be, and no doubt will be, resented at the proper time. Mr. Chadeau's very mouraful reflections, published by the Sar, show HOW THE CLEEST STAND.

He has the superlative impudence to say:—
"There is only one painful features in all this,
the lower Catholic clergy have been allowed to take too prominent a part in questions which the episoopacy do not approve of, and honest, scrapulous and good people of this province have been led into paths which are becoming dangerous for the peace, union and welfare of

the country."

Admitting that the clergy did take the course attributed to them, though that fact has yet to be established, what does it prove? That the people of the province have been led astray by their pasters, as Mr. Chapkau asserts? Could anything be more prepostrous? When is the history of Canada, since the first missionary landed at Quebec to the present hour, have the devoted priests of the French race led their people "into paths which are becoming dangerous for the peace, union and welfare of dangerons for the peace, union and welfare of the country". In these fateful words we hear

THE CRY OF TORY DESPAIR
uttered by the most deprayed member
of the most corrupt Government that
ever existed. Mr. Chapleau accuses the Catbolic clerky of the worst possible crime that indust could be charged against them, because as can honest men, exercising their undoubted rights as citizens, they condemn the Government for the same reasons that men who are not priests condemn it. What are we to understand by this insult to the priests of Quebec! That Mr. Chapleau, despairing of carrying the province for his party, we slu assist in raising the "No Pepery" cry, with the h pa of detaching Protestant support from the Opp action. This can be his only reason. For his own selfish purposes he strives to excite the demon of sectamen hatred against the pricets of the faith he partends to profess! Mr. Chaplean has signed the political DEATH WARRANT

of himself and the Tory party in Quebec. How can his leader count on the clergy after this It is not so long ago, nor have we torgotten the time, when the Conservatives gloried in hav when some of them, in their zeal for what they considered the true interests of the country, them at home. But it is gratifying to know called to account for their action, did Mr. Chapleau raise his voice in protest against clerical in-fluence? Not me! He and his party benefitted thereby, and maintained that the priests had acted properly. Now, when the tables are turned and the priests are against him, he has the audacity to attack them as they were newer attacked before, to accuse them of criminal conduct, and direct against them the malevolence of enemies only to ready to take advantage of any excuse to villify and persecute them. Catholics may judge the sincerity of the Teres by what Mr. Chapleau has said. The priests were faithful pasters and holy men so long as they supported the Tory party, but when Torvism has become synonimous with murder and

EVERY KIND OF IMMORALITY and they can no longer countenance it, Tor, leaders declare they are leading the people setray, unfaithful to their duty, criminal plotting against the "peace, union and welfare of the country!" Discredited, disgraced, condemned, defeated by the clergy and people his own province, Chapleau, who might have deserved pity, has made himself an object of loathing. He has burned his boats behind him destroyed the last bridge by which he could have retreated with the hope of rallying his fly ing sartizans, and must prepare for disgraceful inevitable destruction. He can with courage nor fall with honor, He can neither fight

ALL IS LOST. The succession of reverses which have befal len the Tories, commencing in New Brunswick, continuing in Nova Sco is and culminating in Quebec, will be followed in due time and in like manner in Ontario and Manitoba. a government begins to lose ground, it generally goes down with a run. Sir John demonstrated his own weakness and published Ontario and passed the Franchise Act. These efforts to strengthen himse i really injured him. Injustice always injures the perpetrator thereof. It made people think that the party which had recourse to devices so manifestly improper must be weak and fearful. With his neual sagacity Sir John foresaw the reaction that was soon to f llow on his policy of extravagance, and provided for it to the best of his ibility. Now, when we see that his schemes are failing, one by one as they are tested, the final result cannot be doubted. THE GENERAL ELECTION

will not take place till next year. Meantime there must be another session of Parliament. This is what the Opposition desire, and the Tories would anticipate, if they dared, by a dissolution. It is altogether likely that the Ontario elections will take place the Ontario elections will take place immediately after the next session of the Local House, while the Dominion Parliament will be sitting. This will be a repetition of 1882, and we may expect a return of the same tactics which disgraced the Tories in that year. But they will hardly attempt, I think, to me peat the Bunting, Meek, Wilkinson conspiracy. We will probably have the Federal Parliament either doing nothing or adjourned while the Ontario elections are in progress. But the Quebec local contest must come off before then. A great deal will depend on it. Should the Quebee Government Le sustained, the programme may be entirely changed, and the Federal general elections brought on this fall. In any case the Tories will so to the country with a orlorn hope. They cannot demand support, as in 1882, on account of the success of their policy. They have no policy now except plunder, and "Bootle" is not a cry to capture the people with. Down with the Boodlemen is the cry on the other side. It has the endorsation fall honest men, and the sooner the people have the opportunity of pronouncing their fiat at the polls in a general election the botter for the country

OTTAWA, Aug. 4. - When men entrusted with covernment become adjous on account of their ices their downfall is certain, if the state in which they rule be not as victous as themselves. In that case the ruin of the nation, its conquest or absorbtion by a more virtuous or more powerful neighbor, must result. Some statesmen of vicious lives have, by studying appearances, preserved themselves in times of peace, plenty and liberty. But these conditions always relatheir circumspection, and when their vices are discovered their habitual hypocrisy leaves them no recourse but to justify conduct for which there is neither repentence nor excuse Thus they become odious to the great mass of the people. Odious to those who love virtue for its own sake, and those wish to preserve the reputation of virtue. The morality of the com mand that those only who are without sin should cast the first stone has been questioned,

because its general adoption would SHARE THE FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIETY

by giving immunity from punishment to popular vices. The fact that Mr. Home Secretary Mathews was co-respondent in a divorce case himself did not prevent him casting all the atones he could find at Sir Charles Dilke. Both were arraigned in court for the same crime, and while one is raised to the pinacle of honor and preferment, the other retires into exile with disgrace, Mr. Mathews' obscurity protected him in his escapade of years ago; Sir Charles Dilke's prominence is his ruin to day. Thus what seems pardonable folly in the young and obscure man is a deadly crime in the mature and famous man. Nor can we altogether deny acquiesence in this worldly view, for men who are entrusted with great power by the people, on account of God-given intellectual superiority, are bound by every obligation, human and divine, to set

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

knowledge, has left on record that—" Nothing makes a man entructed with government so insufferably odious as usurping estates and de-bauching the wives and daughters of the people. And there are the crimes with which members of the Conservative Cabinet at Ottawa stand charged. Not by a nenemy, but by a friend; a personal and political follower of their own. Worse still, the charges are known to be true.

They have grown into A GREAT SCANDAL. And, while the facts may be admitted as proof of a corrupt state of society, that very reason demands the deposition and punishment of the guilty ministers. It is astomehing that a people tamous for the liberality with which they support religion, and the efforts they make in the cause of education should endure the presence, in the highest places, of men notorious for every species of immorality. The reason for this anomaly is to be found in the idea, industriantly included that their men. industrionaly inculcated, that these men-can by legislative exactment create prosperity. In reality they only keep up lavish expenditure by the imposition of cunningly de-vised taxes and unlimited horrowing. The boundless recources of the country compared with its population and its proximity to the most prosperous nation in the world enable them to continue this system. The enterpris-ing, the discontented, the unfortunate, can

change the circumstances of their lives in a few

it not for the present Government of Canada would have perished long ago in the threes of revolution. There are but five millions of a population in Canada, yet Canada has given one million citizens to the United States. The love and loyalty of the exiles for their own country is proverbial, yet they leave it because they find outstepped the bounds of prudence and were called to account for their action, did Mr. Chap-leau raise his voice in protest against clerical in-Canada has craved to come to our shores. A younger generation, imbued with native national ideas, has arisen, parties are undergoing a transformation, and with the overthrow of Sir John Macdonald, the corrupt, un-Canadian system, long unhappily dominant, will pass

NEVER TO BE REVIVED.

SWAY.

In the attacks levelled at them by their late Orange Tory allies. French Canadians can see the true character of that party. They are told that they must either accept Tory rule or endure national rain. They will do neither. By h-lping their true allies, the Liberals, they will preserve their rights, restore good will and harmony among all classes, and administer a rebuke to the fomenters of religious and race liscord that will long preserve the country from like attempts by any party in the future. The declarations of the Conservative press must be accepted by the French and Irish as intimations of a determination to

Bring them under, Cut them asunder. Make them lie under The Protestant Drum!"

This is Toryism gone to seed-Political atay ism breeding back and reproducing the ances tral monstrosities of the 17th century. " But yet, thank God, there are beating hearts 'Neath manhoad's burning noon, That will do as their forefather's did

By the rising of the moon !" Surely it is the extremity of party despair then a ministry seeks popular endorsation of the strength of religious and national fanatictanı. Plainly it is

THE DUTY OF STATESMEN our people into one homogenous whole. To the wisdom and ratriotism of all classes, we must look for a crushing condemnation of those who for a paltry party success would create a war of factions, which has been an annitigated cause wherever it has been introduced. There are really no ques-tions of race or religion to disturb the public mind. The point at issue is—Shall the Ministry be punished for its venality, corruption, extravagance, oppression and blood-guilt ness? It is a question of practical politics with which religion and nationality have nothing to do. If the Tories are terrified by the rattic of Riel's bones, they must not scream too loudly, for the feeling is natural to all murderers. If a spectre dogs their steps and the shadow of a gibbet crosses their path, let them heed the warning, but let them not hope to escape retribution by summoning to their assistance the red demon of bigotry. Humanity and the world are not going to retrograde two hundred years in order to save a clique of political regues from

the consequences of their crimes.

Offawa, Aug. 4.—It is wonderful with what equanimity we can bear the misfortunes of our friends, and a cynical writer has hazarded the triends, and a cynical writer has hazarded the opinion that there is something not displeasing to us in the misfortunes of our best friends. These sayings may be taken as quito accurately describing Sir Hector Langevin's feelings towards Mr. Chapleau on his recent defeat in Chambly. The fortitude shown by the Minister of Public Works under a reverse which buries his cherished colleague beneath a mountain of obloquy and misery is truly wonderful. When the two met on the Hill I thought I could see the drops of sympathy chasing each other down Langevin's innecent nose. Yet I thought of Enobarbus consoling Anthony:—"The tears live in an onion that should water this sorrow." Chapleau is beaten in more ways than one and he knows it.

HIS PRESTIGE IS GOVE. Lancovin takes the lead of the Bleus and be must be content to follow. But there is a re flection which must dash the triumph of the out and give melancholy satisfaction to the other If Chapleau is down among the dead mon politically to-day, it will be Largevin's turn to morrow. They are both in the same boat, and if Chapleau's oar is broken, Langevin must pull all the harder. But they may as well bury the hatchet, kiss and make friends. They must both march in the grim procession towards the knife, and their heads will bump in the sawdust together. I fancy their rivalry will have plenty time to cool off in the cold shades of opposition, f not of total exclusion, after the general elec

It is stated that owing to the irregularity at the St. Lambert's poll, the return of Mr. Pre-fontaine will not be gazetted; that the return ing officer, acting under instructions, will make

A SPECIAL RETURN. and the matter will be left to be dealt with by the House of Commons. Experience of Tory tactics in former similar cases gives little hope of an honest decision. As the main object now is to keep Mr. Prefontaine out of Parliament, the Government, not caring to run risk of a second defeat, will probably refer the matter to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Once there the committee wil find ways of doing nothing till the close of the session, when dissolution will end the dispute. The Opposition will be cheated out of a member and Mr. Prefontaine out of his seat Mr. Girouard, of Jacques Cartier, is chairman of that committee and will have a fine opportunity fr showing manliness and fair play. By his action he will show whether he is fitted for that judicial position which common report says he has the ambition to fill. I must confess, however, that I have no faith in

ANY TORY POLITICIAN

excuse for wrong-doing; for their fitness to govern depends upon their virtue. Therefore, by yielding to temptation, they rule themselves unit. We trust our judges, believing them to be above taking a bribe. How can we trust the makers of judges, knowing them to take and give bribes? The people of Canada are virtuous as a whole. All desire to see virtuous men in the Government, though, with the hope of material benefit, they placed debauchees in power. The folly of their action is coming home to them now. But, it seems that the final and worst degradation which virsous ministers could inflict on the people who restored them to confidence and to power had to be inflicted before the popular spirit could be soused to indignation. The most asture politician of whom we have any knowleege, has left on record that—"Nothing by a vote of the House of Common on a technical quibtle, although he had been beatan at the polls. In fact, I have come to the sonclusion that justice and homesty are not to be found under Tory domination at Ottaws. But what could we expect from an unprescribed ministrated from an unprincipled misister and a rotten parhament? I am further convinced that Sir John Macdonald will stop at nothing.

HE HAS HOISTED TWE BLACK FLAG. He will give no quarter. He has adopted the Pirate's Code, and must be met with a war of i extermination. By the way, speaking of the Pirate's Code, I find in Johnson's "History of the Pyrates," that all Iriahmen were excluded from its benefits, because Iriahmen were the most implacable encountered by the rovers on the high seas. The coincidence is remarkable. But there are many points of resemblance between the author of the Pirate's. Code and Sir John Macdonald. Both had the same reasons for boycotting the Irish-fear of Irish courses, tar-

boycotting the Irish—fear of Irish courage, tarror of Irish vengeance.

The course taken by the Conservative
press clearly shows that it is the intention
of that party to force the Riel question into
prominence with the bege of obscuring the true
issues of the campaign. Day after day, the
Government organ here is tatooed all over with
black hatter shows Riel. This is done. black letter about Riel This is done

TO ENCITE LOVALIST FEELING The Metis leader is held up to execution: continually, while all the graver, more damaging charges against the Ministry are absolutely ignored. The game is too transparent. Opposition journals and speakers should take care not to be drawn as the form. ton journals and speakers should take care not to be drawn aside from the main ground of attack by these tractics. The government, not Riel, was responsible for the resent Government of Canada would have hed long ago in the threes of revolution.

The are but five millions of a population of the point, But it is not the only one. The dishonesty and corruption of the government, in railway subsidising, colonization lands, need, in railway sub-dising, colonization amos, ranches, timber limits, mining grants; the wholesale robbery of the public for the benefit of themselves at I their partizans; the scent infamies of the Givil Service; the reckless waste and expenditure; the profigacy that exists in every department of life under the influence of ministers : those are the counts in

THE INDICTMENT on which the government must stand its trial They may raise the No Popery cry and the loyal cry, but men of sense will not be misled by so finnsy a fraud on their intelligence. A people who could be so diverted from vast living issues, involving their material welfare and personal happiness by an appeal to prejudice so gross, would deserve to be robbed and tyrannised by political despers ses. Any one can see that we are in the miast of a political break-up. The Tory party is going to pieces fast. With an aged, infirm Premier; a feeble, corrupt cabinet; a debauched, moribund parliament; a distracted following and a lisgusted public, nothing remains but to fix the time for turning the rascals

RIDRAG

A FORTUNATE ESCAPE. Mrs. Cyrus Kilborne, Beamsville, Ont., had what was supposed to be a cancer on her nose. She was about to submit to a cancer doctor's treatment, when she concluded to try Burdock Blood Bitters, internally and externally, a few bottles of which entirely cured

A WARNING TO THE GOVERNMENT. DUBLIN, Aug. 5. -At a meeting here yesterday the following motion was proposed by Par-nell, and seconded by Harrington, "We deem it our duty to warn the Government that the depreciation in prices of farm produce since judicial rents were fixed makes it impossible for tenants to pay their rents. We suggest the immediate revision of such and the remodelling of the rent, fixing clauses in order to secure pro tection for the tenants. We also recommend suspension of evictions.

OFF WORK. "I was off work for two years suffering from kidney disease, and could get no relief until advised by a friend to try B.B.B. I was cured by two bottles, and consider it a miraculous cure." The above is the substance of a communication from Wm. Tier, of St. Ma ry's, Ont.

PARNELLITES TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT UNDAUNTED.

DUBLIN, Aug. 4.-The Parnellites at their conference to-day re-elected Mr. Parnell as chairman and Justin McCarthy vice-pres ident. The members pledged themselves to maintain the right of the Irish people to govern themselves, and it was resolved that no measure offering less legislative and exect utive control over Irish allairs than does Mr. Gladstone's bill be accepted. Mr. Parnell proposed that heartfelt thanks be offered to their fellow-countryn.on and friends throughout the world for the generous sympathy and splendid moral and material support given to the Irish people at home toward sustaining the movement to obtain a national government. The motion was carried by acclamation. The members present received ovations on their arrivel and departure.

A WISE PRECAUTION. During the Summer and Fall people are liable to sudden attacks of bowel complaints. and with no prompt remedy or medical aid at hand, life may be in danger. Those whose experience has given them wisdom, always keep Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawherry at hand for prompt relief, and a physician is seldom required.

THE HOME SECRETARY TO BE OP-POSED.

LONDON, August 4 .- The Radicals of Birmingham, with the consent of Mr. Chamberlain, will oppose the re-election to l'arliament of Mr. Matthews, the newly appointed home secretary. This is the first symptom of a breach in the Conservative-Unionist compact. Mr. T. Cook will oppose the re-election of Mr. Matthews, home scoretary, in Birmingham. Mr. E. G. Clarke, solicitorgeneral, will meet with no opposition in Plymouth.

Harsh purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them, they will certainly please you.

Last year Holland sent 1,000 tons of cels to England; Germany sends 20,000 pounds week; Ireland sends nearly five hundred tons a year, and Scotland fifty tons. The annual consumption of cels in London and suburbs is 1,650 tons.

BE A HERO IN THE STRIFE, says America's favorite poet. All very well, Mr. Longfellow, but how can you, when half your time you feet sick, and do not feel well the other half. Men of noblest principles and highest aims find their efforts thwarted by disease. Night-sweats, a hacking cough and other symptoms only too plainly say consumption. Heed good advice. Try Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and the bloem of health will return to your cheeks, soundness to your lungs and you will

66-THE TRUE WITNESS"

IN PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY he Post Printing & Publishing Co. AT THEIR OFFICES:

64 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

TO ADVERTISERS.

A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS at 150 per line (agate), first insertion, 100 per line each subsequent insertion. Special Notices 200 per line. Special rates for contracts on application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c. 500 per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordigary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 500 each insertion.

The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the very best advertising medium in Canada.

NCTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office. Those who remove hould give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office. "Remittances can be safely made by Registered "Remittances can be safely made by Registered Letter or Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label attached to paper. Subscribers will e by date on the address lacel when their sub-cription expires.

e by date on the action of the complete copies ent free on application.

Sample copies ent free on application.

Parties wishin; to become subscribers can do so brough any prepossible news agent, when there a none of our local agents in their locality. Address all communications to

The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

AFNO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU LAR SUBSCRIPTION RICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF DESCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAYAUGUST 11, 1886

A PLEASING and noteworthy incident has occurred in connection with the Gladstone testimonial fund started by the New York World. Mrs. Parnell, mother of the Irish leader, called in person at the office of the World and left a check for \$25 for the fund. "I only wish I could give you more," the grand old lady said, "for I believe that in he next struggle the good cause must win. Much depends on letting Mr. Gladstone know how thoroughly his efforts are appreciated by liberty-loving people the world over."

EVERY Tory organ in the country, English and French, made it a point to give Mr. Prefentaine's majority in the Chambly election as amounting to only 40 odd votes. They did this on the assumption that St. Lambert had polled a solid vote for Mr. Chapleau's puppet. But the opening and counting of the ballot box by the Returning Officer yesterday have wrecked their calculations. Instead of a crushing majority of fifty or sixty which Mr. Chapleau and the Tory organs counted on obtaining at St. Lambert, on account of race and creed prejudices, there was only a paltry majority of twelve, the vote standing 40 fo Jodoin and 28 for Prefontaine. If these votes are counted in it would still leave the National candidate with an absolute majority of S2, and affords the Returning Officer no alternative but to declare Mr. Prefontaine the duly elected representative of Chambly.

LIEUTENANT HENN, who is owner and commander of the British yacht, the famous Galates, that is to contest with the American vessels for the "America's cup," is an Irishman, and is said to possess all the best attributes of the race, as far as wit and good humor is concerned. His father, Counsellor Henn, was, for many years, recognized as the "Father of the Irish Bar;" not only from his long legal standing - he having succeeded Holmes,-the friend of Emmet and the defender of John Mitchell, on the retirement of the latter, -but also for his ability as a lawyer, in criminal cases. Singular enough, Counsellor Henn-though a thorough Conservative-was too much of an Irishman to ever get promotion beyond the silk gown of a "Queen's Counsel;" and he was passed over by successive governments. while men of inferior ability were put into the highest judicial positions. Counsellor Henn's practice, however, was sufficiently remunerative to render him independent of all government "patronage"; and to the end of his coreer he retained, as only title he cared for, his position as Father of the Irish Bar."

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

be one of the largest and most important sentee's estates. ever held by that organization. The with the sole intention of serving Ire. got sick from the spectacle. At all events he authenticated extracts from newspapers, when win Smith, who has earned the reputation of this influential statesman, and his assist. some property in Winnipeg. Our Ottawa

land's cause. There has been, unfortunately, firelinquished the task and returned to Traise some dissatisfaction in certain quarters with the way the Executive Board managed which arose out of the late Presidential election; but there should be every disposition and desire to heal all differences and make the voice of the convention harmonious in whatever action or policy may be adopted.

BETTER NOT TRY IT AGAIN. IRELAND has, in the spontaneous and enthusiastic ovations which she tandered to the departing viceroy, Lord Aberdeen, amply and conclusively shown to England and to the world what she is prepared and ready to do when the Government of the country is carried on in a fair, honest, and constitutional manner, and when the officers of the law respect the rights and liberties of the people: but the incoming Tory Administration seem to learn nothing from such significant events. They seem desirous of returning to the old regime. If they do it will be neither good for themselves nor for the country.

The Irish people are no longer in a mood to stand any more nonsense from coercionists. Coercion will be for the future a game at which two will have to play. That has come to be the solid conviction of all friends of fair play and justice. That such is the determination of the Irish people can be seen from the tone of the National organ, which says :--"We have now to begin again the ghastly " task of convincing the English that no other terms than the concession of Home "Rule can result in anything but an affair of bayonets and manacles. The Castlereaghs who try to rule must do so by gibhets and bullets. The only thing possible for the Irish to do is to hate, resist and "thwart them with all their hearts and all their might."

HON. MACKENZIE BOWELL'S PETS.

From the proceedings in the Belfast Police Court, where some of the Orange rioters, saloon smashers and female sluggers have been on trial, it appears that the intolerance and fanaticism of the "genteel Orangemen and women" are quite up to the brutality of a drunken and injuriated Orange mob. It was elicited on the strength of sworn testimony during the trial that the Catholic work people in the mills and factories in Belfast are subjected to systematic persecution. The tenets of their creed are ridiculed and sneered at, and lany retort on their part is resented by a blow. In some cases so bitter has been the torture which Catholic girls have had to endure that they have felt it necessary to abandon their employment.

An instance of the brutality and of the outrages they have to submit to was given by a girl named Bridget Treanor. She was one of four Catholics who worked in a factory where some three hundred girls are engaged. She testified that on the 5th inst. a number of the workers made a few pieces of wood into the shape of a crucifix, tied a rod on it in mockery of the Saviour, and carried it round "the stands" to provoke her. On going out of the mill she was attacked and beaten, and she was obliged to ask the assistance of the police in order that she might get mill authorities to afford protection to the unhappy girl. She was left at the mercy of a dastardly crowd without a spark of manly

feeling. And it is for this unholy crime that a Min ister of the Crown, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, pledged himself by formal resolution to send men and means to Ireland to fight against Home Rule.

Why is not the rascal kicked out of the Cabinet, or are all the rascals waiting to be kicked out together ?

THE CANADIAN GOVERNOR GENERAL AND HIS IRISH TENANTS.

Lord Lansdowne, before he became Governor-General of Canada, had the reputation of being one of the most inhuman landlords in Battalion. Thus no mention whatever is Ireland. The management of his extensive estates was characterized by cruelty, injustice and even robbery. Sir Charles Russell, M.P., and Attorney General in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, established these facts in a memorable report on the land question in Ireland. When the Imperial Government nominated Lord Lansdowne, a landlord with such a ral Middleton go further, and make Majorhideous record, to fit the highest posi. General Strange himself a victim of their tion among a free and self-respecting petty malice by resorting to the contemptible people, THE Post, as our readers will well remember, did not fail to enter an indignant and energetic protest against the appointment. If our crusade against Lansdowne did not prevent his coming, it had at least the effect of opening his eyes to the terrible state of things that exforth to mete out better treatment to the THE Convention of the Irish National tenantry. For some time there has been no League of America, which is to take place on | complaints; but, alas! justice and humanity the 18th and 19th of this month, promises to were not to be long respected on the ab-

We see by United Ireland, the organ of the Irith delegation has just been named at Irish Parliamentary Party, that the tenants a meeting of the Parliamentary Party in of Lord Lansdowns are once more made the Dublin. The delegates chosen are among the victims of the brutal rapacity and cruelty of the names of the localities where the 65th foremost of Ireland's patriotic represental landlordism. United Ireland says that and 9th (another French-Canadian battalion tives. They are Messrs. William O'Brien, "While Lord Lansdowne is holding from Quebec) rendered important and gallant the fearless and brilliant editor of United gorgeous court in Canada as the services. Ireland. John Redmond, M. P. for North representative of Royalty, his agents Wextord, and, by special request, Mr. are showing the dark side of the cloud Leamy, one of the members for Cork. towards his unhappy Irish tenantry. Scenes department. The delegates will sail from Queenstown on were enacted last week on his property near | While Major-General Strange's special offi-

and it is reported that he purposes following up this action by resigning his position. things during the past year or two, and The understrappers whom he left behind to get through with the business were also compelled to give up in many cases, so frightful was the depth of misery which they encountered in their disgusting operations. Still, clearances were effected amongst the less desperate class of cases. It is frightful to think that the fate of the country is largely dependent on its maintenance of social order while such desperate conditions as these exist. Should that happier time, for which we are anxiously looking forward fortunately arrive, posterity will, reviewing the facts, certainly declare that such men as Lord Lanadowne and their agents were more di-

of her nocturnal raiding ganga."

rectly responsible for the crime and lawless-

ness which now make the name of Kerry

reproach than the most savage and persistent

THE CHURCH AND PROHIBITION. THE Montreal Daily Watness makes a very bold statement when it says that the Catholic Church has taken a most decided stand in favor of total prohibition. It bases this extraordinary assertion on an alleged interview with a church dignitary in Quebec. It says that a few weeks ago the President and business secretary of the Dominion Alliance visited Quebec and sought information on the subject from the highest ecclesisatical anthorities of the Catholic Church. The result of this visit, according to the Daily Witness, was that "the Vicar-General of Quebec sasured them that Archbishop Taschereau's "elevation (to the Cardinalate) would cer-"tainly not weaken his sympathy with the "cause of temperance" and that the "Roman Catholic bishops in their recent meeting had unanimously resolved to pubilish a decree expressing approval of total " prohibition as the best means of removing the evils consequent upon the liquor " traffic."

If such a decree were issued from Quebec it would have quite a startling effect on the Catholic world. The cause of Temperance has been the cause of the Church since its foundation nineteen centuries ago. Temperance has had no truer friend and no stouter champion than the Catholic Church, but there is a long way between practising and preaching the virtue of temperance and advocating the principle of total prohibition. The fact of the matter is, that the Church cannot advocate or approve prohibition either as a matter of doctrine or of discipline, for the very simple reason that the principle of total prohibition would be a direct hindrance to, and in positive conflict with, the performance of an essential act of Catholic worship, and would by necessity deprive the Church of the enjoyment of one of the seven sacraments. It is evident therefore that anything which would lead to such a radical interferance with the rights of the Catholic religion, and to the destruction of the essence of Catholic worship cannot be approved by the Church.

MAJOR-GENERAL STRANGE PRO tive pastoral to their people, in order that TESTS AGAINST THE INJUSTICE DONE TO THE 65TH AND 9TH BATTALIONS BY SIR ADOLPHE CARON.

WHAT spite have Sir A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia, and General Middleton against the 65th Battalion that they should ignore the services rendered by it during the late campaign in the Northwest. And if the Minister and the General entertain any ill-will against the 65th, by what right do they make use of official reports to give effect to their animosity? Major-General Strange, in a letter to our esteemed confrere La Presse, makes some astounding revelations concerning the conduct of the authorities in the Militia Department. He charges that the report of the Minister of Militia does extraordinary injustice to the gallant troops whom he commanded in the late campaign, especially to the 65th made of the engagement at "Frenchman's Butte," nor of the casualties in the action at that place. The report carefully ignores and suppresses every fact and circumstance in connection with the achievements of the force under Major-General Strange. Sir A. P. Caron and Genedodge of suppressing his rank and title of Major-General, which were conferred on him by the Imperial Government.

He also points to the "singular egotism of the report in ignoring the first advance of the Alberta Field Force for the relief of Edmonton, which would make it seem that the isted on his Irish estates, and the word went force having miraculously appeared in Edmonton, commenced operations on the 20th May. The words being "May 20th Stronge leaves Edmonton with 65th by boat, rest by trail." As a fact the 65th did not leave Edmonton by boat, but marched to Vic-

> Why ! the Minister of Militia went so far as to erase from the maps of the Northwest

> The Government of Ottawa seems to be capable of any rascality, in no matter what

Sunday next. Michael Davitt is already on Cahirciveen that would have made not only cial report of the conduct of the troops under his way to America, and although not a dele- angels weep, but the hearts of demons relent. his command was in large part omitted by gate of the Irish League, will be present at The sub-sheriff (Mr. Hartnett) was out on the Minister from the General Report of the the convention. It is entrestly to his wonted mission of eviction, but he had to whole campaign, it will be interesting to he hoped that the outcome of this give up the task in disgust and loathing. Mr. know that Sir A. P. Caron has given Parliaconvention will be for the advantage Hartnett is an official not usually given to ment and the country a report largely based of the cause which the League was founded the melting mood, but the condition of on extracts from Tory newspapers. On this to assist, and that will be the only issue if the people in the parish of Dromid and score Major General Strange remarks that the delegates approach the work be- Prior whom he was commissioned to eject "it is a novelty to base official reports of a genuine hobetudinous crank, or, what is fore them in the proper spirit and was so appalling that he is reported to have military operations on disconnected and un

the official reports of the officers themselves are at hand."

It is not merely a novelty, it is a deliberate insult to the officers and to the men who served their country. Against the outrageous behavior of Sir Adolphe and General Middleton, Major-General Strange enters the following manly protest : "As it concerns the "Parliament must become the basis of history, which it will falsily by its omissions, which answer the same purpose as perversion of facts."

This shameful conduct of the Minister of Militia is deserving of the severest condemnation, and when Parliament meets we hope the subject will not be forgotten, but that full reparation will be done to the gallant battalions for the injustice and the insults so wantonly heaped upon them and their officers by public servants of the Crown.

THE POPE'S SACERDOTAL JUBILEE.

THE Sacerdotal Jubilee of His Holiness Leo XIII. occurs at the end of next year, 1887. This fiftieth anniversary of his elevathroughout the whole Catholic world. Alpreparing to mark the occusion by demonstrations in harmony with the memorable event. At a recent meeting of the bishops in England it was decided to issue the following notice in reference to the Jubilee:-"The Catholic people in all lands will testify their filial love and fidelity to his sacred person by the question of child labor. The Rev. author all means in their power. The Catholic states in eloquent and feeling terms the Church in England will unite all its efforts to manifest its devotion to our Holy Father, the Vicar of Jesus Christ, 1. The Bishops of England will present a united address 2. The clergy of each diocese are hereby invited to unite in presenting an address, either diocese by diocese, or by combining with other dioceses, as they shall see fit. 3 In next year a Pastoral Letter will be issued, inviting the faithful to make their contributions and oblations. The actual collection will not be made before next year. 4. This early notice is given, because all who are all the characteristics of childhood, save its skilled in any art or handicraft are invited to send the results of their industry as personal offerings to the Holy Father. For this cause it is necessary to insure to them the full time | the way to their twelve hours' daily labor. required for producing their work, which No one who has ever visited one of these facwill be placed in an exhibition at Rome. This general notice will be followed up next year with more minute details. 5. Finally, a de- tallow, machine-oil, and human expirations. putation of Bishops, with the clergy and heated to a temperature of seventy-five delaity, will go to Rome, bearing the addresses grees," and which "might be easily boxed and collections, to lay before the Holy Father. The arrangements for the deputation may be made in the summer of next year."

At Vienna a central committee has been formed under the presidency of Count Antonio de Pergen, and composed of the leading personages in Austria, to direct the common efforts of that country for this Jubilee.

Holland has also just signified its intention to take part in the celebration, and the Bishops of that country have issued a cellecthe Netherland Catholics, "accustomed to give proofs of their devotion to the Vicar of Christ," may concur with the other nation

Before many months the movement will have spread all over Europe. It is time, then, for the Catholics of America to com mence preparations to celebrate the event, if they do not wish to be out t ipped in this universal demonstration. The Catholic people of the United States and Canada have now apecial reasons to manifest their devo tion to Pope Leo XIII., and to take a promi nent part in the popular rejoicing that will mark the jubilee of the priesthood of His Holiness.

MATTHEW ARNOLD ON THE OPINION OF CIVILIZATION.

One of Mr. Gladstone's most weighty ar guments in the late Home Rule campaign was that the civilized world was with him in his struggle to give the Irish people an ample and just measure of self-government. During the fight there was not a voice raised or a pen dipped in ink to contradict the Grand Old Man's claim. It was left to a literary celebrity-Matthew Arnold-to rise, when the smoke of the battle had cleared away, and give the lie to Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Arnold turns up in the columns of the London Times with a letter denying that the civilized world gave its sympathy to the oli veteran, or agreed with his views on the question of Home Rule for Ireland. But as Mr. Arnold does not want to pass for a fool, he explains the grounds upon which he haves his denial. Taking the United States as an illustration of how civilization declared against Gladstone, Matthew Arnold holds that if American heads are counted the Rule, but that if they were weighed instead the balance of opinion would be against it. This is pretty much like trying to make the ann give as little light as the moon, and the moon as much light as the sun. He writes :- " Wherever you meet with a man of high intelligence and wide know-' ledge, you will almost certainly find him a disbeliever in the wisdom of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. With the general American people the main motive "is the temptation to do the Irish pleasure safely. The weighty opinion is not that of the general public, who yield to this temptation. It is that of the men who resist it, and who look deeper into the matter of these serious people. In America, opinion is, I repeat, against Mr. Gladstone. I strongly suspect the same thing

Matthew Arnold threatens to develop into

also."

" is true of the rest of the civilized world

choicest and most brilliant, language, 🔠

Mr. Arnold says be only met during the one man of " high intelligence and wide knowledge" that was estanneh supporter of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, viz., Mr. Godkin, the well-known editor of the New York reputation of the goldiers I commanded, it Evening Post. Everybody else with high is to be regretted that an official report to intelligence and wide knowledge in whom he met was against Home Rule, and without and

Father Tom Burke used to call, a big thumping English lie, or he restricted his intercourse with people to Orange lodges on lunation asylums. The idea of their being only one man with "high intelligence and wide know ledge" in all America who favored Gladatone is supremely ridiculous.

The judges on the bench, the governors of the States, the senators and representatives of Congress, the members of the State Legislatures, the leading journalists of the country, the highest dignitaries of the Church, the professors of the universities, the Vice-President and the President of the Rapublic, the vast majority of whom are not Irish, have, in one way or the other, declared in favor of tion 10 the priesthood will be celebrated Mr. Gladstone's policy. Mr. Matthew must believe and take the British public to be a ready several of the nations in Europe are very ignorant lot indeed, to try and make their crusade of Boodle and Plunder. They them swallow such a dose of unparallelled falschood.

A PLEA FOR WORKING CHILDREN.

THE Rev. John Talbot Smith has a timely article in the Catholic World for August, on case of one class of working childrenand that not subject to the worst treatment—the child operatives in the great manufacturing centres of the Eastern States. He has had a pastor's opportunity of know ing in their every detail the con ditions under which two thousand of these unfortunates wear away their lives for nobody's benefit and the country's loss. He gives a terrible picture of this army of little workingmen and women -- for these factory children have lost nearly weakness-that throng the streets of such towns as Lowell, Cohoes, Manchester, or Fall River, at six o'clock of a winter morning, on tories will dispute his description of the atmosphere, "composed of equal parts of cotton, and expressed to Australia without losing a particle of its peculiar strength." Accidents through the heavy machinery, as the loss of finger-joints or whole fingers, are too common to be noted. Sometimes a poor little body is caught and mangled to death and almost out of human semblance. These young operatives die by hundreds in their of the ferocity of the yellow sleuth hounds. teens and early twenties. "I have now in my memory," says Father Smith, "ten families, of whose eighty-five souls only forty are now living, and the forty-five who died were carried off by consumption and typhoid fever before they had reached the age of twentyfive years." Then, there are moral dangers and death corresponding to the material. And children are allowed, nay, often compelled to run all these ricks for the mistrable sum of one dollar and a half per week. What | are the cause of all the blood-spilling and of care the greedy capitalists, or the greedy or the destruction of property. indifferent parents? The cotton and woollen capitalists dismiss their mature employés directly they can find children or youths to replace them. Parents are thus sometimes torced to depend on their children. "Labor unions," says Father Smith, "are not doing a communistic work in forcing the rise of wages to such a mark that a tather cen support a family decently for a term of years. The wages of the father is the bottom fact in the question of reform," be continues " but it is not the only one. Give the father good wager, and you destroy the artificial necessity which now exists for putting chil-

of corporations." Father Smith urges the enactment of laws wherever child labor is rampant, forbidding the employment of any child under twelve and fixing an eight hour limit to days of labor. He would also confide the enforcement of these laws to a labor society or the Society for the Prevention of cruelty to children.

A \$10,000 BOODLE FEE FOR A MIN

ISTER OF THE CROWN. Many of the iniquitous transactions of the Tory supporters of Sir John Macdonald's government have been brought to the light of day, but much more of their appalling record of crime still remains unrevealed. It is by number would be largely in favor of Home no means an easy task to penetrate the mysterious and dark ways by which the Tory politicians manage to teather their own nests at the expense of the Canadian taxpayer. 4):r Ottawa correspondent has, however. been enabled to get at the tottom of one of these shameful boodle "deals" which are sapping the life out of the body politic, destroying all sense of virtue in our representatives. and undermining the very foundation of popular government.

The "hero" of the "deal" is none other than a prominent member of the Cabinet, the Hon. Secretary of State. Our correspondent gave the facts to the public for the first time in Saturday's issue. Messrs. Smith & Ripley, railroad contractors, had a claim of \$80,000 against the Government for work on the Canadian Pacific railway. The Government was not prepared to acknowledge the claim, and the contractors could not get a settlement. The case was about being entered in the Exchequer Court when the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of worse, into a second edition of our own Gold. State, appeared on the scene. The presence and wanted \$10,000 to pay off a mortgage on

telling the most barefaced untruths in the ance as a lawyer, made things look bright for the contractors. The Government seemed to be persuaded, in a miraculously brief time. whole time he was in the United States with that their indifference to the contractors claim should cease, and that the money should be paid without any further delay.

This decision had been come to without either of the parties appearing in the Exchequer Court. It was enough for Sir John and his exbinet to know that their colleague, Hon. Mr. Chapleau, had received Either Mr. Arnold tells what the late a fee of ten thousand dollars from the contractors for his services, to at once open up the public treasury and garnish the pockets of contractors. The acceptance of the \$10,000 by Mr. Chapleau, a minister of the crown, to secure a settlement of a claim against the crown, is a disgusting mockery of public rights. It is the negation of all honest government.

And what gives a particularly revolting character to this malfeasance is the fact tha the wife of the Secretary of State is made to appear in the infamous transaction as the recipient of the \$10,000. Notwithstanding all these revelations of wholesale corruption and bribery, Sir John and his ministers make no sign of cleaning out the Augean stables. They allow their supporters to fleece the public with impunity. No barrier is set up against are waiting for the people to turn the rascals

MINISTER BOWELL PROUD OF HIS

HON. MACKENZIE BOWELL, Minister of Customs, ought to feel proud of the conduct of the Belfast Orange lambs. He ought to be doubly tickled as a Minister of the Crown, who dared in open convention to pledge himself to send men and means to Ulster to inaugurate a reign of terror and of bloodshed. It is to be presumed that the Hon. Messrs. Smith, Costigan, and Thompson, who have tacitly approved Hon. Mr. Bowell's action. have not been the last to congratulate their scorthy colleague (the Minister of Customs) on the spirited manner in which his fellow-Orangemen of Belfast have violated the law, resisted and fought the authorities, and quenched their thirst in the blood of Irish

SYMPATHY WITH ORANGE RUF-

THOSE anti-Home Rule papers, such as the Toronto Mail, the Week, and all the other Tory organs, which could find no language violent or abusive enough to use against the Parliamentary Party and the Irish National League in their constitutional agitation for self-government, cannot find a solitary word to condemp the bloodthirsty Orange ruffiare that have for the past week been shedding Catholic blood and destroying Catholic property in the streets of Belfast.

If silence means anything, then these Canadian Tory organs must cordially approve If they do not, why do they not say so? Why do they not rise and rebuke the ruffians for their demoniscal behavior l

The Tory organs are afraid to do so, because they do not wish to offend the Orangemen of Canada, who are in sympathy with the Belfast cannibals. If they do happen to refer to the riots, they do so in such an equivocal and general way that the reader is not quite sure if it is not the Catholics who

ANOTHER TORY SCANDAL.

Even the very fountain head of justice is contaminated under the present regime of Sir John Macdonald's Government. The Department of Justice at Ottawa is used to create boodle for the friends of the Administration. The Deputy Minister of Justice. Mr. Burbidge, has been filling the position of Crown Prosecutor and taking an active part in cases and trials before the courts which ultimately might have to be brought under the notice of the Dedren to hard labor; but good wages do not partment of justice. But what fairness destroy the greed of the parent nor the greed and impartiality could be expected from this department in dealing with such cases, when the heads of it would have already taken sides on the question submitted? Mr. Burbidge gets a good salary as Deputy Minister, and he should not he allowed to act as Crown Prosecutor for the purpose of drawing fees for his services in that capacity. It is an abuse of office, while it is an injustice to the other members of the legal profession, who are thus made to compete with one of the heads of the Department of Justice. Truly the Orange Tory administration is rotten to the core.

BOODLE ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Yesterday it was Hon. Mr. Chapleau who received a \$10,000 boodle tip as a considera tion for his ministerial influence in getting an \$80,000 claim against the Government, settled in favor of Messrs. Smith & Ripley, railway contractors.

To-day it is a son of Sir Charles Tupper who looms up as the favorite of King Boodle. A well known Lachine contractor, who was urging his claims upon the Government, could get no hearing from the Government until one day a little angel came and whispered to him that it would not be detrimental to his fortune if he only would engage Mr. Tupper, in.P., and son of the great Sir Charles,

to plead his case before the Cabinet. The Lachine contractor was not slow to do as he was bid; but somehow or other young Tupper was slow to make his influence felt. The contractor had failed to sufficiently "insult" him a la Pooh-Bah.

Young Tupper, who is not by any means over-bashful, complained one day to his client, the contractor, that he was hard up Same and Alleria

Tupper the money—\$19,000—and a settle bers of parliament supporting the government ment was obtained, but before it could their own pockets with money taken from the he concluded Mr. Dalton McCarthy, M.P., and Mr. Hector Cameron, M.P., who had serve! If these are the models of legal probeen retained by Mr. Tupper, had to get bity and honor to which the young men of been retained by Mr. Tupper, had to get the rising generation are to look for imitation, their share of the boodle, and the unfortu-what deformity of rascality may we not exnate contractor, actually received only about pect to see practised hereafter under the plea of professional service? Why waste all our one fourth of the sum granted in settlement admiration on the fictitious Mr. Oily Gamby the Government.

Thus the national treasury was cheated, the Tory lawyers divided the boodle between sion at Ottawa, procuring themselves.

It is so all along the Government line.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, August 6 .- Now that there is prospect of the Tory Government being defeated, persons who have hitherto held their tongues Athrough fear or policy are beginning to speak out what they know. This is especially the case among contractors who have been fleeced by Ministers and Tory members of Parliament. A comparison of experiences among these contractors proves that a regular system of skinning and squeezing has been going on here since the return of the Tories to power in 1878. A couple of instances of the worst kind of blackmailing by Ministers and Tory members have just come to my knowledge. The facts are now stated, I believe, for the first

MESSES. SMITH AND RIPLEY

had the contract from the Government for the construction of the Canada Central Railway extension to Georgian Bay. When the work was stopped the firm had a claim of some \$80,000 against the Government, which they could not get settled. They employed Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State, as their counsel, gave him a fee of 310,000, the case never went before the Exchequer Court, and a settlement, satisfactory to the contractors, was speedily arrived at. It is not necessary to dilate upon the astounding character of this transaction. Simply stated, a Minister of the Crown accepted a bribe of \$10,000 from a contracting firm to obtain for them a favorable settlement of their claim against the Government of which he was a member. This may be another instance of Mr. Chapleau's practical philosophy of "Gold with honor," but in its naked deformity it is a crime which should law. In explanation it may be stated that the fee originally paid Mr. Chaplean, before he became a member of the Federal government entail the severest punishment known to the came a member of the Federal government perhaps, was \$500. After the matter had progressed to a certain point Mrs. Caspleau, who held the cheque for the five hundred, returned it to Smith & Ripley, and received in exchange

A CHEQUE FOR \$10,000.

Tory morality has some peculiar twists. Chap leau, like Sir John Macdonald, was too pure to soil his hands with a bribe, but his wife could take it in a business way without inflicting a twinge on his sensitive conscience. Here it may be remarked, en passant, that the affected indignation of certain Tory aditors at the mention of ministers wives is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Prevince, rather fur-tetched. Their delicate sensibilities who, according to rulings in other cases, rather fur-letched. Their deficite seasonances who, according to lange in other case, are shocked at such coarse allusions to ladies. It is a very pretty idea that because a minicture accepts a bribe through the hands of his ter accepts a bribe through the hands of the case having been placed in the hands of The case having been placed in the hands of the circumstance must not be wife the circumstance must not be mentioned. I can hardly sufficiently admire the noble crivalry of these gentlemen. But it strikes me, if it is so gross an offence against good ninners to mention the negative field against good ninners to mention the negative field against good ninners to mention with such the region of helies in connection with such the region of helies in connection with such the region of the regio the names of ladies in connection with such discharged. On the 2nd inst., Mr. McIntrye, transactions, that the men who place their pursuant to notice, moved before Judge Henry

their wives accomplices in their crimes, bring order for the discharge of the prisoner. them into actoriety, and think to escape by adding despicable cowardice to their original offence. Like bad little boys, they wrap thenselves in a female skirt to avoid chastisentent. If this is not what Byron called

"The aympholopsy of a fond despair," I don't know what is. Say it was a woman did it and command us not to speak, out of respect to the sex! The wives of ministers may accept a necklace of diamonds or a cneed for \$10,000, and their uneuspecting lords be innocent of taking a bribe. Yet the suitors who gave those tokens of friendship may to cover up the illegal character of the trial. The fundamental principles of justice, acted upon from time immemorial, were set aside by may accept a necklace of diamonds or a check all they want, and we must not dare to question tra asactions so suspicious. This is the meanest excuse of all the excuses go up in behalf of 'bribe-taking ministers.

"What a sight fills have not been done by women? Who was it betray'd the capitol? A woman! Who we is the cause of a long ten year's war, and lan toh! Troy at last in ashes? Woman! Destruct 120, damnable, deceitful woman!

And let us ask who take bribes to the ruin of their hu shands' reputations? Wo-, but hush, we must not mention the ladies. would be i adelicate, vulgar to do so !

THE OTHER CASE

to which reference is made is that of a Lachine contractor of this city. He had a claim against the Government when Sir Charles upper was Minister of Railways and Canals. He could get: no settlement from the department, and we as about to carry his case into the Excheque or Court when he got a my sterious hint that it would be a wise proceeding to employ Mr. Tupper, son of the minister, as his counsel. He acted on the suggestion. Settlement, however, was very alow. The was regarded as an abuse in Mr. Blake's time, was regarded as an abuse in Mr. Blake's time, case did not go into court. Meantime Mr. Lupper was anxious to pay off an alleged mortgage on his Winnipeg property and told the contractor, his client, of his desire. The the Deputy Minister and the manifest disadcontractor gave him the money, \$10,000, and vantage of the legal profession, not 40 mention a settlement was obtained, but before it could be concluded Mr. Dalton McCarthy, M.P., and Mr. Hector Cameron, M.P., who had which should be kept clear of all entanglements been retained by Mr. Tupper, had to get arising from the personal interference of officers their share of the boodle, and the unfortunate contractor actually received only about onefourth of the sum granted in settlement by the Government. The case never went into court. It was .

SETTLED BY ABBITRATION!

The treasury was cheated, the contractor fleeced and the parliamentary Tory lawyers divided the boodle between themselves. These, I am assured, are only instances among many of the plundering and black-mailing carried on systematically by ministers, their relatives and supporters at Ottawa. Surely it is time it were stopped, by his capacity and industry. and the whole boodle gang driven with dis-grace from positions where they have turned a great public trust into a machine for public and private robbery. Thus we have mother proof of Mr. Woodworth's assertion— "They all do it. The Grits don't. They haven't got the chance," Can we wonder at the anxiety of Tory lawyers to get into Parliament when we find such

SHINING LIGHTS AT THE BAR

miss.

correspondent says the contractor gave Mr. | their talents and using their positions as memto squeeze boodle out of contractors and fill people they are supposed to represent and to mon, the speculative Mr. Brass, when we can Thus the national treasury was cheated, the point to such splendid examples of legal procontractor was fleeced, and the parliamentary bity as can be seen any day during the sea-

BOODLE FOR THE BOY

with acumen profound and industry unflagging? And these are the men who will sit on the bench as judges some day and sentence poor rogues to penitentiary for theit, perjury and swindling. Then with con-sciousness of having faithfully performed high duty will dine on plenty and sleep with reace. Worshipped by the world, knighted by the Queen, blest by the church, they will live long and die happy. Memory will not penetrate the ermine, for remorse of all passions wears off quickest, and they will cease to remember the impecunious parliamentary practitioners who cheated contractors, robbed the public of his treasury and went about the streets with the brand of boodle on their brows. They will not think that, if law and justice had been faithfully administered, biographies would have to be re-written, and we would not

All, all look up with reverential awe, At crimes that 'scape or triumph o'er the law."

In no country in the world to-day could such transactions as are now brought home to the members of this Government and their friends be exposed without driving the guilty parties into obscurity with disgrace. They would not be tolerated for a day in the United States, in England the breath even of a sus-picion of such offences would consign them to everlasting infamy. Are the people of Canada less honorable, less jeslous of public honor, than Americans or Englishmen?

Sproule, under sentence of death for murder in British Columbia, calls for comment as an instance of the distracted state of the law brought about by the Federal Government. Yest reby Ludge Henry of the Suprema Court or leave Judge Henry, of the Supreme Court, ordered the unconditional release of the prisoner. The Crown was represented by Mr. Burbridge, Deputy Minister of Justice, and Mr. Sinclair, the pri-oner by Mr. A. P. McIntyre. I will give the prisoner by Mr. A. P. McIntyre. I will like the points in the case briefly, as the matter is of the highest importance. Furthermore, the decision of Judge Henry casts a flood of light on the Riel trial, for as several important facts were the same in both trials Riel must have been illegally tried and execut-

THE LAW PROVIDES

that n cases of felony a man cannot be taken that n cases of felony a man cannot be taken to another or a distant place for trial, unless the judge gives an order providing for the payment of expenses so that the prisoner may be placed at to disadvantage, but he provided with means for his proper defence. No such order was given. Sproule was taken to V ctoria over 600 miles distant, there tried, found guilty with a commendation to mercy, and sentenced to be ecommendation to mercy, and sentenced to be hanged. Objection was taken to the proceedings on the ground that, beside the error menwives in a position so term and order absolute. This was opposed by set feet in a lodge.'

Mr. Eurhidge and Mr. Sinclair. Yesterday Judge Henry, after giving a luminous review delivered to the Control of the points at issue, decided to make out an 1861 by Macdonald and Mr. Surphidge are accomplices in their crimes. In the discharge of the points at issue, decided to make out an 1861 by Macdonald and Mr. Surphidge are provided to the Control of the points at issue, decided to make out an 1861 by Macdonald and Mr. Surphidge are provided to the Control of the points at issue, decided to make out an 1861 by Macdonald and Mr. Surphidge are provided to the Control of the points and the Control of the points are provided to the Control of the Control of

THE VALUE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

and of an able, fearless judge has been remarkably demonstrated in this case. prisoner had been illegally taken to a distant city and illegally tried. When the error in not issuing the judge's order for expenses was discovered and the record penses was discovered and the record required by Judge Henry, the court in British Columbia did not send the original order, but sent an order instead made subsequent to the total and conviction. This was a scandalous evasion and an attempt to cover up the illegal character of the trial. the judges in British Columbia, and they would have hanged the man rather than admit their mistake. It will be remembered that Riel was tried at a distance from the scene of his alleged crime under circumstances exactly similar. I may add that, since Sproule was convicted the witnesses on whose testimony ie was found guilty, removed to the United States, and have there declared that they gave false evidence, thus establishing his innocence. Yet with all the facts before them the Government would not grant a reprieve till the objections were decided upon, because, for sooth, Riel was hanged under like circumstances, and this is a hanging Government law, and justice to the contrary !

ANOTHER ABUSE

connected with the administration of justice is the employment of Mr. Burbidge, Deputy Minister of Justice, as Crown prosecutor. How can trials conducted by the Deputy Minister be fairly reviewed in the Department of Justice? Moreover, Mr. Burbidge charges and is paid his counsel's fees in all cases in which he acts as and it was not permitted. The old practice, however, has been revived under the present Government, to the immense profit of

THE CAUSE OF JUSTICE.

of the department in trials before the courts, This is a very grave matter, more serious, perhaps, than any of the many abuses which have been fastened under the present incapable and corrupt government. When the fountain of justice is poisoned, the liberty of the subject is no longer a right to boast about. But it only counts another charge in the long indicators of the long indicators of the long. indictment for which ministers must stand their trial before the country. Mr. McIntyre, who conducted the case for the prisoner, with great ability has won a high professional success. As a practitioner in the Supreme Court the result in this case justifies the high estimation in which he is held and the leading position he has won

MORE WHITEWARH.

One should think that after the revelations ament the hushing up of Customs frauds and irregularities the Tory preachers of the gospel of dirt would keep quiet. But the necessity for whitewashing Mr. McMaster seems too importantly a not allowed Ottows. portunate to an mit alleged Ottawa correspondents dropping the unanvory subject. The latest thing of this kind appears in the Cornwall Standard. It is not usual to look in such quarters for news from Ottawa, but it will be as Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., Hector Cameron, Quarter's for news from Ottawa, but it will be a genuine sensation for "many leading Liberals of its band and boards it. The amount spent books issued in America. The books cost who has visited the west of Ireland, regards the Q.C., Donald McMaster, Q.C., James Beaty, of Ottawa, to learn that they "denounce" the for music at the various hotels this season (wholesale) from 7c to 60c each; and at re-Q.C., and a score of lesser luminaries devoting action of the Opposition press in condemning will reach \$25,000.

the \$4,000 transaction. I am acquainted with every Liberal in Ottawa and indaily inter-course with leading Liberals, and I assert with out the faintest fear of contradiction that there is not a man among them but condemns the action of Mr. McMaster, and instead of denouncing the press for exposing it, denounce the minister and the member who connived at

VIOLATION OF THE LAW

for a money consideration paid, as we all know to Mr. McMaster. Simple people might be led astray by such bold assertions as that made by the correspondent of the Standard, therefore i is necessary, in the interests of truth, to bring him down to facts. Who are the "many lead-ing Liberals who denounce" the Opposition press for the course it has taken regarding this matter? Let him give one rame. Just one. It he is a man of honor who places any value on his reputation for veracity, he will surely give one authority out of his many for a statement which, if true, would brand such authority as a recreant to principle or a credulous fool. as a recream to principle or a creditous fool.
The imputation contained in the same letter
that there is a desire to slander and defame the
member for Glengarry is a piece of arrant rot
manufactured to order. Let Mr. McMaster keep
clear of transactions which arrant has a recreamed. clear of transactions which cannot be explained on any reasonable hypothesis of uprightness, and he will have no cause to fear the criticism of political opponents. But having placed himself in a suspicious position let him not expect immunity. As for the Standard writer, if he does not produce name or names of one or any of his "many Liberals," he must stand con-victed of uttering a falsehood too stupid for currency even among the most credulous of his "barbarian ancestors," as Mr. McMaster calls his grandfathers of the Scottish highlands.

PRESS OPINIONS.

DOING GOOD SERVICE. [From the Toronto Labor Reformer.] THE POST is doing good service in the cause of Labor Reform. Last Saturday it had an able and well considered article on therter

hours.

THE MAIL ON THE WAR PATH. (From the Toronto World.)

Since the Tory defeat in Chambly the es teemed Mail's Protestant horse has had restored to him the liberal ration of oats which had been reduced during the time his grooms were watching the cat jump. The feline having precipitated himself to the other side of the fence, the nuble steed is once more in clover. He paweth in the valley and scente h the battle afar off. Likewise he snorteth on the hillton and neighbth for the departed days when his box stall was in the Globe office, where now the Catholic charger wayes his tail. He leaves his own stable every lawful morning and returns at night with his mane full of Scotch thistles.

MENDACIOUS MACDONALD.

The Premier of Canada Proved to be an Untruthful Man-He is Shown Out of His Own Mouth to be Unworthy of Credence.

(From the Huron Signal.)

Since Sir John A. Macdonald stood before the Orangemen of Peterboro', and impiously raising his eyes toward heaven, "wished to raising his eyes toward heaven, "wished to God he could catch hun"—Rel,—no more brazen falsehood has been publicly uttere i than the statement made by the Premier at Pather O'Donohue's picnic at Carleton a month or two ago. We would like our readers to carefully peruse the report as given in the leading Tory newspaper of Quebec, the personal organ of Sir Hector Laugevin :-

(From La Minerve, Montreal.)

"To the calumnious hypocrites who represent him as the personification of religious functi-cism, Sir John replied by saying that 'he had never in his life ret foot in an Orange lodge.' * * 'I am necused, said Sir John, 'of being a Protestant, and even of being a bid Protestant. In like manner! have been accused of being an Orangeman, although I have never

We have in our posses ion a copy of a speech delivered to the Orangemen of Kingston in 1861 by Macdonald. It will be seen that be gloried in the fact that he was an Orangemen. true to the principles of Orangesm. He had

Sir John Macdonald at Kingston in 1861.

"Why, Sir, how did I become an Orange-man? I was not an Irishman by birth, and had little to do with politics in those days. It was in 1841, in times when Orangemen were on the descent, when the Provincial Legislature had proscribed them, forbidding them to wear their regalia, and declaring their processions itleral, and at a time when they were about to pass a law preventing an Orangeman from becoming a juror or a constable, or holding any official position under the Crown, thus branding him as an outlaw and a traitor to his country. I, sir, and many others like myself, felt deep'y indignant at this wholesale proscription of a respectable and Lyal body of men. I was not an Orangeman, but I knew many of the best men in Kingston were—men of intelligence and stelling worth—and I resolved that if they, among whom were many of my best friends, were to be proscribed and hounded down merely because they were Orangemen, I would go in with them and submit to the same obloquy, the same proscription. [Loud cheers.] Then, Sir, I became an Orangeman, and it was for the purpose of showing my sympathy with men whom I believed to be outraced by the conduct of the Legislature. [Renewed cheering.] What then, Sir, did Mr. Brown do? At that very time he was urging the Administration, of which he was a prominent supporter, to put down Orangeism. Why, we read in the Globe of those days that they had their feet on the Orangemen and were bound to keep them there. [Hear, hear.] At the very time when I, from sympathy with their wrongs, joined the body, Mr. Brown was hounding on the Government for the purpose of repressing them. [Applause.] And, Sir, white I, as an Orangeman, have ever since been true to its principles, that gentleman has turned his coat again and again." [Loud cheers.]
We hope our Reform contemporaries will pass
these two extracts around. We dare any of the

Tory papers to print them side by side.

CREMATION CONDEMNED.

A DECREE FROM ROME. A decree of the Sacred Tribunal of the Holy Roman and Universal Institution, under date May 19, 1886, now first made public, declares it ilicit for Catholics to become members of societies having as their object the cremation of societies inving as their object the cremation of human bodies, and when the said societies are affiliated to the sect of Freemasonry, they fall under the excommunication reserved to the Pope. The decree further inhibits the faithful from in anywise participating in or promoting the act of cremation, whether in leaving direc-tions to the effect or in any other way. "The Holy Father, in confirming and sanctioning this decision of the Holy Office, has ordained communication of the same to the entire hierarchy of Christendom, in order that they may earnestly endeavor to deter the faithful from falling into the abominable above of cremating human remains."

One Atlantic City hotel pays \$310 a week

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

HANDBOOK OF CHRISTIAN SYMBOLS and Stories of the Saints as illustrated in Art. By Clara Erskine Clement. Edited by Katherine E. Conway. With Descrip-tional Illustrations. Boston: Ticknor & Co., 1886.

This charming and elegant volume-dedicated by permission to His Grace Archbishop Williams, of Boston—is one of the handcomest and most useful Catholic books we have noticed among recent Catholic publications. It contains nearly fifty first-class engravings on sacred subjects, embracing portraits of the Blessed Virgin, Saints Andrew, Bridget, Catherine, Clara, Jregory, Ignatius, Philip Neri, Romualde, Vincent de Paul and others. The text comprises several very interesting and instructive chapters on symbolism in art and legends and stories illustrated in art. Brief biographies undreds of saints are also given in which are noted the principal events of their lives. In fine, this work is a little library of Canolic literature in itself, and both priests and laity will enjoy its editying contents and its pleasing illustrations.

NEW ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE LADIES OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

We take pleasure in announcing a new edition of "The Ladies of the White House," by Laura C. Holloway. The work will be entirely re-written and greatly enlarged, and will be issued in two large and handsomely illustrated octavo volumes of over six hundred pages each. Among the many fine steel engravings will be portraits of Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland and of the present mistress of the White House, Mrs. Cleveland. Extended authentic biographies of both these ladies will accompany the portraits.
"The Ladies of the White House" has met heretofore with phenomenal success; in its enlarged and perfected form it will be far

more worthy, in every way, of the public.

The biographies of Miss Harriet Lane. Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Garfield will be brought down to date. So greatly improved in every way will be this edition that those who have purchased copies of the preceding editions will find it necessary to purchase the work in its present enlurged form.

Both volumes of this new edition will be ready about August 1st, and will be sold exclusively by subscription. Funk & Wagnalls, 10 and 12 Dey street, New York.

"THE DESTRUCTION OF GOTHAM," by Joaquin Miller.

This is a most graphic story of the times, showing the conflict between the upper and lower stratas of society in New York, ending in a great disaster to the city itself. It is an intensely interesting and powerful story. Joaquin Miller is a writer whose fame is It undertakes to give a clear outline of in-world-wide. The London Times says: 'His ternational politics as they will present Joaquin Miller is a writer whose fame is writings are charged with passionate life, and display a fervor of poetical ap preciation and sympathy, combined with startling beauty and power." The London Globe says:—"To follow him is like following a keen, swift rider, who rides eagerly, it matters not whither, and who attracts us by a wild grace and heautiful skill as he rushes through scenes of luxuriant loveliness that would cause a less impetuous herseman to pause and linger. 12mo, cloth \$1.00. Funk & Wagnalis, publishers, 10 and 12 Dey street, New York.

DEVOTION OF REPARATION TO THE HOLY FACE OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST.

With the approbation of His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore. Price 5 ets. John Murphy & Co., Publishers, Baltimore.

THE BROOKLYN MAGAZINE. - A splendid

array of light, trief, and seasonable articles is offered in the August Brooklyn Magazine, and makes a number especially adapted for summer reading. "Hamlet's City," by Hon. W. J. Armstrong, takes us in the most interesting fashion through the scenes of Shakespears's drama in the quaint town of Elsinore, Denmark, and conducts us down into the lower dungeons of Kronberg Castle, disclosing the blood-curdling horsers of those famous subterranean vauits. One step, and appeared to be proud of it. His words at Carley ton, real in the light of his speech at Kingston, prove the Tory leader to be a man without respect for truth or honor. We append an extract from the Orange speech at Kingston in 1861, and ask our readers to compare the two utterances: then twenty years experience in the order, and we are situated delightfully at an American appeared to be proud of it. His words at Carle farm-house through Mrs. Sophie L. Schenck's land by the Plymouth pastor's wife describing her travels. Again, and we are "In a Hindu Crematory," at Calcutta, India. And so, one is shifted in kaleidoscopic fashion from one part of the world to another in the pages of this bright magazine. Nearly all the thirty and odd articles and poems given have the breath of summer about their titles or text, and by their crianness and number offer a delightful variety of reading matter. Besides these are also the English scrmons thus far delivered by Mr. Reecher across the water, and the out-of-town sermons of Dr. Talmage, revised by themselves, making in all a remarkable literary feast at the still more remarkable modest price of 20 cents. \$2 per year. The Brooklyn Magazine, 7 Murray street, New York.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for August is a bright and attractive number. The frontispiece illustration is a pleasing subject - a fair child having obtained possession of grand-ma's curis, is changing their snowy whiteness to a darker hoe by immersion in an ink bottle; the uticily unconscious expression of any wrong upon the childish face is very taking. Various designs for face is very taking. colored and black fishions are given. Also an attractive colored and many black work designs. The literary department is full and varied, "The Coronet of Thorns," by J. V. Pritchard, nears conclusion, and the pages second year of its continuous publication. The given are very exciting. "Found—Net August number opens with an article en Sought," a good translation from the Ger-Bismerck, by ex-Minister John A. Kasson, man of E. Laddey, is concluded. "May," who enjoyed a personal acquaintance by Merritt Keene, is an attractive story. "Ja cot," by the popular author, Emily Lennex, is bright and original, "The Voice in the River," by Clarence M. Boutelle, is full of entitled "Why am I & Catholic?" by Father thrilling incident. Numerous other stories Brandi, of the Society of Jesus. It is charand poems, with a piece of Mikado music, acterized by trained acumen Father Brandi recipes, household hints, dressmaking, fashion was selected by Father Fulton, S.J., the notes, etc., completes an especially good midsummer number. W. E. Striker, Philadel- theologian to answer this question for nonphia. Price, \$2,00 per year.

A Model Series of Catholic Readers .-We have received from Messre. John Murphy when once they become known to Catholic educators. The series comprises: Catholic readers, the series is splendidly printed in a fully equal to the best non-Catholic text of life in Connemara and Donegal. Mr. George, books issued in America. The books cost who has visited the west of Ireland, regards the tail from 120 to 80c. The publishers offer equally bad with that of the Irish peasantry. | thirt, two collars, one pair ouffs, one wife."

special rates for introduction or exchange, and sample copies will be mailed of the whole series if \$2.41 is sent to John Murphy & Co., Baltimore.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD, for August, well maintains its high reputation. Contents: The Legend of Saint Paneratius, Part I., by Aubrey de Vere ; Our Present Troubles, by H. P. S.; A C, tholic People, by P. F. de Gourney; Otto Arlesberg, by Robert Mc-Phail; Songs of Summer, by Mary C. Crow-ley; The Children at Work, by Rev. J. Tal-bot Smith, Saints and Shrines of Switzerland, by F. Gauthier; Mary Stewart, by Charles Gayarre; True Love, by Rev. Clarence A. Walworth; Dr. Hammond as an Amateur Theologian, by Rev. H. A. Brann, D.D.; My Grandmother's Story, by L. T.; Gabriel Tellez, by Hugh P. McIlcone; The Catholic Charities of New York, by L. B. Bionee : Eugenie de Guerin, by Kate Vannah ; Puritanism; A Chat About New Books, by M. F Egan; New Publications. Price, 35 cents, single copies; \$4 00 per annum. Sold by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Notre Dame street, Montreal.

ATHE ROMAN VESPERAL, according to the esperale Romanum for the entire ecclesi actical year. For the use of Catholic choirs and schools. By Rev. J. B. Jung. Published with the approbation of the Rt. Rev. R. Gilmour, D.D. Price 75 cents. (Fr. Pustet &

Co., 50 & 22 Barclay street, New York.)

This handy little volume of 286 pages, which will prove a necessity for many church choirs, is, as its title implies, a translation of the Vesperale Romanum. It con tains the vespers for the entire ecclesiastical year, all correctly and comprehensively printed, the directions been given in English. The psalms are written out beneath the music of each tone, an arrangement by which they may be recited uniformly and correctly. The "Roman Vesperal" is bound in cloth, red edges, and presents a neat and attractive appearance.

DON'T YOU MARRY .- We have just re ceived a book from the publishers, entitled "Don't Marry," which contains some practical advice in reference to this most important of all subjects. Some marry too soon, others wait too long. This book will tell you how, when and whom to marry : beside giving you valuable bints and helps not found in any other book. We would recommend all who are contemplating marriage to get this book. It contains 120 pages, and will be sent by mail, postpaid, to any address, on receipt of twenty-five cents, by J. S Ogilvie & Co., Publishers, 31 Rose Street, New York.

We have received a nearly printed volume We have received a nearly printed volume that of the Buchanan Administration in the of 172 pages, entitled "Bietingheim," published by Funk & Wagnalls, New York, at holding was the difficulty of your statesmen the price of 50 cents. This volume belongs to the same class as the "Bat le of Dorking." themselves to the people in 1932. The work professes to be a series of lectures delivered at Denver in 1932 by a member of Congress, describing the than political condition of the United States and the altered condition of Europe. The writer predicts that the French inhabitants of the Province of Quebec will in 1887 be in insurrection, growing out of the execution of the half-breed Riel; that Russia will take Herat in 1890; that all Europe will be engaged in war immediately after; that Austria, Russia, and Germany will be arrayed on one side against France, Great Britain, Italy, Spain, Turkey and the United States on the other; that the United States will be drawn into the early part of September and then conflict with Germany by the refusal of that Empire to recognize as American citizens Germans who have become naturalized in the United States, and forcing them upon their return to Germany to enage in military service. The writer predicts the downful of the German Empire on account of its arrogance, and gives a new map of Harope after the war.

We have received from the publishers a neatly printed little volume of 60 pages, en-"Parliament ay u led. Covernment in the Landa," being a law beture read before the lossession or easily within reach of the Govern-Law School of Bestry's College, Sherbrooke, ment. I quite adment that it might be a very by C. C. Celler, E. q., M.P. Tries beginners. Law School of Bishop's College, Sherbrooke, by C. C. Cilbe, Eq., M.P. Tishe highers is by C. C. Celler, E. q., M.P. There require as a constant of the grant system, and will be found interesting and useful to others besides parliamentarions. The volume is published by Dawson Bals., St. James street, Montreal.

The Magazine of American History for August is a fine one, dealing with a great country round if the whole of the interpret to the principle of Hone Process and article upon him and his queen, Marie which will do them are the Antoinette by the editor Miss Marie which will do them are the editor which will do them are the editor which will do them are Antoinette, by the editor, Miss Martha J. Lamb. The leading paper is a profusely illustrated one on the historic Maine "Home of General Henry Knox," of revolutionary fame, by Miss E. Marguerite Lindley. Other articles are: - "The North-West Territory: Its Ordinance and Its Settlement, by Israel Ward Andrews, LL D.; "Convention of New York, 1788," by A. W. Clason; "Cedar Mountain, H.," Affred E. Lee; "Negro Slaves During the Civil War," by Colonel Charles Jones, jr., LL D.; "At the Death Angle," by Charles A. Patch, and "A Canadia Victoria Charles J. Convention of the Civil War," by Colonel Charles Jones, jr., LL D.; "At the Death Angle," by Charles A. Patch, and "A Canadia Victoria Charles J. Convention of the Civil War," by Charles A. Patch, and "A Canadia Victoria Charles J. Convention of the Civil War, "I Death of the Civil War," by Charles A. Patch, and "A Canadia Victoria Charles J. dian View of Annexation." by J. L. Payne, of Ottawa. The numerous standing departments-Original Documents, Notes, Queries, Replies, Societies and Book Notice,—are well sustained. The magazine is published at 30 Lifaycite place, New York.

We have received the July number of Note. and Queries, price \$1 a year, C. L. Sherrill & Co., 41 and 43 Frankiin street, Buffalo. This number contains more than couldly interesting matter. There are a quantity of notes on the passing events of the day, polit ical and lit very, and a large number of quations on a variety of topics neeful to the student.

With the August number of the North American Reliew it will complete the seventy-second year of its continuous publication. The who enjoyed a personal acquaintance with the great German Chancellor, The sories of religious articles by representative divines is continued by an article head of the Order in America, as the solest Catholic readers. The Governor of Arkansas narrates the progress of that State since the close of the civil war. Elizur Wright's last & Co., of Baltimore, sample copies of a new article on "Life Insurance," written just series of Catholic Readers—published with before his death, is published in this number, the approbation of Cardinal Gibbons—which Gen. Joe Johnston, the old antagonist of are destined to find great favor with teachers | Sherman, gives a history of the end of the Confederacy in an article entitled: "My Negotiations with General Sherman." Henri Primer. The Infant Reader. First Reader. Rochefort writes on "Radicalism in France."
Second Reader. Third Reader. Fourth Henry George, on "Labor in Pennsylvania,"
Reader. Fifth Reader and Sixth Reader. is interesting. Mr. George was commissioned Each book is graded according to the class of by the North American Review to make pupils for which it is intended, and all are personal investigations into the relations of illustrated with subjects suitable to the minds | capital and labor in the coal and iron regions of the children in whose hands they are to of Pennsylvania; and his first report discloses be placed. From the primer to the highest a condition of affairs with respect to the poverty of the workingmen and the exactions of style of typography, material and binding the bosses which is only rivalled by the records

This article is sure to arouse a lively controversy. Among the "Notes and Comments" is a brief response by Dr. Dexter to the criticisms of Arthur Richmond in the July number, and a remarkable shert article by Gideon J. Tucker on "The Constitutions of New York," in view of the approaching Constitutional Convention. - North American Review, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S LETTER.

THE TORY GOVERNMENT A MICAW-BER ADMINISTRATION.

Waiting for Something to Turn Up -Paying Debts in Promises-An Adjournment Early in September-Time to Educate the Party Up to Home Bule.

London, Aug. 9.—Following is Justin Mc Carthy's review of the week:—"These truces with inudels," said Wamba, the jester, in "Ivanhee," "make an old man of me." Feing asked for an explanation, he answers:—"Because I remember three of them in my day, each of which was to endure for the course of fifty years; so that, by computation. I must be at least a hundred and fifty years old." After the fashion of Wamba. I say these

SWEARINGS IN OF MEMBERS

after general elections make an old man of me. Five such performances have I seen in my l'ar-liamentary experience, each of which ought, in the ordinary course of things, to have run through seven years' lease of existence, and through seven years' lease of existence, and therefore on that computation I ought to have been for thirty odd years a member of the House of Commons, whereas I know I have been a member only a quarter of that time. Up to the present the House of Commons has been engaged merely in the form of awaring in the new members. The greater number of the members of the new Government have to be redected before they can sit in the House. A lected before they can sit in the House. A full fortnight will pass away before we get to business; meanwhile let us ask ourselves what the Salisbury Government can do? Is it not

A MICAUBER ADMINISTRATION?

Does it not after the fashion of the immortal Micawber, propose to pay its d-bts in promises, "while waiting for something to turn up." It proposes to offer freland a long Parliamentary "I. O. U.," which is to mature next February, but by which time the Micawber Administration fondly hopes something will turn up. Perhaps the whole situation is not unlike then, as landlordism, in all its ramifications, is the difficulty of our statesmen now, and your Hartingtons and Salisburys were for

PUTTING OFF THE DAY OF SETTLEMENT

as long as they could, fondly hoping something as ong as they could, toning robing something would turn up meanwhile, or perhaps "that the sky would fall." In your case the sky did not fall, and settling day would not put itself off to oblige timid, time-serving politicians. In our case it will be the same thing. The poor, distressed damsel in one of Voltaire's stories says, "Nothing could have saved me but the heaven's thandarbolt and the heaven's did not tambod." thunderbolt, and the heavens did not tounder Nothing but a m racle could put off the Irish question, and we do not expect to see maracles performed for the benefit of the Saisbury administration. Yet this is the spirit in which the Salisbury Administration is trying to see. This is the whole meaning of trying to have some business got through during August and

AN ADJOURNMENT UNTIL FEBRUARY.

"We cannot tell you what we intend to do with Ireland now, Solisbury says, in other; "We have not hed time to shink the matter over. You take our breath away by calling on us to say what we are going to do with Ireland the moment we get into office. No! No! Give us until February. By that time we shall have thought the matter out, and can be our pars before Parl amount. The interval on a deadd one stigle scrape of information on the subject of Ireland to what is already to the

up to Home Rale. If they are wise, if they have say common same among them, that is what they will do. That is the only them, that can "turn up" which would be of these placest real other thing as to whice look-out ar .

" * SOMETHING TO TURN UP"

which would be for their momentary partical releastage—that is, an outbreak of sheer erry acts in Ireland. In that hope, I version to proposesy they will be utterly disappented. The whole civilized world bears with the absolute perfection of the demeanor of the firsh peo le. At the present moment a vivy people. Intion pouring out to say ferewell to to a Aberdeen, and Lord Allerdeen's successor to using in without one sign or word of welcome from any but the police and Castle officials-each event bears equal witnesss to the sentiment of the Irish people. Every truo Irishman will work his hardest for the

PRESERVATION OF PEACE AND ORDER. were it for no loftier purpose than to thwart and disappoint the "Micawber" administra-

to be a policy of watchfulness or a policy of combat? That is the question that the journals, the policial circles, and the drawing-comes are asking very capely con. Labouriers strongly towers a policy of combat, and arges it in carnest on Mr. Gladstone, Gladstone is naturally well inclined to such a course of action. It is as hard for him to keep hims if at rest actor Hartington to just himself into action. But Gladstone, et course, has THE POLICY OF THE OPPOSITION into action. But (Hadstone, et course, has much to think over, many judgments to consult, before he decides either way. In any case the only question at the present hour is whether the p licy of combat shall be put off notific chrancy. it does not matter much; it cannot be put off any longer. When February comes February brings with it just the same question as that which last spring brought—the Irish question and it will have to be answered then. There is

NO POSSIBLE COMPROMISE.

The absurd hope that the Irish party and the Irish people could be bought off, or satisfied, or atilled, even for a moment, by some county government crumbs being flung to them, has been utterly dispelled by the meeting of the Irish party in Dublin, and the resolution adopted unanimously, enthusiastically, there, No! Among the things which the ! Micawber" administration may have hoped to see turn up, that one thing which they were prepared to hope for—even a few days ago—they now know will not "turn up."

JUSTIN MOCARTHY.

The drawing in Rev. Father Labelle's National Lottery of Colonization is postponed to Wednesday, September 15, when it will positively take place.

. It is told in Washington that after a cerwin Sanator, noted for his absent-mindedess, came to that city for a short visit, this ... morandum was found in his room :--Things to take along: On pair socks, one

IRISH HOME RULE.

THE QUESTION WHICH WILL GREAT. LY TROUBLE THE TORY GOVERNMENT.

A Sort of Compromise Cabinet-Churchill's Appointment Criticized and Generally Distavored-A Suggestion for the Solution of the Irish Question -Nome Rule Must be Conceded.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Edmund Yates, in a despatch to the World, from London, says:— There has been much heartburning and friction There has been much neargourning and friction over the forms ion of the new Government. Lord Salisbury has found himself severely hampered by personal influence and rival ambitions. Lord Randelph Churchill wished the old lot to be got rid of nearly altogether, but the gentlemen thus designated would not scorificathers along to gratify him. The result is a the gentlemen thus designated would not seen fice themselves to gratify him. The result is a sort of a compromise. The noble Lord agreed to allow most of the old men to come buck again. They, on the other hand, consented to accept him as their leader in the House of Commons. It was a keen struggle with Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. The right hon. gentleman has made no allusions to the change in his position. He does not suppose for a moment that he has been made Irish Chief Secretary because that office is just now, next to the Premierahip, the most important post in the Government. He knows quite well that he has been deposed from the leadership in order to fr. m the leadership, in order to make way for Lord Randolph Churchill. It is impossible that he can work with him very cordially in the House of Commons; probably the Chief Secre tary hopes the new leader will soon get into tary hopes the new loader will soon get into difficulties that will compel him to relicquish his nostion. The best men in the Conservative ranks view the premotion o Lord Randolph Churchill with doubt. Trey wish at least that it had been deferred till the back of the Irish question had been the conservation of the Irish question had been the conservation of the Irish question had been the Irish question had been the Irish question from the Irish question had been the Irish question from the Irish question had been the Irish question from Irish question the Irish question had been the Irish question had been the Irish question had been the Irish question the Irish question had been the Irish question that Irish question had been the Irish question had been the Irish question had been the Irish question the Irish question had been t broken and Mr. Gladstone had retired from political life. They fear that a serious blunder or mistake on the part of their new leader will

BRING BACK MR. GLADSTONE and the Liberals to power much sooner than they had the slightest reason to anticipate a week ago. On the Literal side the selection of Lord Randolph Churchill has been received partly with annoyances, partly with delight. When Mr. Gladstone first heard of it his said something about the degradation of the House of Commons. The is a kind of political profanitation for their own pure and spotless chief to be succeeded by a person whom they have always regarded as a political mountebank of the worst type. The front apposition bench in the next parliament will be an extraordinary spectacle. All the men who have ever been in the Liberal Government are to congregate there. Gentlemen who have been fighting each other in the country with excessive bitterness will find themselves cheek by jowl. Gladstone will have Hartington beside him, when Harcourt speaks he will often be answered by Chamberlain, and Sir Henry James will answer Morley. All the best debating will be assisted to be accountried to the form answer Moriey. At the best departing will be carried on between the occupants of the front Opposition bench. Before long Goschen and Trevelyan will be added to the happy family, then the Opposition bench will high half its prominent members constantly at issue with the nominal ladder of the party. Gladstone does not relish the prospect, and a direct intimation will be conveyed to Harting-ton and to Chamberlain that their presence is not desired. I believe, however, that on public grounds the leaders, both Unionists and Liberals, will stick to their position and sit on the

erals, will stick to their position.

front opposition beach.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Daily News suggests that a committee be formed of leading statesmen of the Tory, Whig, Radical and Nationalist parties to discuss the best form of Home Rule for Ireland, which, the News says, no reaching will soon be conceded in

JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S LETTER.

THE NEW HOME SECRETARY.

enry Matthews' Record as an Irish Politiciun-The Mero of a Novel-The Ill-omened Castlereagh - Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's Mediocrity.

London, Aug. 3.—Following is Justin Me Carthy's political review of the week:—My readers may perhaps be somewhat astonished when I say that the appointment of Home Secretary in Salisbury's new Government is the political fact which at present has the most interest for me. It has, indeed, quite a arious interest for Irishnen living in London. The new Home Secretary is Henry Mawhews, the distinguished advocate and Queen's Counsel, who was leader in the case against Dilke, and who was pitiless in his cross examination and remorseless in his denunciation of the great Radical whom fate had put at his mercy. While Matthews was denouncing Dilke, the minds of some of his listeners went back to another case in the nature of divorce, which was heard many years ago, and in which Mr. Matthews had a different part. That, how-ever, is not the subject to which I wish to direct

THE NEW HOME SECRETARY. (Henry Matthews is an English Catholic and a strong Conservative, but he was not always a Conservative as far as Irish politics are con cerned. Many years ago he sat in the House of Commons as member for Dungarvan, Ireland. How did an English Conservative get in for Dungarvan? Marry! How but by talking most ardent Nationalism, something, indeed, very like Fenianism? The Fenian rebellion was just over, and the country still seething with its emotion, when Matthews rushed across from the Temple, presented himself as an English-man devoted in his sympathies to the Irish people, talked in glowing phrases of some of the imprisoned Fenian leaders,

quite OUTSHONE THE IRISH LIBERAL who was surposed to be the favorite candidate who was surposed to be the favorite candidate—and, in point of fact, succeeded in becoming member for Dungarvan. There was certainly a novel written some time after, in which I am much inclined to think Henry Matthews was described, under the name of Hamilcar Halbert, as a middle aged English barrieter, who, despairing of a seat for an English constituency, and hearing that some Irish member was not very popular with his constituents, sent for a bundle of Irish Nationalist papers and read himself well up in Fenianism, went to the Temple Library and studied several books about Ire-land, and then rushed over to Ireland and presented himself as a candidate. He vacuely hinted at a plebiscite and darkly suggested that the wrongs of Ireland would have been set right long ago if it had not been for certain Irishmen, although natural representatives of the great cause, had chosen to make it

SUBSERVIENT TO SOCIAL POSITION in London, and the patriotic smile of a Minister. Herein, let me remark in passing, Hamilcar Halbert was quite right. Mr. Halbert rather sicks and ashamed of Highof Commons for this age i recity a place or being welcomed in London weeky. Halbert,

MATTHEWS WAS NOT HE BLEC ED

for Dungarvan when the constituency next got a chance of expressing its opinion, and from that time until the late elections little or noth ng was known in politics of him. In the late elections he tried his luck again, got in for one of the divisions of Birmingham, and now is suddenly lifted into one of the most imporis suddenly lifted into one of the most impor-tant positions in the Government and becomes a Cabinet Minister. A more sudden unexpected and extraorlinary clevation has not been in my time. A man of undoubtedly great ability, cloquence, energy and force of character—whose career yet must, up to the last elections, have, for one reason or another, been pronounced a failure— tecomes all at once a member of Parliament notagres to p strong the incesting or ramament member of the Cabinet and Home Secretary. Lord Randolph Churchill, people say, made the sequaintance of Matthews during the Birmingham election, and was much impressed by his ability, energy and audacity. So far as capacity goes I should think Matthews will justify the appointment. But his has been a curious carer. The poor and toiling man of "In Memoriam" asks, "Does my old friend remember me?" Perhaps some Fenian exile from Dungarvan may even now be asking, "Does my old friend set in the ratification of the union between England and I Ireland was extorted from the Irish Parliament was often told by Lord Cardwell, who heard it from the late Sir ecomes all at once a member of Parliament,

THE NEW LORD LIEUTENANT.

Of the new Lord-Lieutenant, Lord London derry, I know next to nothing personally. I met him lately at dinner, but have no perticular recollection of him or anything he said.

I know he once courted the votes of the Home Rulers when standing for an Ulster constituency, before he succeeded to his title but I do not lay much stress on that fact. Except for the ill omen of his descent from Castereagh of the "Union" — Castereagh whom Byron hranded with such derision-there is nothing to be said against him if there is no hing to be said

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BRACH

was Irish Secretary once before and got through the routine work respectably. He is a man still young, tall, handsome, affable, cold, and impressive. He has not one ray of imagination, one gleam of genial sympathy, but may be trusted to be always polite, always attentive to business, anways pointe, always attentive to business, anways willing to oblige. In short, he is merely a respectable mediocrity. He was a failure as the Conservative leader of the House of Commons. Lord Randolph would not submit to him any first beard of it he said something about the degradation of the House of Commons. The rank and file of the party are disposed to treat Lord Randolph Churchill's advancement as an affront to themselves. They appear to think it is a kind of political profanitation for their own of a man who comes as John Morley did-to represent the policy of Home Rule.

JUSTIN McCARTHY.

O'KELLY'S CABLE LETTER.

Leader and Lieutenant-Positions of Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill on the Irish Question.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The work of Cabinet making is almost done. Lord Salisbury's choice of Lieutenants must be a sad disappointment to the rabid Orange section. S) far no representatives of the grand lodges have been given places, so that the brotherhood have reason to feel angry with their British allies. Salisbury is evidently aiming to reassure the country by selecting men of moderate views and with some business capacity. The cream of the Tory party has already been nominated, but the strictest eclecticism has failed to produce a really strong government. The new Cabinet is rich in titles, but somewhat weak in intellect. The refusal of the Unionists to take office with Salisbury compelled the Tory chief to form his government of respectable mediocrities. With the extension of Salisbury and Churchill, there are John A. Stewart, Detroit, Mich., through contended, had given majorities to Mr. Tilno men in the new cabinet whose names carry any serious weight in the country. MODELLED ON DISRAELI.

Whether Churchill's elevation to the leader-ship of the Commons will bring strength to the Tory Government depends wholly on the policy the Tories are prepared to adopt. If the old line of conservatism be followed the days of the Government are already numbered, Hartington dislikes and distrusts Churchill's Tory radicalism even more than he dees Chamberlain's "ransom" radicalism, and is not likely for long to hall in the same boat as the young gentleman who by turns is an Orangeman or Home Ruler. as best suits his purpose. In all probability Hartington and his Unionist friends will suffer startling surprise one of these days. Churchill notoriously models himself on Disraeli, and means to hold lower by rapid political evolu-tions. He means to dish the Liberals by becoming on occasion more radical than the Radicals themselves

TORY EDITORS TONING DOWN. It was he chiefly who organized the alliance with the Home Ruers last year in the hepethat with their aid he might climb into power and oust the old fogies of his own party, whom at heart he despises. Now that the Unionists have placed him in power on a somewhat shaky pedestal, he will not be slow to discover that his old alics have votes enough to keep him in power on a solid basis. Already this fact seems to be working its way into the dull noddles of the London Tory editors, and as a consequence their ferocity, like Bob Acres' courage, begins to ooze out of their fingers ends. Home rule they still anathematize, but a broad, compre-tensive, local government for Ireland roplaces the threatened twenty years of coercion in their

ditor al suggestions. LORD SALISBURY'S TIMIDITY. The fact is all men begin to see that unless breland is conciliated and contented no stable government is possible in England for years. To this feeling is joined the belief that Churchill will once again jump Jim Crow and, abandoning his Orange friends, make a bold bid for Irish support on a large measure of home rule disguised under the name of local/government. Lord Salisbury, notwithstanding his tall talk, is a timid creature in action, and almost wholly dependent on Churchill, who is a greater favorite than his leader both in the Commons and the country. The Tory leader must, therefore, consent to be led by his lieutenant or go to the wall himself. Churchill is tenant or go to the wall himself. Churchill is likely to be encouraged to attempt a bold settlement of the Irish question by the fact that he will be supported in carrying out a satisfactory settlement both by Gladstone and Parnell. This support would make him absolutely independent of the Orange and old fogy sections of the Conservative party and secure him a share with Gladstone in the glory of having effected a settlement of the long standing dispute between Ireland and Great Fritain.

A STUMBLING BLOCK.
We already know that the Torics have made up their minds to deal with the Irish question in the first legislative session. They want, however, the enjoyment of six months' office to enable them to decide on what lines to attempt it. This is their first stumbling block, because the Liberal opposition may consider that the Tories should make up their minds by October, and even should now be in a position to map out the main lines of their policy. The Irish party will probably take the same view unless a very clear assurance of the conduct of the Government toward Ireland is publicly

THE RENT OURSTION. ter. Herein, let me remark in passing, Hamilcar Halbert was quite right. Mr. Halbert
justified Fenianism by all the rights of national
freemen, and swept half the population of the
country along with him by the emphatic decia
ration:—'Were I not an Engli-hman, I do
not blush to say that I should be a Fenian."
Well, those days the people of Ireland were

went into the indicate gradies unding they have to self their fattened to have it y a place or took at traces our ideably lower than what they have to self their fattened to have by. Halbirt, they paid for the young beasts three or four months are. This economic difficulty no high-fatthing guereeded in being very likely, appeared an attractive change, months are. This economic difficulty no high-language of the House of Commons, and from should the tiovenment attempt to enforce the that moment nothing more was heard of his aympathy with the national sentiment of the link people. Therefore, leave the Tory Government entirely unchecked all the winter unless very serious pladges are given by Lord Salisbury that a moderate, con-cilistory policy will be pursued.

TOTAL ATTENDED IN FRANCE IN ATTENDED

PROBOGATION OF PARLIAMENT. This consideration, pointed with the threatening aspect of the Rastern question, will make Licerals very loath to agree to a prorogation of the Commons till February. Gladatone, I believe, is strongly opposed to leaving the Tory Government so long free from Parliamentary control, and it is not likely that any large number of Unionist liberals would venture to vote in favor of giving the tories an absolutely free hand for nearly seven months. I am pretty certain that Gladstone and his followers will not agree to p strone the meeting of Parliament b-yord October. If the Tories like to make a

Cardwell, who heard it from the late Sir Robert Peel, and I have never seen it in print. Lord Carlerengh was in treaty with en influential member of the Irish Parliament for his vote, which was to carry several others with it, and terms had been settled, when the legislator was soized with a dangerous illness, and, repenting of his iniquities when he thought himself on his deathbod, he requested an jut rview with his lordship on his recovery, when he aunounced that the negotia tions were at an end, that he bitterly repented his part in them, and that he would take an early opportunity of divulging the whole sury to the House, "As you please," calmly replied Lord Castlercagh, "but if you do, I shall give you the lie direct on the justant and the next morning I shall shoot you." This is an instructive little anecdote, and throws a flood of light on the public morality of Tory statesmen. - London Truth. DO NOT LET DAME FORTUNE PASS

YOU BY. The 194th Grand Monthly Distribution of The Louisiana State Lottery Company took place on Tuesday (always Tuesday), July 13th, 1886, under the usual supervision of Gens. G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. at \$1 each—one to Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, No. 608 Princeton street, E. Boston, Mass.; one to A. H. Jones, Anniston, Als.; one to one to A. H. Jones, Anniston, Ala.; one to Wm. Ciem, a worthy farmer at Monroeville, Allen Co., ind.; one collected through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal., for a resident there; another to a party at Columbus, O., who is opposed to any discovery being made. No. 77,827 won the second Grand Prize of \$25,000, also seld in fifthe at \$1 each cone to Jac. City, a party identified with the Amusement World as Tressurer of the Grand Opera House in 23rd street; one to Henry Sass, No keeper with the Meyer Bros. Drug Company, Kansas City, Mo.; one to Vito Dilorenza, a Lake, Wis. On September 14th, 1886, will

A REPLY TO "VERITAS." To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WIT-NESS:

DEAR SIR, -A friend was kind enough to send me your issue of the 28th, containing a letter from one "Veritas," of the county of Megantic, purporting to give the readers of your paper a truthful account of an address which I delivered to Orangemen at Kinnear's Mills. I crave from you, Mr. Editor, the right to reply. In the first place * Veritas' was not there, for (a) if he was there he falsi fies and deliberately misrepresents every leading statement I made, and thus proves himself to be the most arrent knave in Denmark; and (b) if he was not there, he writes about things he knows nothing about. But to be explicit. The whole story belongs to his own wicked and perverted imagination, and is, consequently, a tissue of lies. First tie-the base insinuation that John Whyte, Eeq., M.P.P., was in any way connected with my appearance there. Second lie-that I said the priests used only trickery and deceit in their instructions. Third lie—that I said Ireland was now more enlightened and progressive than under the Popes and Popery. Fourth lie-that I abused my Roman Catholic neighbors of St. Sylvester. Fifth lic-that I vilified the priests and nuns. Sixth lie-that I told my hearers not to reveal what I said. Now, sir, if your readers will take the trouble to compare these points with the contents of this letter, they will find that almost all his statements are branded as lies, while all the rest are so grossly misrenresented that I might safely call them lies, too. How any man-I will not call him gentleman—writing under the signature of "Truth" could invent and get published so many lies is to me one of the wonders of the nineteenth century. I am afraid "Veritas," you have acquired a bad habit in your youth I know no man more worthy of detestation than a liar. When you write next time, there are two things you ought to do :-- Make first an apology to one whom you have gross ly slandered; and, secondly, write your name in full—if you are not ashamed of it—so that we may know who the liar is.

GEORGE MAXWELL, The Manse, St. Sylvester, Aug. 4, 1886.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Rhouma tism and Gout .- These purifying and sooth ing remedies demand the earnest attention of all persons liable to gout, scintica, or other painful affections of the muscles, nerves or joints. The Cintment should be applied after. the affected parts have been patiently fomented with warm water, when the unguent should be diligently rubbed upon the adjacent skin, unless the friction should cause pain. Holloway's Pills should be simplifyneously taken to reduce inflammation and to purify the blood. This treatment abates the violence, and lessens the frequency of gout, rheumatism, and all spasmodic diseases, which spring from hereditary predisposition, or from any accidental weakness of amstitution This Ointment checks the local remody, The Pills restore the vital nowers.

DEATH OF S. J. TILDEN.

YONERS, N.Y., Ang. 4.—Mr. Tilden had been enjoying his usually good health up to last Saturday evening. While sitting on the stoop after sundown he was taken with a slight chill which settled on his stomach and bowels, producing inflammation from which he suffered all night. On Sunday he was alightly better and was able to ride out. On Sunday evening he felt much worse and continued to get weaker, but until last night there were no fears of the consequences. This more because we know that the illness of one morning it became apparent the end was an dear to us, and we are sure equally dear to near. Dr. Simonds and Miss Gould were at every Irish heart, has been caused by the his bedside. A few minutes before he died he tried to speak but only moved his lips. He which she has been subjected. passed away quietly and pescefully in the south chamber of the mausion overlooking the Hudson. No arrangements have as yet been made for the funeral.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY EXPRESSED. Washington, Aug. 4.—President Cleveland telegraphed condolence and sympathy to Col. S. J. Tilden, jr., on the death of his relative. The House of Representatives

passed a resolution expreming profound sor-

Albany, Aug. 4 —Gov. Hill issued a pro-clamation expressive of national loss in the deuth of S. J. Tilden. 'telegrams of sympathy from all parts of the nation have been pour mg into Yonkers since the death was

announced, NEWSPAPER EULOGY.

New York, Aug. 5 .- This morning s paners all refer in sulogistic terms to the public services of Mr. Tilden, and express profound regret at his death.

MR. TILDEN'S PUBLIC LIFE.

Mr. Tilden was born in a village of the State of New York seventy-two years ago last February. He graduated at Yale Colege, and after studying law was admitted to the New York bar. By his legal practice, which soon become exceedingly large, he acquired an immense fortune. While still young he took a prominent part in the political affairs of New York, and though avoiding office, which would have interfered with the practice of his profession, he became a leader of the Democratic party, and for many successive years was elected Chairman of the Demogratic Committee of the State of New York. He served his party slao in some State Conventions, and served for two terms in the Legislature of the State of New York. In 1855 he ran as Demogratic candidate for Attorney-General of New York, but was defeated. In 1871 he took part in the prosecution of the Tammany Ring, who were charged with defrauding the city ireas-Early of Va. Well, the same old story is uny of millions of dollars, his most valuable teld again; some \$265,500 went flying about service being his famous analysis of the aclike thistle down. It was thusly: Ticket counts of the Broadway Bank, showing how No. 81,375 (coating 85) drew toe First Tweed and others had shared the spoils. Capital Prize of \$75,000. It was sold in fitths When Tweed impudently demanded "what When Tweed impudently demanded "what they were going to do about it," and action was taken in the Courts, Mr. Tilden turniched legal proofs which did much to bring about the conviction. In the case he was much associated with the great lawyer, O'Connor, who gave his services in this work gratuitously. In 1874, Mr. Tilden was elected Governor of New York State by a plurality of over fifty thou-sand votes, and he succeded during his term also sold in fifths at \$1 each—one to Jac. H. of office in overthrowing the Canal Ring who Bones. No. 349 West 45th St., New York were only less famous than their brethren of the "Tammany Ring." The National De-mocratic Convention, held at St. Louis in 1876, nominated Mr. Tilden candidate for the 29 Western avenue., Toledo, paid through Presidency. He accepted the nomination, Adams Express; one to Carl Tideman, books and the celebrated contest between him and Mr. Hayes, the Republican candidate, took place. In this election he received 4,284,265 young Italian fruit vender at cer. Washington votes, against 4,033,295 for Hayes. The votes and Laurel Sts., New Orleans, etc. No. 19,406 of the Electoral College, however, was in Mr. drew the Third Capital prize of \$10,000, sold Hayea' favor, but the Democrats disputed in fifths -one to Eug. Lafon, Denison, Texas, the count for the States of Florida, Louis-Detroit Savings Bank; the rest to parties in den, and which should, therefore, have been Beston,—in Springfield, Mass., and Clear reprepresented in the Electoral College by a Democratic delegation. Congress had to dehe a Quarterly Grand Extraordinary Draw- cide, but the Senate was Republican while ing, when \$522,500 will be distributed, of the House of Representatives was Demo-which M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., will give all all information. an Electoral Commission, which decided in favor of Mr. Hayes, who was, therefore, in augurated and sat for the term, though there can be no doubt that Mr. Tilden was the law fully elected candidate. Mr. Tilden might have had the nomination at both conventions of the Democratic party since held, but he declined, owing to feeble health. His counsel has always been valued and sought by the party, however, he being known as the Sage of Gramercy Park.

NONE BETTER.

There is no more wholesome or delicious fruit on earth than the Wild Strawberry, and there is no more effectual remedy for Cholera, Dysentory, Cramps, and other summer com-plaints of infants or adults, than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

BLOCKADING CANADIAN RAILROAD TRADE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.-In the House of Representatives yesterday Mr. Collins, of Massachusetts, offered the following bill for reprisals upon Canada. It was reterred to the committee on commerce :-

A bill relating to commercial intercourse

with foreign countries.

That whenever by the laws, decrees, regustions or acts of any foreign country full freedom of commercial intercourse or full commercial privileges are denied to any citizen of the United States, their vessels in the ports or waters, or their cars or other vehicles within the limits of such foreign country, the President, upon receiving satisfactory proof thereof, is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation excluding from and atter such date as he may fix, from all commercial privileges in the ports and waters of the United States, all vessels of such foreign country, and excluding from the limits of the United States all cars and vehicles used in the transportation of merchandise owned, operated, managed or controlled by any corporation or association organized under the laws of such foreign country; and thereupon it shall be unlawful for any such foreign vessel to enter any port or come within the waters of the United States for any purpose or for any such car or vehicle to come within the limits of the United

And for any violation of the terms of this act and provisions of the 17th section of the act approved June 19, 1886, entitled, "An act to abolish certain fees for official services to American vessels, and to amend the laws relating to shipping commissioners, seamen and owners of vessels, and for other purposes," shall be applicable.

IN BAD HUMOR,

"A year ago my head was covered with sores, and the eruption covered my face also. and spread even until the backs of my hands were sore. I became weak and ill. Finding no cure, I tried Burdook Blood Bitters. Two were sore. I became weak and ill. Finding no cure, I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. Two hotiles perfectly cured me." Statement of Logan, and native of the County Fermanagh, Ireland.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE NUN C? KENMARE.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR, I know your readers will be sorry to hear of the dangerous illness of our Mother General (the Nun of Kenmare.) Long years of work for Ireland have told on a con stitution which was always delicate. I believe there are few, indeed, who will hear this without sympathising deeply with us, her spiritual children. We feel this trial all the more because we know that the illness of one

But, on the other hand, we ought not to regret that our foundress should suffer as the founders of other religious have done-though our order has had the rare distinction of being approved and pleased from its very commencement by the Holy Sec. We who were with the Nun of Kenmare at Kneck, in Ireland, and know all the circumstance under which she was obliged to abandon he work there which was so dear to her, and how she has borne in grief and silence (perhaps too long) her unjust exile from Ireland. can alone feel for her fully. We who know how she has labored for our people everywhere that she would be permitted to do so in England and now in America, can only grieve that her great and practical plans for the benefit of our people should be so often frustrated by misconception and calumny.

Is will be no small represent to the Irish people if they listen to the voice of the enemies of Ireland, who, when they could no longer silence her voice or stry her elequent appeals for her people, took the poor, but very effectual, resource of circulating calum nies of the banefactor of her people

The following letter from the Right Rev Bishop Bagshawe, whose name is so well known as the brave defender of our people, and who, like our Mother General, has su fered for that, will show how an English bishop appreciates her work :-

ST. BARNABAS' CATHEDRAL, NOTTINGHAM, May 17th, 1886. MY DEAR REV. MOTHER:

I have just heard with great sorrow that you are so seriously ill, and can only hope that by this time your health may have improved. May God grant it, and spare you long to carry on the great work you have be-

Your Convents in this Diocese are well and securely founded, but they could ill afford to

I write to assure you of my sympathy and prayers, and entreating God to bless you, Remain, yours most truly,

EDWARD. Bishop of Nottingham. To Sister M. Frances Clark.

Mother-General of the Sisters of Peace Our Summer Home for girls and Convalescent Home was last year a great success. As soon as we can obtain sufficient funds to purchase a house and a few acres of land, so as to carry on the work cost free, it will be self-supporting. As girls will be, and are, received by us from all parts of the country, we hope for help from all.

Yours faithfully, SISTER M. IGNATIUS, Sister Assistant, Sisters of Peace, Jersey City, N.J.

ON THE RISE.

"Learn have their time to fall," says the poet, but had Strawberry leaves are on the rise justing. being utilized in such enormous quantity. It making Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Savberry—the infallitle remedy for Cholera worbus, Diarrhous and other Summer Complaints.

DUBLIN, Aug. 3.— Pattonalists of Castle Blayney, Monaghan, Phoycotting a recently opened local branch of the Great Northern (Ireland) railway Because the nominee of the league was not appointed station master. The present station master is receiving threatening letters, and the employes are afraid to resume work. A detachment of militia has gone from Belfast to Armagh to assist in quelling riots in the latter

Horsford's Acid Phosphate In Sight Sweats and Prostration.

Dr. R. STUDHALTER, St. Louis Mo., says I have used it in dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and in night sweats with very good

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers, and others whose occupation gives but little exercise. should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for tor pid Liver and Biliousness.

BIRTH.

LANE—At 773 St. Joseph street, on the 30th inst., Mrs. David Lane of a daughter. 26-1 DUFFY.—At West Mount Villa, 6 Chivier Avenue, Cote St. Antoine, July 28th, the wife of J. J. Duffy, of a son. 27-1

MARRIED.

CORLEY-CUDDY. -At the Bishop's Palace, August 3rd, by His Grace the Archleshop of Montreal, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Moran and Donnelly, Timothy Corley, of Swinford, Ireland, to Maggie, daughter of John P. Cuddy, Esq., of this city. 28-2

DIED

ROGERS-On July 30th, at 78 Grand Trunk treet, John Joseph Alphoneus, aged 3 months DUBEAU.—Accidentally drowned at Shelter Island, N.Y., on Sunday, the 1st inst., Joseph, aged 23 years and 9 months, son of the late Jacques Dubeau.

OUINN .- At Clarendon, Ont., James Quinn,

HOULAHAN-In this city, on Sunday, the 1st inst., John Houlahau, aged 21 years and 2 months.

KEOGH.—At Cote St. Louis, on August 2nd, Margaret, eldest daughter of Edward Keogh.

WHELAN—In this city, on the 30th inst., Patrick, aged 19 years and 6 months, beloved son of James Wholan. CANNIFF.—In this city, Thursday, 29th instant, Ellen Catherine, aged 3 years, 1 month and 24 days, only daughter of Timothy Canniff.

MOORE—In this city, on the 31st inst., Ellic, aged 25 years, beloved daughter of Thomas Moore. CONROY.—In this city, the 3rd inst., Kate Mohan, aged 56 years, reliet of the late Patrick Madden, and beloved wife of Joseph Conroy.

JOHNS.—In this city, the 2nd inst., Winifred Burke, aged 51 years, relict of the late Mathias

CUNNINGHAM—In this city, on the 30th inst., Elizabeth Lilly, aged 2 years 9 months and 7 days, youngest daughter of John Cunning-

HOSKINS.—At 26 St. Charles Borcommé street, on the morning of August 3rd, James, son of James and Lucy Hoskins, aged 3 years and 3 months. PAQUETTE.—In this city on the 2nd inst. Maria Salica Amelia, aged 13 years, 5 months and 22 days, beloved and clost daughter of

Adolphe Paquette.



Beef, Iron and Wine

When I MY CUT'S I WE THE THE THE THE HOPE LOOP ELOND IN

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF I

The only preparation of the kind contraining entire nutritious constituents of the Beer ----ASE YOUR GROCKE OR DRUGGIST FOR-

Johnston's Fluid Beef

And don't let extracts of meat, which have no nutrition, be palmed off on you. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

MUNICIPALITY OF ST. ANICET NO. 2. WANTED.

In this Municipality, three Female Teachers, cach holding a Frst-Class Elementary School Diploma. Application to be made before the 15th of Angust. Term of engagement, eight months. Salary fourteen dollars.

Apply to
P. W. LEEHY,

St. Anicet, July 20th, 1886.

to 58 a Day. Samples and duty FREE lines not under the horses' feet. Write Brawstre's Sapery REIN HOLDER CO. Holly, Mich., 42-G

<u>flustrative Sample Free</u> SELF PATION

HEAL THYSELF!

Do not expend hundreds of dollars for advertised patent medicines at a dollar a bottle, and drench your system with nauseous slops that poison the blood, but purchase the Great and

Standard Medical Work, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION.

Three hundred pages, substantial binding-Contains more than one hundred invaluable prescriptions, embracing all the vegetable remedies in the Pharmacoposia, for all forms of chronic and acute diseases, beside being a Standard Scientific and Popular Medical Treatise, a Household Physician in fact. Price only \$1 by mail, postpaid.

sealed in plain wrapper.

ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO ALL. vonce and middle aged men, for the next ninety days. Send now or out this out, for you may never see it again. Address Dr. W. H. PARKER 4 Bulanch st., Boston, Mass. 49-G

REV. FATHER LABELLE'S NATIONAL LOTTERY OF COLONIZATION.

of the Andrews Control of the Contro

RETABLISHED UNDER THE PROVINCIAL AUT, QUEBAC, 32 Vict. CAP. 36.

VALUE OF LOTS

First Series - - - \$50,000.00 HIGHEST LOT - - - - \$10,000.00 Second Series - - \$10,000.00**2** HIGHEST LOT - - \$3,500.00

> GRAND FINAL DRAWING ---OF----

PRIZES IN THIS LOTTERY Will take place

Wednesday, 11th August.

THE LARGE PRIZES AT THIS DRAWING

Sound 5 cent stamps for mailing and registering the tickets asked for. (8 cents United States. To obtain tickets, apply personally, or by letter (registered) addressed to the Secretary,

S. E. LEFEBVRE, No. 19 St. James Street, Montreal

The light and the second second to the second secon

MR. JAMES K. WEEKES has kindly consented to act s agent for

THE POST and TRUE WITNESS

NOTICE.

in Guelph, Ont., and is authorized to collect subscriptions and caroll subscribers.

ON HEARING AN "AVE MARIA."

A fair and beauteous altar, where a hundred starlights gleam,
The mystic Host imprisoned in a massive golden case,
A throng devout prostrated before their Lord

Supreme, Adoring, praising, thanking, or beseeching gifts of grace.

The greeting "Salutaris," in soft echoes died away,
The clouds of perfumed incense faded slowly from the view—
When a flute-like voice, uplifted, held the soul

with sovereign sway,
with sovereign sway,
might those songs celestial heard afar
"beyond the blue."

So clear and sweet it warbled, mounting swift So clear and sweet is warried, mounting swite the steps of sound—
That voice with freshness springing from a heart all pure and fair,
One well might fancy Seraphim, with glory's

halo crowned,
Were pouring Heaven's melody through
earth's unbeauteous air. Ah ! easy 'twere to scale the heights that sense

can never reach,
Did voices so angelic guide the spirit on its road ; Fair Alice, let thy glorious notes no lesson ever

But those which help the weary soul mount upward to its God. Montreal, July 30.

> FARM AND GARDEN. AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Road dust may be gathered easily now and stored for use in poulty houses, stables and outhouses in the winter, when it will be worth much more than its cost.

There are many dairy farms that can be provided with water power for churning at small cost by constructing reservoirs where the elevation is great enough to make a small stream serve by pressure. A spring may keep the reservoir supplied, or if there is no spring above, a watershed of a few acres will serve the nurpose.

Milk being a complete food, it cannot be produced unless complete food is given the cows for that purpose.

It is best to water plants in the evening. Make a few holes around the plant so as to allow the water to run down to the roots.

Do not feed breeding sows very largely on grain. They may be kept in good condition, but it should be done by more bulky or partially green food.

The following are said to be the symptoms of hog cholera :- Drooping ears, low-hanging head, diarrham, vomiting, rapid breath, and an aversion to light.

It is stated that if an outside leaf of a cabworms is broken off and placed flet over the top of such plant in the afternoon nearly all the worms in the cabbage will be found next morning congregated on this leaf, and can easily be removed and destroyed. A valuable remedy if thee.

peaches may be cured by Ligging a shallow trench around the tree and filling it with boiling water. A heavy desp of potash will have the same effect. Filling the tranch with ashes and pouring boiling water on them is said to effect a cure also. All these remedics are based upon the supposition that a root fungus causes the disease.

FUN THAT FARVERS HAVE.

There is a popular belief that newspaper men are not posted on farm matters. But this is a surre and delve in 11 you doubt it, read this from the A. Alison Glob. It is a frequent saying that toad ormer has

nothing to do our only himself; that when works. Accessing to tradition, this occupation is only disturbed when headjour an to the table, and b squets on mince pie and divers meats. The is all a mittake. A close observer will see the industrious farmer crawl his bucket on him, where it freezes until he looks like a skating rink. When he has escaped from the hog pen, he hunts up six or seven buckets, and or who through a wire fence to milk twenty-five cows. These animals wait until he has the bucket nearly filled, when they kial it over, aiming so that the contents will kalsomine such parts of clothing as ale hogs apared. Now and then they vary the monotony of kicking him instead of the bucket, which makes him feel tired and homesick. When the cows have been milked and he goes to feed the horses he finds the sorrel mas 3 doubled up in the manger with colic. He then has to min up a lot of aconite and water, which he attempts to pour down the animal's mouth, when it hits him on the teeth with its front foot and makes him wish he had never been born. He works around all morning with the old mare and then proceeds to curry the dun mules, feels as though he had passed through a corn to frest of the untural growth of these families sheller. When he has fed the hens, and watered cattle and hunted three hours for a twen y cent pig, and chopped half a card of practical uses:—"The denealogical Dictionary

that your Rawdon correspondent, "Home when they were first pened. They mention Rule," has had the courage to come on again, the native country of each settler, the name of but this time he is more feeble and shows less courage than before on the points at issue, and confines himself almost wholly to an attack upon some one whom, as I have before

tack upon some one water.

stated, he supposes to be what he care
"your infallible correspondent."

I lay no claim to infallibility more than any other man, but "Home Rule" has found the facts and figures to which I have challenged him to be too infallible for him to touch them. He claims that he is a farmer, too, and that his farm needs all his attention, and that my farm is unprofitably decorated which the same authority as the revisiters and records which same authority as the revisiters and records which

My farm is neither too large nor too rough for me to cultivate the whole of it, and, with the help of my boys, we obtain from it a fair average living without working hard; and if "Home Rule" was quite as lucky as this he would not have to complain of his work on

Rule" keep to the point and deal with figures, will be completed. THE LEWIS CONTRACTOR

facts and circumstances, as he has been chal- A GERMAN PORTRAIT OF PARNELL. lenged to do ? Because, Mr. Editor, he knows only too well that facts and figures would tell against him, and therefore he does not want to have them analized. In dealing with the riddle question, he says: "One of the great-est statesmen the Dominion ever saw turned up under the wake of a revolver at Mrs. Trotter's door. Such a notion as the riddle has driven into "Home Rule's" head ! To compare the assassination of a great Canadian statesman (presumably the late Thomas D'Arcy McGee) to the untimely end (suicidium possibilis) of some of "Home Rule's" re-puted landsharks! This is bringing the epithet of the great Canadian statesman down

to a pretty low standard. He says that my accusation, that "Home Rule" brought up this discussion himself is a slight deviation from the line of truth, and that if he took exception to Mr. Daly's opening correspondence, that gentleman was qualified to defend himself. No doubt he was; but it must be remembered that Mr. Daly does not live here now; and "Home Rule" in taking exception to his remarks by misrepresenting the true state of affairs here, actuated no doubt by the old spleen, has the presumption to think that no person here should dare contradict him so long as A. Daly would not do so himself; but possibly out-side of misrepresentation A. Daly does not see anything in "Home Rule'z" articles worth replying to.

He evades a discussion of some of my remarks by calling them slander, and hints that I could be refuted by a legal course; but, upon any of the points touched in my rrevious correspondence, I am no more afraid to meet "Home Rule" in a legal course than I am in the columns of a newspaper. If he is able to deny the facts from which I draw my observations, even the possibility of some of our very numerous taxgatherers or other officers being picked up on our public high-

ways, why not he do so ?

He says I think myself a Horatio, and that I wind up with a gust of branado, natural, the supposes, to my relited habits of moun taineer life; as much as to say I give a!l

facts and he gives all fiction. I do not think my !! more than any ordinary man, but my remarks must have been to "Home Rule" something horrendus, for he is afraid to face them: and if he is a Rawdon farmer he is as much a mountaineer as I am.

I have clucidated facts and given figures and challenged him; may, I have even been so sude as to defy him to face facts, tightes and circumstances, so that we might analyze them, and he will not; he dare not face them, because he knows too well that they would be against him.

The fact is, Mr. Editor, the more you stir dirt the more it savors of an unpleasant odor. And let "Home Rule" and the commissioners, whose cause he champions, remember now that if "Home Rule's prices have any bage plant which is invested with green effect whatever, it will be to cause the attention of the Honorable, the Superintendent of Education to be once more called to the state of affairs existing here; and it the School Commissioners has to undergo another investigation at the bands of the Super-Professor Kedzie says that yellows in the last one has been, they may beaches may be cured by digging a shallow thank "Home Rule's" articles for it, for A. Daly's tirst letter, although strictly true as far as schools were concerned, would have dene'no che any hat mif "Home Rule" did not attack it by riddles and other modes of misrepresentation, and if the riddles have been against him, they are the more like the facts and figures which would surely burn his fingers if he touched them. Lours, etc.,

OBSERVER. Rawdor, 9th Jely, 1886. fit is about time that our correspondents should drop this discussion. - Ep.]

CANADIAN FAMILY HISTORY.

Twenty-five years ago the Albe Cyprica Tanguay undertook what as tire so med a hope less tisk, -viz., the compiling of a gere degreat dictionary of all Franch-Camadian families on this had to be gone over with the most thoughtful and accurate zeal, and then, after all this had been done and guaranteed free from error, the work of classifying these valuable notes remained. Nearly 500,000 records of births, marriages and burials have been consulted; and these, drawn from authentic sources, sup-

and these, drawn from authentic sources, sup-plementing and confirming each other, have presented the grader with a work of the most perfect accuracy. The proof-reading also that been done with the greatest case. The first volume of this great work appeared in 1870, comprising the beginnings of New France from 1608 to 1700, and met with the greatest success. So wast was the work the ruther had undertaken that it was simply im-cossible to lay before the public a second volume. possible to lay before the public a second volume of the work at an carlier date than the present. The remaining volumes, of which four are to follow, will complete the era of French rule in Conada. It is easily to be understood that although one volume was sufficient to chronicle the gene logical history of all the French famiwhich try to see which can kick the lies established in the country before 1700, three, hardest, and by the time he is through he or even four, volumes will hardly be adequate

twenty cent pig, and chopped half a cert of elm for the house, and carried forty buckets of water for the horses, and shelled three bushels of coun by hand, and shovelled a road through ten feet of know, and milked the cows, and carried the mules, and doctored the old mare again in the evening, he goes to bed, and gets up again in the moraing four hours before daylight and commences the wholesthing over again.

To the Editor of The Post and Thue With NESS: Sir, —I see by The Post of the 3rd instant lies forty-five years earlier, that is, in 1621, his family in that country, his patrenymic, the surname he took in the land of his adoption, the variations of these names; then trace the direct and collateral lines with the authentic

same authority as there existers and records which it frequently supplements.

"Fitthly, To families, by placing before their eyes, in a clear and precise table, the different members of which each is constituted."

It is boped to present the entire work to the public in about fifteen mouths.

The abbe, who has already reached the ripe age of 67 years, incends, it is understood to trace back in a similar work the accessive of, all rights Canadian families residing in Canada since the beginning of English rule, and when But what have these things to do with the gince the beginning of English rule, and when question at issue? Why does not "Home this shall have been accomplished histi fe work

The Cologne Gazette).

The engine in the shape of a human being which fate has sent into the world to attempt the establishment of an Irish Parliament is called Charles Stewart Parnell. All attempts to describe the leader of the Irish party in any other way must be futile, as long as no new facts of his inner life are discovered by which the colorless abstract of his being is brought closer to us. His person and his influence are among the most difficult problems of contemporary history. After everything that is known about him has been cast into the psychological melting pot the result consists in nothing but limitations and negations. Imagination, unwilling to miss a mighty man, seeks in vain for traits which would make him familiar and tangible to his fellow-men. Is he physically attractive, of pleasant social manners, or a favorite of women? Has he the gift of quick Irish wit, or is he a prominent artist or scientist? Nothing of the kind. No drawing room counts him among its visitors; no woman hoasts of his favor; no bon mot of his is ever repeated. He is only eloquent in so far that he says exactly what he wishes to say; of Irish eloquence which intoxicates itself by its own flow, and finally squanders its fire in a poetical rocket, not a trace is found in him. By nature he is fitted for anything rather than an Irish leader, and his very ap-pearance reminds one of the hated Anglo-

Saxon suppressor. His icy exterior corresponds with his mental life. No mortal has yet been able to say that he is Parnell's intimat : triend. Gambelta was the bosom friend of his companions; they dined together in shirtsleeves and had no secrets from each other. Not so Par-nell. He watches his mind as if it were a fortress, and no one is allowed to look through the windows of his eyes. His companions are as strange to him to-day as they were when they met for the first time. They are numbers, powers; he knows where to make use of them in his Parliamentary attacks, and beyond that all relations are broken off. His conscious or unconscious secrecy has become his second nature, and his aversion to all social intercourse is carried so far that even the men of his party are often ignerant of his private residence. They are numbers, and numbers he intends them to remain, in order that the machine work of his system may not be inter-rupted. In lonliness and silence he goes his way, creating around him a desert, at the edge of which his followers are patiently awaiting his behasts. It is said that in his lonesome hours he occupies himself with mechanics, which occupation would be suitable to his apparent want of soul-life. The strange problem almits of many interpretations, but there is not one which is altogether satisfactory. There is no doubt that only a man who had put on a three-fold armor could fight the battle of parliamentary obstruction to the end-a man who was indifferent to praise or blame, who could with equal coolness defend himself from the attacks of importanate friends and savage enemiez, who, in short, despised despite.

GEN. BOULANGER IN TROUBLE.

Paris, Aug. 3.-Gen. Boulanger's position is becoming awkward. He has published a statement in which he denies that one and admits that the other letter is genuine, wherein he thanks the Duc d'Aumale. It is rumored that if he persists in his denial the Duc de Chartres will challenge him to a duck The Francaise denounces the denial as a sulta ringe unworthy the commander of an army. Le Paris asks whether it is possible to steep Boulanger at the head of the military. Gen. Boulanger, while admitting that he is the author of the letters to the Dac D'Aumale, writes as follows: "When the conspiracy among the Princes compelled me his obsirup to the state, but his feet in the over any former chief and to over, and spent the day reading the Globe and Church Regular, and other moral AN ENGLISH GENERALOGY TO FOLLOW.

AN ENGLISH GENERALOGY TO FOLLOW. proceed from words to decels, I shall simply out energetically do my duty against them. The Royalist papers publish fac similes of the stants of General Boulanger to the Duc D'anniele. The General explains that he server will see the indistrious farmer crawl out of bad four hours before daylight, soften his boot with a harmer, and commence his days work with a lantern in one hand and a the hand and a thing to the first hardy timers from Old specially that the papers referred to a special that the papers referred to a specially that the papers referred to a specially that the papers referred to a special tha papers implore Gen. Bouldinger to refrain from "further mumbling displays and de-liberate untruths." It is the general opinion that Boulanger has lost prestige in the army.

THE BELFAST RIOIS.

BELFAST, Aug. 3.—The mayor of Bellist has sent a circular letter to the different magistrates of the city asking them to actively exert their influence to promote a better feeling among the people towards the police, so that the e may be co-operation between the latter and the populace for the prevention of disorder and suppression of lawlessness Crowds of men are assembled in different parts of the city, evidently bent on fighting the police. Rioting was renewed here today but the disturbance was elight as compared with the outbreaks of Saturday and Sunday. The police succeeded in dispersing the mob. The jury in the case of the boy who was killed in the riots has given a verdict that the boy was killed by the police, who were justified in firing on the mob.

THE ABBE LISZT BURIED.

BAYREUTII, Aug. 3.—The remains of Abbè Lient were learned temporarily in Bayreuth comotery to day. The funeral services were very simple. The collin was covered with flowers. Wreath, and other floral enrolems were sent by many of the ruling German choruses. The funeral procession was headed by the fire brigade, and included relatives and pupils of the deceased, the municipal authorities, judges, artists of the Wagner opera company and many citizens.

UNDER THE DIRECTION O

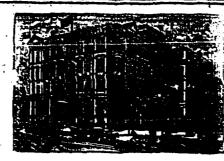
THE OBLATE FATHERS.

An institution especially devoted to the edu tional interests of the English speaking Catholics of Canada.

ENGLISH THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE. Commercial, Classical and Civil Engineering

PROSPECTUS giving all particulars sent on application. Address,

"President College of Ottawa,"



Invalids'Hotel & Surgical Institute

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Organized with a full Staff of eighteen Experienced and skillful Physicians and Surgeons for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Throat and Lung Diseases, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Bladder Diseases, Diseases of Women, Blood Diseases and Norvous Affections, cured here or at home with or without seeing the patient. Come and see us, or send ten cents in stamps for our 'Invalids' Guide Book," which gives all particulars.

DELICATE

Nervous Debility, Impotency, Nocturnal Losses, and all Morbid Conditions enused by Youthful Foliary Practices are speedily and permanently cured by our tary Practices are speedily and permanently cured by our cally cured, without the knife, without dependence upon trusses, and with very little pain. Book sent for ten cents

in stamps, PILE TUMORS and STRICTURES treated with the greatest success. Book sent for ten cents in stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those diseases peculiar to

WOMEN

women. at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, has afforded large experience in adapting remedies for their cure, and

DR. PIERCE'S

Eavorite Prescription is the result of this vast experience.

It is a powerful Restorative Tonic It is a powerful Restorative Tonic and Nervine, imparts vigor and strength of the system, and cures, as if by magic, Leucorrhou, or "whites," excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unsulural suppressions, prolapsus or falling of the uterus, weak buck, inteversion, retroversion, bearing. Jown sensations, chronic congection, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, infimmmation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, internal heat, and "female weakness."

It promptly relieves and cures Nauseand Weakness of Stomach, Indigention, Bloating, Nervous Prostration, tion, Blonting, Nervous Prostration, and Sleoplessness, in either sex.

PRICE \$1.00, PRICE BOTTLES.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's large Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated.

World's Dispensary Medical Association, C03 Main Street, EUFFALO, N.Y.



SICK-HEADACHE, Bilious Headache, Dizziness. Constipa-tion. Indirection, and filling timeks, Piores

Coesimptich. The control of the second of t

Resolution, Commission Tourne

THE KEY TO HEALTH.



Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul time correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Bilicusness, Byspepsia, Headaches, Lizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheun, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Pluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debilty: all these and many oral Debility; all these and many other similer Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD ELFTERS.

T. MILETEN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

YEALTH FO ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Goat Bousehold Medicine Banks Anought the beading Necessa-

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from whatover cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, eral Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Se-e 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 kir a to fail.

been kur 'n to iail.

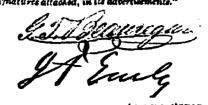
Both rn and Ointmeat are sold at Professor
Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford streef,
London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 6d.
4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. cach, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N.B.—Advice gratis, at the above address daily between the hours of 1 and 4, or by letter Particular a 249 COMM 1954 2 Communication of 1 and 2, or by letter



CAPITAL PRIZE - \$150,000

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawines of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our simulatures attached, in the advertisements."



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay at rizes druck in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may presented at our counters. J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Rank J. W. KILBRETH, Pres. State National Rank A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. neorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of our \$550,000 has since been added.

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

pecemper and, A.D. 1819.

Also Grand Single Number Brawings
take place monthly. It near scales or postpones Look
at the following distribution: 196th Grand Monthly

AND THE Extraordinary Quarterly Drawing

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, September 14, 1886 Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana.

Gen. JUBAL A. ERLY, of Virginia. Capital Prize, \$150,000.

22 Notice.-Tickets are Ten Bollars only.

	ths, 82. Tenths, 81.
1 CAPITAL PRIZE	
I GRAND PROZE OF	
A GRAND PRIZE OF	P 20.000 20.00
2 LARGE PRIZES C	
4 LAEGE PRIZES C	
20 PRIZES OF	1,000 20,60
;o "	700 25.00
100 "	360 30,00
200 "	200 10.00
C00 "	100 60.00
1,000 "	50 50,00
	CALION PRIZES
100 Approximation Pr	ct \$200 20.00
1160 "	106 10,00
100 "	75 7.50
2,279 Prizes, amounting	to \$522,50

Application for rates to caubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans For further information write clearly giving full ad-dress. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed M. A. DATPHIN, New Orleans, La.

Washington, D.C. Make P.O. Money Crders payable and address regis crea Letter- 10 NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans La

r M. A. DATPHIN,

WANTER-IN THE PARISH O ST. SOPHIE (County Terrebonne) Female School trackers care been afterning French and English. For turther, because in advers Jour dos. Calar, Sec. Tiers.

A PERFECTLY RELIAB & ARTICL OF HOUSEHOLD USE

-19 THE-COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING FOWDER.

It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SIECHTENING, calculated tool the TES') WORK at LEAST possible COST.

It contains neither along lime, nor other leterious substance, is so prepared as to unceasily with flour and retain its virtues on leavenessied. long period.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark



Fick Headache and relieve all the troubles inclean at to a bilious state of the system, such as Diz-ries, Kamees, Drawsiness, Distress after eating, From the Side, &c. While their most remark-noice necess this han she valin caring SICK

Herdache, yet Criter's Little Liver Fill-are equally vesible in Conseignation, enring and preventing trus manaying compliant, while they also correct all disorders of the stomen, stimulate the liver and revalue the lowels. Some if they only cured

Ache they would be almost priceless to those was easier from this distressing complaint; but fortunately tiseir goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in 60 many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills care it while others do not.

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

FARM FOR SALE

300 acres (90 of which are under cultiva-tion), 3 miles from Roman Latholic Church Barns, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Gris Mills

ALLAN LINE

Coder Contract with the Covernment of Canada as & New foundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES East.

1886-Summer Arrangements-1886 This company's lines are composed of the following that he Figured, Clyde-built iRON STRAISHIPS. They to built in water-light compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfert the fluid may with all the modern improvements that spaceful agency on each acceptance of the modern improvements that spaceful agency on each acceptance of the modern improvements that spaceful agency or each acceptance of the modern improvements that spaceful agency or each acceptance of the modern improvements that spaceful agency or each acceptance.

Zorinie. Corners Ceptan since wyle.

Ceptan since wyle.

J. Phelic.

High Wyle.

W Richarden. Peruvian Nova Scotian Carthagenian inghes.
isacci.
Jicore.
Jicore.
Jicore.
John Erown.
J. Ambury.
J. Ambury.
John Fark.
John Fark.
James Scottif
J. O. Merzkie. Siberian
Norwegian
Hibernian
Austran
Nestorian
Prussian
Scandinavian
Ruenos Ayrean .3.800 4 James Scotts
.3.890 4 J. C. Menries
.3.150 8 R. Carruthers
3.800 4 John Kerr
.2.800 4 John Kerr
.2.800 4 D. McKillop
.2.900 4 D. James
.2.200 4 W. S. Main
.1.500 4 C. J. Mylina
.1.500 4 C. J. Mylina
.1.500 4 F. McGrath
.4.650 Lieut
. V. H. Smith, R. N. R
R. Barrett
.3.200 4 Regret
.3.200 5 Regret Rewfoundland.... Acadis. Sardinian....

THE SHORTEST SEA ROUTE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE, BEING ONLY FIVE DAYS BETWEEN

LAND AND LAND The steamers of the Liverpool, Lendonderry and Montreal Mail Service, salling from Liverpool on Thursdays, and from Quellee on Thursdays, calling at least Poyle to receive en beard and land Mails and Tassengers to and from Iroland and Sociand, are intended to be despatched, from Quellee:

Problems are despiseded, from queece:

Problems are,
Probl But sof passege from Quebec :- Catin. Sco., \$70cand of incombing to accompandation); Internediate, \$30;

the stempers of the Liverpool, Lordenderry, Quebic mage 200.

The stempers of the Liverpool, Lordenderry, Quebic and Furtherlexita service, sating from Liverpool and Suchoe on Philosys, and exhing at Lerry to recove passible ensurement land an Sectland, are intended to be designed a from Quebic.

scribe sie intended to sait from Montreal for Glasgow as follows:

Norweglan about Aug. 27
Hitherman about Aug. 30
Siberian about Aug. 10
Siberian about Aug. 10
Siberian about Aug. 24
Lacerne about Aug. 24
Lacerne about Aug. 24
Lacerne about Aug. 25
Hitherman about Aug. 26
Norweglan about Aug. 27
The steamers of the Lordon, Queta, and Montreal line are intended to be despaticled from Montreal for Landon as follows:

12 a declar. about July 29
Nesterian about Aug. 17
The strangers of the Liverpoet, Queenstown, 54
The strangers of the Liverpoet, Queenstown, 54
The strangers of the Liverpoet, Queenstown, 54.

The features of the Gragous, leadonders and Philosophia service are intended to to depressed from Conditions for Glasgow.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING treatment of the treatm in Cl. cow, the Publicate, the sequely accepted from Friedlit, Presente of rither interests in the Color of the M. Gerrer, 21 Qualifornies, Haven, the color of the M. Gerrer, 21 Qualifornies, Haven, Schmitzer, 4 East Gluck, Paris, Amer, Schmitzer, 2 Qualifornies, Green, Golden et al., Qualifornies, Schmitzer, Marchaeller, Herfart, American, Politicate, Colors and Property, Marchaeller, Berfart, American, Politicate, Colors and Property, Marchaeller, Berfart, Adams, Fortical active street, Colors and Colors, Colors and Colo

Mry 28th; 88c. 25 (20)

. " - -

United States can only Southern Microgan, near Cherch, Rairo dancie of market, tech, Stoneless and Level Land at fron, 80. 340, and acre. Witte to partendars.

REV, JOSEPH SEYLOLD,

Maple Vargy.

Cattlelle Farmers was recent poli-

ATTE



MEEHEELY BELL COMPARY. Pho Fraest Grade of Chu, chitells

Breatest Experience. Larges Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free CLINTON II. BENEELY BELL COMPANY THOY N.Y.





McShane Bell Foundry. Finest Grade of Beils,
Colleges, Town for Givernes,
Colleges, Town Oncess, etc.
Fully warranted; actisfaction guaranteed Sould for price and estalogue,
IIV, Mosilia NIF. CO., P. TYTMORE,
Md. B. S. Montion this power.

Morphine Habit Cared in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay unil Cared, 1. L. Strepuss, M. D., Labanca, Ohio.

ere members od hus fall, ex

PAPER which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS, McCorner Blook, Chicago, LLL.

HOW TO MAKE FARMERS OUT OF FARMERS' SONS.

In a country like ours, where farming must, for many generations to come, continue to be the leading and most profitable industry, the problem of how to "keep the boys on the farm" is sure to be an important one. The professions have long been so overcrowded that nothing short of extraordinary aptitude and exceptional industry and perseverance can secure for a young man a reasonable promise of a competence in any of them, ex-cept it be after years of patient labour and atringent economy. In the trades there is certainly no better promise, as the nine-hour movements and other devices for dividing the available employment among as many as possible amply prove, while the lighter employments, such as those of dry-goods and grocery salesmen, bookkeepers, and copyists offer still less promise of satisfactory remun-

And yet in spite of all this farmers' sons will continue to leave comfortable homes, where, through patient industry and reasonable economy, they can be sure of a competence and a life of comparative independence to still further swell the rank of pauperdom In our cities. To the boy of eighteen the near prospect of four or five dollars a week more than his board is too apt to be over tempting. Looking no further than the pre-sent and the very near future, he thinks only of having accelute freedom after regular working hours and four or five dollars each week with which he can do as he pleases. The allurements of city life invariably take a strong hold upon the imagination of a country-bred boy to whom rural enjoyments have become such matters of every-day existence that they are sure to be greatly undervalued. Could he always remain a boy and never be subjected to the wants and necessities of mature manhood, the life to which his boyish fancy has drawn him would not be such a bad one after all. But in a few years he marries on his small income, which, though sufficient for his personal necessities and comforts, falls miserably short when he tries to spread it over a wife and growing tamily. Every-thing that his wife and his children est, drink and wear has to be paid for out of the small sum which he formerly expended on himself, and his lite becomes one long and miserable struggle to feed and clothe his family and keep up appearances that will be as decent as circumstances will permit. He quickly finds that he has reached the top of the tree so far as a salaried position in his particular line is concerned, and his only chance of bettering his circumstances lies in becoming an employer of underpaid workers like himself. What his opportunities are of getting started in business for himself with anything like a reasonable prospect of success can be easily estimated. To start in business he must have capital, and while the cost of supporting his family absorbs every cent he can earn, it is impossible for him to save anything with which to make a commencement. That a farmer's son, having plenty of health and strength, as well as a practical knowledge of farming, should thus blight his own future, is indeed a pity, especially in a country like this where unimproved homesteads can be had for the asking, and where wild lands can be purchased at a nominal figure. Canada has land and remunerative work for everybody who wants to be a farmer, and yet she has thousands upon thousands of half starved men, women and children whose life is one long and bitter struggle with pinching poverty.

The farmer sincerely regrats the tendency of his sons to leave the farm and seek employment in the towns and cities, and yet he has in most cases himself to thank for it. The boys leave the farm because they find life upon it of the dullest and most humdrum character. It is the same dull routine ar after vear. an existence of terialism, without change and without hope of change.

If the farmer wants his boys to stay on the farm, let him work with his head as well as his hands and teach them to do likewise. Let him show them that it is a calling requiring brains as well as muscle. A few simple and comparatively inexpensive laborsaving contrivances will not only pay for themselves in a short time, but greatly interest the boys as well. Instead of dragging the horses and cattle out of their stalls to drink, one after another, out of a hole in the ice of some creek or semi-stagnant pond, let him attach a windmill pump to his well and have a supply of fresh, wholesome water for house, stable, cellar, and milkhouse, which can be turned on and shut off at will. The machinery will cost but little, the labor can be furnished by himself and his boys, and then end of the most intensely dull and disagreeness portions of the "winter chores' is narrowed down from one hour's to two minutes work, while the live stock will greatly with by the change. It costs but little to score the machinery necessary to the cracking of grain and the chopping of hay and straw for feed, and a wooden tram can be laid down in the elley in front of the stalls so that "chop" can be trundled from the granary and thrown n'o the feed boxes with a light secon ina few minutes, and yet this does away with another tedious and disagreeable portion of the "winter chores," saves feed, and makes the stock grow and fatten more rapidly than they would under the old-fashioned, thriftless method generally in vogue among those farmers whose sons are most apt to long for the excitement and bustle of city life.

And it often happens that the system of

farming pursued by the farmer may be ex-tremely dull and distasteful to his boys. The farmer who sells his farm produce in the shape of grain, roots, hay, and even straw, cannot expect to induce an intelligent boy, who has any ambition in his composition, to remain at home and follow in the footsteps of his father. Year by year the annual farm product is sure to shrink, and to the boy who looks ahead eight or ten years the prospect is a well nigh hopeless ove. Let such a farmer cease to skin his farm by selling off the raw material and dispose of the manufactured product instead. Let him sell his farm product after it has been manufactured into butter, cheese, milk, wool, beef, mutton, pork, or eggs. In this way he keeps all the refuse on the farm in the shape of manure, and besides annually improving and enriching his land, instead of depleting it, he secures a better price for the manufactured product than he could ever hope to realize on the raw material. In improving his farm and his finances by such a change, the farmer would be much more likely to interest his sons in farm work than by adhering to his old improvident methods. Nine beys out of ten will take much more interest in live stock than in inanimate objects, and a stock or dairy farm is much more salmon \$2.25 to arrive, tomatoes quoted at apt to excite the interest of the boys than a \$1.15 in lots for future delivery, but not 9c. grain farm.

But it is not merely the fact of having live

than will those of a cheap acrub. Let the half-bred produce of these acquisitions be well nurtured, warmly housed and liberally Russet and References, 24c to 33c; Buffed Cow, 13c to 16c; Well nurtured, warmly housed and liberally Russet and References. fed, and the very marked improvement in fed, and the very marked improvement in the farm atock can hardly fail to excite the interest and ambition of the boys, and even interest and ambition of the boys, and even if the farmer had no boys, such small inferest and ambition of the boys, and even interest and ambition of the boys, and even increased movement to report in these lines. We quete:—Summerlee, \$17 to \$17.50; Gartaherrie, \$16.50; Langloan and Coltess, \$17.00; Shotts, \$16.50 to \$17; Eglinton and Dalmellington, \$15 to \$15; Hematic, \$18 to \$19; Siemens, No. 1, \$16.50 to \$17; Bar Iron, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Best Refined, \$1.85; Siemens Bar, \$2.10; Canada Plates, Blaina, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Penn, &c., \$2.35 to \$2.40. Tin Plates, Bradlev Charcheric and proceeding will give the practical characteristics of thoroughbreds to what was a teristics of thoroughbreds to what was a teristic of thoroughbreds to what the farm stock can hardly fail to excite the interest and ambition of the boys, and even breeding will give the practical characteristics of thoroughbreds to what was a band of inferior, unprofitable scrubs. Such progress is sure to secure the interest of any boy who has in him those qualities which go to make up the successful farmer or stockman, and in all probability the father will find that the change, while it has made him a richer and happier mar, has also cured his boys of a dangerous and hurtful longing after the excitements, the temptations, and the ultimate poverty waiting for them in the city and set them fairly on the road to wealth and distinction in that calling to which nature, circumstances, and the con-ditions of the country have called them.—The

WHAT THEY THINK OF IT. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

Sir.—I have to inform you, by request of several of your readers, that thanks are due to you for having given them such a splendid treat as you did in last night's issue, by publishing as before. Steam refined seal 45c to the soul-stirring, noble and sublime sentiments of Emilio Castelar of Spain Many of us have grown tired and disgusted long since with that perpetually dry and stale sort of reading which daily being dished up by the Star, Witness and other contemporaries, who main and kill every-thing through the torturing process termed Condensed News. You seem to possess the instinct of knowing precisely the right kind of food and matter after which mens' minds and hearts languish. At the same tine permit us to express our unstinted admiration of your correspondent "Rideau," whose fiery pen is as a hot gridiron to dishonest representatives in general and trai ors of Irishmen in particular.

I enclose my card. GRATITUDE.

August 9th, 1886.

SIR JOHN NAILED AGAIN. To the Editor of the Globe:

Sin,-My attention has just been called to the fact that on a recent occasion Sir John Macdonald made the statement in public that he had never been an Orangeman. I beg to inform you that in the fall of 1854 Sir John Macdonald and myself were initiated the same evening into the Orange Lodge in the city of Kingston. This was shortly after the completion of the Kingston City Buildings, for which H. Benson was the Master of the Orange Lodge. Mr. Ogle R. Gowan was Grand Master of the Orange Order in Upper Canada at

that time, and presided at the lodge meeting the evening we were initiated. I am much surprised and pained to hear that Sir John should deny that he ever was an Orangeman, and I hope you will permit me to give a public denial to his statement. You are at liberty to make whatever use you may deem best of this letter, the facts of which I am prepared to swear

ROBERT FISHER. Seaforth, Aug. 5.

\$15,000 PRIZE.

papers the other day, stating that a married bags (delivered), \$2.20 to \$2.25.
woman in East Boston had drawn \$15,000 in OATMEAL, &c.—The market is quiet, and The Louisiana State Lottery, and in order to prices have still a wide range for ordinary, ascertain the facts, our reporter made a trip at \$3.75 up to \$4.25 per bbl, and granulated to the Island Ward on Wednesday last. Upon inquiry he found that the fortunate business reported at \$2 00 to \$2 10. Moullie person was Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, living at is quiet but steady at \$22.00 to \$23.00 per ton. 208 Princeton street. The lady when called upon was rather reticent at first, because as she explained afterwards, she had so many visitors making idle enquiries about her money that she had determined to say nothing more about it. She was pleased to acknowledge, however, that the story was true. She received notice of her good luck soon after the for st drawing, which took place at New Orleans on more, the 13th instant, and has now got the \$15,000 Will through the Adams Express Company. She had one-fith of ticket No. 81,375 which drew the capital prize of \$75,000 Mrs. Holmes is a woman of between 50 and 60 years of age, the wife of a ship-caulker, and the mother of three or four grown up children. The family evidently had to live on a slender income, and this windfall of \$15,000 is a fortune to them. The old lady is very much elated over her good luck, and she says the family will now be able to enjoy some luxuries which for many years they had to do without. She has been buying tickets for some time past, when she had a dollar to spare, and feels she is well rewarded. From all appearance, Mrs. Holmes is a thrifty housewife, and there is no deubt the money will be put to a good use. It is unnecessary to say that

COMMERCE.

Commercial and Shipping List, July 30.

her good luck has caused quite a sensation

among the East Boston folks-Boston (Mass.)

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Trade in a wholesale way is the same as usual. There is nothing of importance to

report.
DRY GOODS.—Travellers are now home or on their way home; the end of the week will see them all pretty well in, and for the next few weeks the shipping of fall orders will occupy the main attention of the wholesale

trade. GROCERIES.—Business is reported as in healthy shape, and collections are very fair. Sugars have stiffened from one-sixteenth to an eighth, with a continued active movement. Granulated at refinery is 61c, yellows from 51c. Molasses is firmer. Syrup dull. Teas not active. Valencia raisins 8½c to 9c; Elemes 8 to 8½c. For coffee there is a fair consumptive demand. In spices, pepper and cloves are still high. In canned goods mackerel is cheap at \$2.80 to \$2.90 a case,

many orders placed at yet. LEATHER AND SHOES .- Prices rule steady stock that ought to satisfy the farmer who as green hides continue stiff and firm. We hopes to make farmers of his sons. He quote:—Spanish sole B. A. No. 1, 24c to should excite in them the desire to equal or 26c; do, No. 2, B. A. 21c to 23c; No. 1 surpass the neighbors in the matter of farm stock. If he cannot afford to at once stock his farm with finely bred horses, cattle, sheep and pigs, he can at least take steps in that direction. It will not cost much to buy a solo, 10, 20, 10, 20, 21, 21, 26; No. 1 China, 220 to 230; No. 2, 21c to 23

Guernsey, Holstein, Gelloway, Hereford, or Short Horn, and a pure-bred cam tamb or Scotch grained, 35c to 42c; Splits, large, 22c to 28c; ditto, small, 16c to 24c; Calf-splits, while the services of a valuable well bred shallon will always pay bett rint the price shallon will always pay bett rint the price shallon will those of a characterist. Let the Russet Sheepskin Liminface 20c to 40c; Russet and Bridle, 54c to 55c.

METALS AND HARDWARE.—There is no 510 to 7c, according to brand; Tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 64c; No. 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs, \$2.00; Boiler plate, per 100 lbs, - Staffordshire, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Common sheet iron, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Steel boiler plate, \$2.50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet Iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lba:—Pig, \$4 to \$4.25; sheet, \$4.25 to \$4.50; shot, \$6 to \$6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 13c firm; spring, \$2.75 to \$3.00; tire, \$2.50 to \$2.75; aleigh shoe, \$2 00 to \$2.25; round machinery steel, 3 to 3½ per lb.; Ingot tin, 25 to 27c; bar tiu, 283; ingot copper, 12 to 13c; sheet zinc, \$4.25 to \$5.00; spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 6, \$2.40 per 100 Oils, Paints, and Glass -- Linseed is ad-

vancing at home, and seed is up but prices here are still 60c and 63c for raw and boiled respectively; turpentine is firm in the South, as before. Steam refined seal 45c to 40c; Newfoundland cod, 50c to 524c. Leads and colors are unchanged. We quote:-Leads (chemically pure and first-class brands only) \$6.00; No. 1, \$5.25; No. 2, \$4.50; No. 3, \$4.25. Drywhite lead, 51c red do, 41c to 41c. London wasned whiting, 50c to 60c; Paris white, \$1.25; Cookson's Venetian red, \$1.75; other bran's Venetian rec, \$1.50 to \$1.60; Yeliow other, \$1.50;

feet for first break. SALT. - A fair jobbing trade is in progress. We quote elevens 432 to 44c; twelves 41c to 43c; these quotations would be shaded for round lots; factory filled \$1.10 to \$1.15; Eureka and Ashton's \$2.40; Rice's pure dairy

Spruce cchio, \$2 to \$3. Glass \$1.70 per 50

\$2; rock salt \$10 a top. Wook -The volume of trade is moderate There is a scarcity of rulled wools, and the tendency is to firmness in all descriptions, good prices. We quote:—Cape, 13c to 16c; Australian, 20c to 30c. Domestic, A super, 27c to 38c; B super, 22cto 24c; unassorted, 21c to 22c; fleece, 19c to 21c nominal; black, 21c to 22c.

Fish.—The only trading being done is in dry cod at \$3 to \$3 25. Old herrings have no price. No new pickled salmon yet to

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.-There is still a short supply of fresh ground flour on this market. We quote: Patents, Hungarian per brl, \$5.50 to \$0.00; do American do, \$5.50 to \$6.00; do Ontario do, \$4.00 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.50 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers' (Amitoban), \$4.50 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), \$4.50 to \$4.60 Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.05 per brl, \$14.50 to 15.00; Mess pork, Western, to \$4.20; Superior Extra, \$5.50 to \$5.50; to \$6.00 to \$0.00; Mess beef, per brl, \$00.00 to \$4.10; Extra Superfine, \$3.60 to \$3.75; Fanev. \$3.35 to \$3.50; Spring Extra, to \$00.00; Hams, city cured per lb, 11c to 121c; our duty is to cure disto \$3.75; Fancy, \$3.35 to \$3.50; Spring Extra, to 00.00; Hams, city cured per lb, 11c to 12c; \$3.30 to 3.40; Superfine, \$3.00 to \$3.10; Fine, \$2.80 to \$2.85; Middlings, \$2.70 to \$2.75; green, per lb, \$00.00 to 00.00; Lard, Western, AN EAST BOSION WOMAN DRAWS A Pollards, \$2.50 to \$2.60; Ontario bags (strong) b.i., \$1.60 to \$1.65; do (apring extra), \$1.50 in pails, per lb. 93 to 91c; Bacon, per lb, 101c to \$1.55 do (apperfine), \$1.40 to \$1.60; City to 11c; Shoulders, per lb., 0.00 to 0.00; Tal-An item was published in one of our daily to \$1.55 do (superfine), \$1.40 to \$1.60; City

at \$440 to \$450 per bbl. In bags there is Pearl barley \$6.50 per bbl, and split peas at \$3.75 per bbl. Commeal is quiet at \$1.50 to

MILLFEED.-There is a good demand for bran, sales on track having occurred at \$12.00 to \$12.50 per ton, and we quote \$12.00 to \$12.50 for car lots on track and at \$13 to \$14.50 for smaller lots. Shorts \$1 to \$2 per ton

WHEAT .- There has been very little new business on spot. In this market we quote prices more or less nominal as follows:anada red winter \$20 to \$5c; Canada white do Sle to 83c, and Canada spring 82c to 85c CORN.—Corn may be quoted here at 51c

OATS.—There is a wide range in prices, owing to a portion of the stock offering being musty, and we quote from 30c to 32c per 32 lbs., as to quality.

PEAS -The market continues firm, sales having been made for shipment at 72½ per 66 lbs. alloat.

RyE. - The market is very dull and inactive. Holders ask 580. MALT. - There is no change in this article.

good Montreal malt being offered at 90c per bushel in bond, and we quote 85 to 90c. Ontario malt is steady at 70 to 80c, as to

BARLEY .- There will be nothing in this market of any consequence until the new crop is offered. Choice samples of malting barley are nominally quoted at 56 to 58., and feed do. at 45 to 47c per bushel. BUCKWHEAT.—Supplies are limited, but the demand is slow, and prices range from 48

to 50c per 48 lbs. SEEDS. - The market is without any special feature, and prices are nominally steady as follows: -Red clover \$7 to \$7.25 per bushel, alsike at \$7.50, and timothy at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bushel.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER .- Since the slight flurry in cream ery butter, there has been a lull, with the edge of the advance in prices a little off, but scarcely sufficient to warrant any material alteration in quotations. Commission houses complain of the dulines of the local demand. The quality of Eastern Townships have been very disappointing this year. We repeat last week's quotations:—Creamery, 18c to 20c; Townships, finest, 144c to 15c; l'ownships, fair to good, 13c to 14c1; Morrisburg, finest, 141c to 15c; Morrisburg, fair to good, 13c to 14c; Brockville, finest, 141c to to 15c; Brockville, fair to good, 11c to 13c; Western, finest, 13c to 13½c; Western, fair to good, 10c to 12c; low grades, 8c to

CHEESE.-The easier turn in the market already noticed has been supplanted by a decidedly steadier market all round, and the cheaper cheese which was promised for this week, by last week's indications, have not

PRINTS! PRINTS!

PRINTS.	PRINTS.	PRINTS.
PRINTS,	PRINTS.	PRINTS.
PRINTS.	PRINTS.	PKINTS.
PRINTS.	PRINTS.	PRINTS.
PRINTS.	PRINTS.	PRINTS.
PRINTS.	PRINTS.	PRINTS.

For Prints in style, color and variety of patterns, go to the Largest Print House in S. CARSLEY'S.

CARSLEY'S FOR DRY GOODS. CARSLEY'S FOR DRY GOODS. CARSLEY'S FOR DRY GOODS.

The best assortment of Dry Goods in S. CARSLEY.

CARSLEY'S FOR UMBRELLAS. CARSLEY'S FOR UMBRELLAS. CARSLEY'S FOR UMBRELLAS.

The largest and best assortment of Umbrellas on the Continent. Fresh Umbrellas made and put to stock daily.

8. CARSLEY'S.

METAL BEDSTEADS AND BEDDENG. METAL BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING.

Having under most advantageous circumstances purchased a quantity of hair, we are offering a guaranteed HAIR MATRIESS at prices usually charged for Fibre and other Foreign and objectionable matter. Buy your Bedding at

S. CARSLEY'S.

CURTAINS AND CARPETS. CURTAINS AND CARPETS, CURTAINS AND CARPETS,

Tempting lines in the above departments are now offered.

Several parcels of new goods have arrived, placed in stock, at prices that must seil S. CARSLEY'S,

JONAS BROOKSJA SONS.

Parties requiring the very best Sewing Cotton, for Hand or Machine use, should ask for Brooks' Spool Cotton. It is the popular sewing cotton in England for manufacturing purposes and private use, and has been for generations past. Ever since Messrs, Brooks Bros, have reduced the price to the same as ordinary spool cotton the demand has kept steadily increasing.

PROVISIONS.

PORE, LARD, &c .- A fair business is reported in hog products at steady prices. The stock of Montreal short cut mess pork is getting down to small proportions and prices are firmer, sales having been made this week at \$15.00 per bbl. for good sized lots. Chicago clear cut has been placed at \$14 50 to \$15.00 and regular Western mess has sold at \$14.00. In lard we hear of sales of Fairbanks in pails at 91c to 91c per lb. Canada lard has sold at 9c. Smoked meats are usually dull at this season of the year, but a moderate business has been done in hams and bacon, at steady rates. Tallow is still selling at low prices, sales having been made during the week to \$4 20; Superior Extra, \$3.90 to \$3.95; do per hel, \$14 00 to 00 00; India mess beef, per in pails, per lb, 91c to 91c; Lard, Canadian, low, common refined, per lb, 41c to 5c.

FRUIT.

APPLES.-Receipts of American have been very heavy, and have sold down to \$2.50 per bbl. in a small way, lots selling at \$2 to \$2 25, showing a further decline of \$1 to \$1.50 per bbl. during the week, and a total drop of \$4.50 to \$5.00 per bbl. within the past five weeks. Canadian apples are arriving more freely with sales reported at \$3.50 per bbl.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT. - Receipts of pears have been extraordinarily heavy, and have sold all the way from \$2 to \$1 per box. Plums both green and blue have realized \$2 to \$2 25 per box. Peaches are steady at \$3 per crate. LENONS-The market continues very firm.

under light supplies, with business reported at \$7.50 to \$8 per box, and \$9 per case.

BERRIES—During the past few days there have been heavy receipts of raspberries, and sales have been protty brisk at 60c per pail. Garden raspherries 10c per quart, and black.

berries 12c to 15c per quart.
PEARS—Arrivals of Bartletts from New York State are increasing, and values are settling down gradually, a few sales being reported at \$7 to \$9 per bbl, with Bells selling

at \$5 per bbl. GRAPES-Receipts are beginning to show better volume and prices have an easier tendency. Concords selling at 12c per lb and

Delaware at loc per lb. Cocoanurs -- Sales have been made a \$8 60 per 100,

CURRANTS, &c.—Red, black and white currants are quiet at 50c per pail; gooseberrica 75c per quart. TOMATOES-Receipts have been very heavy

and business has been done on the basis of 600 to \$1 per box. ORANGES—The supply is very limited, and sales have been made at \$7 to \$8 per box, and high as \$14 to \$15 per case.

CCUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs. - The second crop of fresh eggs have commenced to arrive, a good portion of which packers are putting on one side for future use. The local demand continues fair for fresh stock, which sells at 141c to 15c per dozen, other kinds selling at 131c to 14c.

HAY AND STRAW.—The market has had a steady tone all week for hay, the receipts of loose being light, which have been taken up readily, at from \$9.50 to \$12.00 per 100 bundles, as to quality. Pressed hay has also been in fair request at \$12.00 to \$12.50 per ton, several car lots of choice hay having been placed at those figures. Pressed straw is in larger supply and lower prices have had to be accepted, with sales at \$6 50 to \$7.00 per ton. Loose is steady at \$3.50 to \$6.00

per 100 bundles. POTATUES - Receipts of early rose potatoes have increased during the last five days and prices are back again to 60c to 65c per bag,

after going as high as 75c to 80c.
ONIONS.—Spanish onion are selling at \$3 per case. The demand is fair and prices are steady. Honey.-A lot of about 200 lbs of choice

new white clover honey attained, was sold in this market a few days ago at 11c per lb,

TORUNTO WHOLKSALE MARKETS

Nothing new to report. Business is considered fair and remittances good.

DRY GOODS.—The present is by no means an active season in this line of business. The

market for domestic products continues in about the same state, which is dull. FLOUR AND MEAL —A little more activity is observable this week, but it is not sufficiently marked to attract more than a pasting notice. Trading has been confined for the most part to superiors and extrar, and nothing in the former can be had under \$3.60 Prices are unchanged. Both catmeal and

cornmeal are dull, and but little bran is moving. The figures are still \$10 to \$10.50. GRAIN. -- Compared with last week prices are from two to three cents lower for both fall and spring wheat. Sales are low at the decline, business being almost confined to local mitlers. There is no export demand. Oats are scarce and wanted at 36c. Rye is in better request at 55 to 56a. Corn is higher,

say 50c to 53c, but few sales are heard of. HIDES AND SKINS.—There is an active enquiry for hides at steady prices. Stocks are light. Lambs and pelts have advanced to 45c, at which figure all offering are ready bought up. There has been no change in calf-skine, and trading is somewhat dull. Tallow is also very flat. Large lots can only be sold at a sacrifice.

PROVISIONS. -- We learn that there is a fair trade being done in bacon and at firmer prices. Long clear is now bringing So in case ots. Hams also are firmer at 1410 141c, the latter figure for canvassed. There is no change in the butter market; local wants are being supplied at 13 to 14c. The feeling in cheese is ateady and we make no change in our quotations. Eggs are rather stiffer, say 134c. Other articles under this heading are as quoted last week.

Wool.-Fleece continues to move freely at prices which are strong and unchanged. In pulled there is a steady demand from the factories at former figures. Glue stock is tiem at 27 to 3c.

A New York tailor thinks the sign of the times point to a gradual approach of gentlemen's styles to the old fashioned knee breech es and frilled shirts.

READ

DR. BAKER EDWARDS.

Ph. D. D. C. S., F. C. S., THINKS OF THE

ST. LEON MINERAL WATER

OFFICE OF PUBLIC ANALYST, MONTHEAL, Aug. 4, 1886.

I hereby certify that I have analyzed a sample of "St. Leon Miners' Water," taken from the bulk from the store cerllars in Montreal, and I am able to confirm the general result of the analysis published by Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, F. R. S., published in the report of the Geological Survey, 1868; also the analysis of Prof. C. F. Chandler, of Columbia College, New York, made in 1876. made in 1876.

The water of these now famous MEDICINAL

The water of these now famous Medicinal Springs still bears the same general character, with no diminution of curative property.

The total solid saline contents per imperial gallon amounting to 1316 grs., of which 873.56 consists of Marine Chlorides, Bromides and Lodides; besides these salts it contains the rurer Alkaline bases of Lithium, Barium and Strontium, which are known to be Powerful Alteration, which are known to be Powerful Alteration by the Chalpheate Carbonates of Iron and Magnesium. These are so super salvands wit a Carboretted Hydrogen Gas as to protect them from alteration by Oxidation from them from alteration by Oxidation from atmospheric air. The water thus supplied is therefore in its native state; and possesses all those qualities which have rendered the Springs so famous for curative and restorative properties, both for internal and external applications.

> (Signed.) JUHN BARER EDWARDS, Ph.D., D.C.S., F.C.S. Ex-Professor of Chemistry and Assor or Carlyst,
> Public Analyst,
> Montteal

The St. Leon Water 1 For sale by all leading druggists and grocess, at 25c a gallon, and wholesale and retail by

THE ST. LEON WATER CO. Telephone 1412. 4 Victoria Square. A. POULIN, - - - Manager,

PLAIN FACTS

A Common Sense Article from A Common Sense Doctor Regarding

DISEASES OF MEN.

The Terrible Consequences of Indiscretion, Exposure & Overwork

YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED and OLD MEN, READ!

NO APOLOGY.

We are Physicians, not Divines; Specialists, not Moralists; ease when and where we can, even though the one who claim our aid is unworthy of it. And, when we think of how many innocent ones suffer

from diseases which

NO APOLOGY-Continued. vice perpetuates, hor many pure women little children, and honest men are the victims of the faults of others, we feel that we owe no apology for the circulation of the fact that WE NEVER FAIL TO CURE PRIVATEDIS EASES of every name and nature.

BROKEN DOWN. It is a said but unavoicable reflection that the sinew of the country, pillars of society, or the church and of the state, are broken down of physically and mentally before they have reached the zenith of their usefulness. Early indections, the result of ignorance and folly; over-exertion of mind and body, induced by included ambition; dissipation and exposure; are continually working the ruin of thousands, whose abiguards and integrity the world needs to the sorve the could be true. Some fall before energy and integrity the world needs to preserve the equilibrium of civilization. Some fall below they have yet entered the arena of active life, while many more, energy and by the effects youthful folly, after a few years of ambitious labor find themselves incompetent for the ordinary duties of business and professional life, and are forced to retire ignominiously from the field of action to meet an untimely death or to drag out a weary and unsatisfactory existence, incapact tated for both the duties and enjoyments of life.

EFFECTS OF ABUSE. The leading physicians and scientific asylums and the surgeons of hospitals, unite in ascribing to the effects of self-abuse the good majority of the wasted lives which come under their notice. Said the great Sir Astley Coopers. "Show me an unsuccessful man, a suicide or a meniac, and I will show you a victim of se feabuse. We might cite thousands of such sayings, but this one is the tone of all. Ruined life, shaund health, disappointed ambition, murdled orain, to evitably fellow in du'gence in this terrible half offtimes innocently acquired. Parent's should instruct their children in time, not blame them? that evil which their own neglect first permitted to exist

SPERMATOR IIII A or losss of the seminal fluid, is almost excess, and, unless cured, almost invariably results in complete or partial impotency, and requently in insanity and death. The loss often occurs during the sleep or at the stool, and even troin the slightest cause. Sometimes the escape is innerceptible. Indigestion, innutritial emaciation, shortness of breath, polyntation, nervous debinty, want of energy, vertigo, want of purposes of wight, collisions of the story of the confidence. purpose, dimness of sight, dullness of hearing, aversion to society, blushing, want of confidence avoidance of conversation, desire for solitude, listlessness and inability to fix the attention of particular subject, cowardice, depression of spirits, giddiness, loss of memory, excitability temper, moroseness, etc., are all symptoms of this exhaustion. Subsequently, the yellow ski reveals the bones, the sunken eyes are surrounded by a leaden circle, the vivacious imaginable becomes dull, the active mind grows insipid,—in exact, the spring, or vital force, having lest a tension every function, waves an expression of the spring of vital force, having lest a tension every function.

tension, every function wanes in coasequence. The family doctor, never having enquired into the sudject, is ignorant of its dire effects, and often laughs at the poor sufferer who appeals to him for all Most sufferers from such a cause are also family in revealing their secret to one with whom they come in daily contact. Having long recognized the necessity for energetic measures in combating this great cause of shame and misery, we give particular attention to such cases. These trustion us in this delicate matter may rely upon the utanest secrecy being maintained, and, should they place themselves under our professional care, upon a speedy and positive cure. Send stamp for Dr. Kergan's "Golden Monitor," or call on the surgeon, now at the Albion Hotel, for free copy Consultation may also be had free of charge.

IMPEDIMENTS To marriage may arise from impotency or from some this department, having already secured the happiest results in every one of several thousand cases treated.

SUFFERERS From private diseases of either sex should remember that "letters, in a plain exvelope, and give an opinion of every case submitted to us free of charge.

We have made a careful study of all diseases, the Brain, Nervous System and Reproductive System, in all their various forms and complications, and with the aid of an unlimited expension in adopting treatment to individual cases we are enabled to give relief after all others have

utterly failed.

DR. B. H. LEMON, Chief of the British-American Surgeons, together with his staff of its sistants from this particular department of the British-American Medical and Surgical Institution on occupies parlors at the ALBION HOTEL, Montreal, and will continue to do so for a few weeks longer for the benefit of those desirous of a personal interview as well as those unable weeks longer for the benefit of those desirous of a personal interview as well as those unable weeks longer for the benefit of those desirous of a personal interview as well as those unable weeks longer for the benefit of those desirous of a personal interview as well as those unable weeks longer for the benefit of those desirous of a personal interview as well as those unable visit the Institute.

Consultations free regarding any Chronic Disease or Deformity from 8 a.m. until 9 p.m. dei (Sundays excepted). Illustrated treatise, etc., free. Call or write without delay. Letters should be addressed plainly to the Medical Director,

Dr. J. D. KERGAN,

Corner of Woodward and Gratiot Avenues Detroit, Mich., U.S. A.

ALBION HOTEL, MONTREAL, P. Q., CANADA