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WE SHOULD BLAT OUT DISEASE IN ITS EARLY STAGES

The disease 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 granular system; and the affected organs are in a miserable existence...

The people of Canada speak confirming the above. RICHMOND CORNER, N.B., Jan. 10, 1884. Dear Sir,—I wish to inform you the good your Siegel's Syrup has done me...

STEVENSVILLE, WELLS CO., ONT., Feb. 17, 1884. A. J. WHITE, Limited. Gentlemen—Your medicine has done more for me than any doctor ever did, and I would not be without it.

J. WHITE, Limited. Gentlemen—Your medicine is just what is needed here for disordered liver. When I was in London, and advised me to travel, I did so, and came across Siegel's Syrup, which cured me entirely...

ALBERTA, N.S., May 15, 1885. J. WHITE, Limited. Gentlemen—I am now using Siegel's Syrup for Dyspepsia, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for that complaint.

SOUTH HAV, 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...

THE NEW LORD-LIEUTENANT. LONDON, Aug. 4.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and the Marquis of Londonderry will start for Dublin to-morrow. The Standard says:—The state entry of the new Lord-Lieutenant will doubtless be a brilliant affair...

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN. You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Volcanic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances...

DELEGATES FOR CHICAGO. DUBLIN, 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 8th.

A Most Liberal Offer. THE VOLCANIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., offer to send their Celebrated VOLTAIN BELTS and Electric Appliances thirty days trial to any man afflicted with Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality and Manhood...

LADY ETHEL.

By FLORENCE MARRYAT, [Mrs. Ross Church.] Author of "Love's Conflict," "Veronique," etc., etc. CHAPTER XLIII.—Continued.

She missed the bright genial glance, 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! remorseful—bitterly remorseful memory—above all, the kind arm round her waist, or hand upon her shoulder, and the warm kiss laid upon her hair.

It was a warm, hazy, sleepy 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 slumbering; and the noise of wheels had ceased; dogs even found it was too hot to bark; and the pleasant dripping of the water-carts upon the burning pavements was the only sound which made itself apparent.

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

She had received no communication from him since he quitted England; but she had not expected it! What could he have to say? She supposed he never would write to her again.

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 Lacras.

"You loved me then," he exclaimed, triumphantly, thinking he perceived his advantage. "Excuse me," she replied, "I despised you then; but the love died on the evening that I saw you with my step-mother."

"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 Lacras, 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 that!"

"But it is my own fault I am so left," she eagerly 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 mere convenience. I said that—that—Oh! my God!" cried Lady Ethel, as suddenly breaking down, she buried her face in her hands and burst into tears.

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"If you conduct is noble, 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 he would think of him—for the bluest blood that runs in Christendom. He is not noble in your acceptance of the word—looking on you, and on my step-mother, and others like you, I can say, thank God, he is not noble; but 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 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, in a sudden torrent of eagerness, as with clasped hands she started forward, and regarded the Marquis in the face; "fancy to what a pitch of despair this parting has reduced me, that I can humble myself before you to-day, regardless of everything but to preserve my faith to him!"

"You are quite right, I have nothing to complain of; I have brought this on myself." "How could love err?" he said enthusiastically. "It is no such easy matter to conceal our feelings; indeed, spite of ourselves, they shine out of our eyes. I know you loved me."

"Oh, no, no, no!" she exclaimed, retreating further from him with each word. "Indeed you are quite wrong. I care for—no one!" "Except myself," he answered with a smile of confidence; "come, my dear girl, you have teased me long enough. My memory is not so short that I have quite forgotten a certain 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 same words."

But the malicious hand he tried to lay on her was arrested by the expression of her face. "How dare you mention it!" she said, indignantly. "Is it so bitter a remembrance then?" "The bitterest 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 to-day, because I acknowledge I have brought it on myself; but you shall not leave this house until you learn the motive that actuated my behavior."

She turned very pale then, and for a moment almost seemed as though she would faint; but to humble herself before another was a new and difficult position for Lady Ethel Blairbridge. "I confess I went on presently; whilst silently he waited for her explanation; 'I confess that in my desire to triumph over Lady Clevedon, and for—for other reasons, I have permitted you to associate more familiarly with me of late than I should have done; but I never dreamt you would presume to go so far as this.'"

Also, and as he concluded, and his eyes met hers, he read at once that he had made his error. Lady Ethel was agitated; but it was the emotion consequent on anger rather than on love, and by look and gesture she forbade him to approach her nearer. "Monsieur de Lacras," she ejaculated at last, "I think that in this matter you have made a slight mistake."

"You may say so, Lady Ethel," he replied, "but 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 amongst your numerous admirers has been so honored by your open preference as myself."

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of, and it's a long while to look forward to yet! I shall have you as strong and sunny again as ever before it happens. I see that Colonel Blairbridge has arrived in Calcutta. Is any time fixed for his return?" "I don't know—I believe not," she answered faintly.

"We shall have him home fast enough when he hears the good news, I warrant. And, meanwhile, I cannot allow you to live any longer by yourself, you must have some woman to step with you."

"I have no pleasure except in following your wishes," she answered, "and for the same reason, Lady Ethel, I shall not trouble you again;" and with a courteous inclination, he left the room.

"He is gone!" she said, in a hysterical manner, "the slam of the hall-door reached her ears, 'they are all gone now. There is not one left'—and then, with a bewildered look and the shrill cry, 'Oh, my love! my love! will you ever come back to me?' Lady Ethel, after making one or two feeble efforts to maintain her equilibrium, sunk fainting to the ground."

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

Miss Henderson, Craunshaw, Borthwick, but Dr. Chalmers, I really don't feel justified in putting her on so much trouble. I dare say I shall get on very well alone, and—oh! it is all my own fault that I am left so in a lowered key."

"What is the matter?" she said, in a frightened manner, as she opened her eyes and attempted to quit the couch on which she lay. "Nothing—nothing," replied the calm tones of the physician, as with gentle force he replaced her on the bed; "you have been a little faint, that is all, but you must keep quiet for an hour or two."

"I feel terribly weak. Have I been worse than usual, doctor?" "Not that I know of; but you should have told me of these attacks before, 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?" "Yes, pretty well."

"And keeping late hours?" "Of course. Who keeps early ones in London?"

"And exciting yourself in other ways?" "Perhaps so. But what has that to do with my fainting?"

"Everything; and I am going to lay strict orders on you to give it up."

"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 querulously; "you might as well tell me not to eat at once. It would kill me to remain shut up here all alone."

"It may kill more than one if you are obstinate," replied Dr. Chalmers, 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 gaiety, you will be answered, not only for your own life, but that of your child."

"MY CHILD?" "The motherless girl, who had never known what it was to be loved, had taken from a woman's lips, who had been denied the blessing of brothers and sisters, and (with the exception of the Countess of Clevedon's son) not even brought in contact with the holy influences of childhood, did not seem at first as though capable of comprehending the prospect opened out before her by the doctor's words."

"A picture rose before her mental vision of tiny hands to clutch and cling to her; pure eyes to gaze into her own; and trembling feet to toddle by her side; of something very indistinctly traced, it is true, yet helpless, loving, and dependent, which should belong to her alone, and call her by the holy name of 'Mother,' and that at that thought the evil spirit that had so long possessed her heart spread wings and flew away, and the woman shone out in her true colors."

"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 wonderful revelation at the physician's hands."

"over," whispered the elder lady in her ear, and Maggie turned at once to Mrs. Borthwick. "Aunt Lizzy, if you are willing, I would rather go. He loved her so much, and—suppose she should be dropping after him?"

"Little chance of that, I'm afraid, my dear," said Mrs. Borthwick, with a sigh, but she offered no further opposition to the idea. And the next morning Maggie Henderson, with her Aunt Letty (who insisted, as all events, upon seeing her darling safe within the doors of Curzon Street, and started for London, where they arrived in safety the same evening.)

"This is real charity," he said, shaking hands with both of them; "that poor young creature upstairs is terribly lonely; it will 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 accompanied in order to protect her, and to return to-morrow. She is much the same age as Lady Ethel, and I hope may be of use in cheering her."

"Strong constitution," he said, mentally, "cheerful temperament, and plenty of brains, that's the article for my money! In this specimen of your rearing, madam?" he continued, vocally. "For if so, it does you great credit! I wonder what some of our London 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."

"No! 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 dream themselves down here. Poor Lady Ethel is a specimen of the bad effects of over-exercising just now. She is very low, very weak, and very dependent, 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 of your character like a book; your all-patience. But just at present I want you to go on another tack; Lady Ethel is all tears, and you must be all smiles. Do you understand?"

"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 niece here in safety, and pass the night at the house of an old friend. To-morrow, if all goes well, I will see Lady Ethel before I return. Good night, my darling!" and with a farewell salutation to Dr. Chalmers, Aunt Letty re-entered the carriage.

"Will you come up stairs at once?" inquired the doctor; and, lying across her bonnet and shawl, Maggie followed him, notwithstanding a certain fluttering at her heart, for she hardly knew what sort of welcome awaited her, to Lady Ethel's room.

"I have brought you a present," said Dr. Chalmers, gaily, as he pushed the door open; "what will you give me for it?" "I am sure I don't know," replied a voice, so weak and weary that Maggie scarcely recognized it as that of her cousin's wife. "How does the time go Dr. Chalmers? is it late?"

"Just about time for the Edinburgh mail to be in, I should think," he answered, with a sly look at Maggie. Lady Ethel heaved a deep sigh. "I don't think she will come to night; I am trying not to expect her; it would be to me."

"Well! perhaps she had better go back again," he continued. "Oh! has she arrived?"

A faint color struggled into Lady Ethel's face, which deepened to a flush as she turned, and caught sight of Maggie sitting in the doorway. That kind look of welcome appealed more nearly to the new comers' hearts than any noisier welcome could have done. It was so strangely different from what she had expected. In a moment Lady Ethel's manner softened, her pride, her coldness, and her social ability, were blotted from her memory as with a sponge, and remembering only her present weakness, and the deep interest which, from the first, and against her inclination, she had taken in her cousin's wife, she sprung forward and knelt by the bedside.

"Dear Lady Ethel! I came as quickly as 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 surprised to feel her arms clasped round her neck, and hear the proud girl sobbing on her shoulder.

"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 Blairbridge 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 else!"

Maggie Henderson, afraid lest her emotion should do Lady Ethel harm, looked round her, and saw that she was indeed in a very different light. Dr. Chalmers was a physician of high repute, who would not have needlessly alarmed them; and if the necessity could have been met nearer, what reason had he for incurring the delay consequent on an appeal to them. She was quite sure that it was Maggie's duty to go to Lady Ethel's aid at once; but if her sister felt she could not spare her, why, she would go herself. They could never look in Thomas's face again if they neglected to offer to his wife that assistance which they were ready to extend to every poor woman about Craunshaw.

Upon which Mrs. Blairbridge, with somewhat of impatience, said, "if that was the view her sister took of it, Margaret had better settle the question for herself."

And Maggie had but one opinion on the subject; that she should answer—as she did—in the affirmative.

Not that she entertained any strong desire to travel southward by herself, and take up her position in the fashionably crowded which 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; and 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 widowed mother, rendered hopeless and almost desperate by the cruelty of the woman who had sworn to love and cherish him.

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 of Aunt Letty to make up her mind. "Full measure, pressed down and running"



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WEDNESDAY AUGUST 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.

EVERY Tory organ in the country, English and French, made it a point to give Mr. Prefontaine'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.

LIEUTENANT HENN, who is owner and commander of the British yacht, the famous Galatea, 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.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THE Convention of the Irish National League of America, which is to take place on the 18th and 19th of this month, promises to be one of the largest and most important ever held by that organization.

land's cause. There has been, unfortunately, some dissatisfaction in certain quarters with the way the Executive Board managed things during the past year or two, and 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 tendered 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.

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 Castle rears who try to rule must do so by gibbets 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 infuriated 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.

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 8th 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 to her home. No efforts were made by the 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 Minister 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 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 hideous record, to fill the highest position among a free and self-respecting 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 existed on his Irish estates, and the word went forth to mete out better treatment to the tenants. For some time there has been no complaints; but, alas! justice and humanity were not to be long respected on the absentee's estates.

We see by United Ireland, the organ of the Irish Parliamentary Party, that the tenants of Lord Lansdowne are once more made the victims of the brutal rapacity and cruelty of landlordism. United Ireland says that "While Lord Lansdowne is holding gorgeous court in Canada as the representative of Royalty, his agents are showing the dark side of the cloud towards his unhappy Irish tenants. Scenes were enacted last week on his property near Cahirciveen that would have made not only angels weep, but the hearts of demons relent. The sub-sheriff (Mr. Hartnett) was out on his wonted mission of eviction, but he had to give up the task in disgust and loathing. Mr. Hartnett is an official not usually given to the melting mood, but the condition of the people in the parish of Dromid and Prior whom he was commissioned to eject was so appalling that he is reported to have got sick from the spectacle. At all events he

relinquished the task and returned to Tralee and it is reported he purposes following up this action by resigning his position. The understrappers who 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 Lansdowne and their agents were more directly responsible for the crime and lawlessness which now make the name of Kerry a reproach than the most savage and persistent of her nocturnal raiding gangs."

THE CHURCH AND PROHIBITION.

THE Montreal Daily Witness 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 ecclesiastical authorities of the Catholic Church. The result of this visit, according to the Daily Witness, was that "the Vicar-General of Quebec assured them that Archbishop Taschereau's elevation to the Cardinalate would certainly not weaken his sympathy with the cause of temperance" and that the "Roman Catholic bishops in their recent meeting had unanimously resolved to publish 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 interference 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 PROTESTS 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 Battalion. Thus no mention whatever is 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 General Middleton go further, and make Major-General Strange himself a victim of their petty malice by resorting to the contemptible dodge of suppressing his rank and title of Major-General, which were conferred on him by the Imperial Government.

He also points to the "singular conduct" of the reports in ignoring the first advance of the Alberta Field Force for the relief of Edmonton, which would make it seem that the force having miraculously appeared in Edmonton, commenced operations on the 20th May. The words being "May 20th Strange leaves Edmonton with 65th by boat, rest by trail." As a fact the 65th did not leave Edmonton by boat, but marched to Victoria.

Why! the Minister of Militia went so far as to erase from the maps of the Northwest the names of the localities where the 65th and 9th (another French-Canadian battalion from Quebec) rendered important and gallant services.

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

While Major-General Strange's special official report of the conduct of the troops under his command was in large part omitted by the Minister from the General Report of the whole campaign, it will be interesting to know that Sir A. P. Caron has given Parliament and the country a report largely based on extracts from Tory newspapers. On this score Major-General Strange remarks that "it is a novelty to base official reports of military operations on disconnected and unauthenticated extracts from newspapers, when

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 reputation of the soldiers I commanded, it is to be regretted that an official report to Parliament must become the basis of history, which it will falsify 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 elevation to the priesthood will be celebrated throughout the whole Catholic world. Already several of the nations in Europe are preparing to mark the occasion 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 all means in their power. The Catholic 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 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 required for producing their work, which will be placed in an exhibition at Rome. This general notice will be followed up next year with more minute details. 5. Finally, a deputation of Bishops, with the clergy and laity, will go to Rome, bearing the addresses 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 Perger, and composed of the leading persons in Austria, to direct the common efforts of that country for this Jubilee.

Holland has also signified its intention to take part in the celebration, and the Bishops of that country have issued a collective pastoral to their people, in order that the Netherlands Catholics, "accustomed to give proofs of their devotion to the Vicar of Christ," may concur with the other nations.

Before many months the movement will have spread all over Europe. It is time, then, for the Catholics of America to commence preparations to celebrate the event, if they do not wish to be out-tipped in this universal demonstration. The Catholic people of the United States and Canada have now special reasons to manifest their devotion to Pope Leo XIII., and to take a prominent 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 arguments 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 old 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 bases 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 number would be largely in favor of Home 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 sun 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 knowledge, 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 is true of the rest of the civilized world also."

Matthew Arnold threatens to develop into a genuine hobnobbing crank, or, what is worse, into a second edition of our own Goldwin Smith, who has earned the reputation of

telling the most barefaced untruths in the choicest and most brilliant language.

Mr. Arnold says he only met during the whole time he was in the United States with one man of "high intelligence and wide knowledge" that was a staunch supporter of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, viz., Mr. Godkin, the well-known editor of the New York Evening Post. Everybody else with "high intelligence and wide knowledge" whom he met was against Home Rule.

Either Mr. Arnold tells what the late Father Tom Burke used to call a big thumping English lie, or he restricted his intercourse with people to Orange lodges or lunatic asylums. The idea of their being only one man with "high intelligence and wide knowledge" in all America who favored Gladstone 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 Republic, the vast majority of whom are not Irish, have, in one way or the other, declared in favor of Mr. Gladstone's policy. Mr. Matthew must believe and take the British public to be a very ignorant lot indeed, to try and make them swallow such a dose of unparalleled falsehood.

A PLEA FOR WORKING CHILDREN.

THE Rev. John Talbot Smith has a timely article in the Catholic World for August, on the question of child labor. The Rev. author states in eloquent and feeling terms the case of one class of working children—and 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 knowing in their every detail the conditions 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 workmen and women—for these factory children have lost nearly all the characteristics of childhood, save its weakness—that through the streets of such towns as Lowell, Cohoes, Manchester, or Fall River, at six o'clock of a winter morning, on the way to their twelve hours' daily labor. No one who has ever visited one of these factories will dispute his description of the atmosphere, "composed of equal parts of cotton, tallow, machine-oil, and human expirations, heated to a temperature of seventy-five degrees," and which "might be easily boxed 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 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 twenty-five years." Then, there are moral dangers and death corresponding to the material. And children are allowed, nay, often compelled to run all these risks for the miserable sum of one dollar and a half per week. What care the greedy capitalists, or the greedy or indifferent parents? The cotton and woolen capitalists dismiss their mature employes directly they can find children or youths to replace them. Parents are thus sometimes forced to depend on their children. "Labor unions," says Father Smith, "are not doing a commensurate work in forcing the rise of wages to such a mark that a father can support a family decently for a term of years. The wages of the father is the bottom fact in the question of reform," he continues, "but it is not the only one. Give the father good wages, and you destroy the artificial necessity which now exists for putting children to hard labor; but good wages do not destroy the greed of the parent nor the greed of corporations."

Father Smith urges the enactment of law whereby 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 confine the enforcement of these laws to a labor society or the Society for the Prevention of cruelty to children.

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 boodles for the friends of the Administration. The Deputy Minister of Justice, Mr. Burbridge, 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 Department of Justice. But what fairness 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. Burbridge gets a good salary as Deputy Minister, and he should not be 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.

A \$10,000 BOODLE FEE FOR A MINISTER 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 no means an easy task to penetrate the mysterious and dark ways by which the Tory politicians manage to feather their own nests at the expense of the Canadian taxpayer. Our Ottawa correspondent has, however, been enabled to get at the bottom of one of these shameful boodles "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 State, appeared on the scene. The presence of this influential statesman, and his assist-

ance as a lawyer, made things look bright for the contractors. The Government seemed to be persuaded, in a miraculously brief time, 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 cabinet to know that their colleague, Hon. Mr. Chapleau, had received a fee of ten thousand dollars from the contractors for his services; to at once open up the public treasury and lavish 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 that 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 their crusade of Boodle and Plunder. They are waiting for the people to turn the rascals out.

MINISTER BOWELL PROUD OF HIS LAMBS.

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 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 worthy 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 papists.

SYMPATHY WITH ORANGE RUFFIANS.

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 condemn the bloodthirsty Orange ruffians 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 of the ferocity of the yellow slouthounds. If they do not, why do they not say so? Why do they not rise and rebuke the ruffians for their demonical behavior?

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 ruffians. 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 are the cause of all the blood-spilling and of the destruction of property.

BOODLE ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Yesterday it was Hon. Mr. Chapleau who received a \$10,000 boodle tip as a consideration 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, M.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 Pook-Bah.

Young Tupper, who is not by any means over-bashful, complained one day to his client, the contractor, that he was hard up and wanted \$10,000 to pay off a mortgage on some property in Winnipeg. Our Ottawa



IRISH HOME RULE.

THE QUESTION WHICH WILL GREATLY TROUBLE THE TOBY GOVERNMENT.

A sort of compromise Cabinet—Churchill's Appointment Criticized and Generally Disapproved—A Suggestion for the Solution of the Irish Question—Home Rule Must be Concurred.

New York, Aug. 3.—Edmund Yates, in a despatch to the World, from London, says: There has been much heartburning and friction over the formation of the new Government. Lord Salisbury has found himself severely hampered by personal influence and rival ambitions. Lord Randolph Churchill, who had been old to get into the new Government, but his gentlemen thus designated would not sacrifice themselves to gratify him. The result is a sort of compromise. The noble Lord agreed to allow most of the old men to come back again. They, on the other hand, consented to accept him as their leader in the House of Commons. It was a very strange arrangement. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the right hon. gentleman who has been designated to succeed him 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 Premiership, the most important post in the Government. He knows quite well that he has been deposed from the leadership of the Tory party, and that he can work with him very cordially in the House of Commons; probably the Chief Secretary hopes the new leader will soon get into difficulties that will compel him to relinquish his position. The best men in the Conservative ranks view the promotion of Lord Randolph Churchill with doubt. They wish at least that it had been deferred till the back of the Irish question had been 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 Liberal side the selection of Lord Randolph Churchill has been received partly with annoyances, partly with delight. When Mr. Gladstone first heard 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 a kind of insult to their position as a 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 opposition bench in the next parliament will be an extraordinary spectacle. All the men who have ever been in the Liberal Government are to be congregated together in the House of Commons, and the other in the country with excessive bitterness will find themselves checked 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 carried on between the occupants of the front benches. Before long Goschen and Trevelyan will be added to the happy family, then the Opposition bench will find half its prominent members constantly at issue with the nominal leader of the party. Gladstone does not relish the prospect, and a direct intimation will be conveyed to Hartington to discontinue the form of Home Rule for Ireland, which the Tory says no reasonable person doubts will soon be conceded in some form or other.

THE NEW LORD-LIEUTENANT. Of the new Lord-Lieutenant, Lord Londonderry, I know next to nothing personally. I met him lately at dinner, but have no particular recollection of him or anything he said. I know he once voted the votes of the Home Rulers when standing for an Ulster constituency, before he succeeded to his title, but I do not wish much stress on that fact. Except for the ill omen of his descent from Castlereagh of the "Union"—Castlereagh whom Byron handed with such decision—there is nothing to be said against him if there is nothing to be said for him.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH was Irish Secretary once before and got through the routine work respectably. He is a man of quiet, calm, unassuming, and, I think, a very good nature. He has a certain amount of imagination, one grain of genius always, which may be trusted to be always ready, always attentive to business, always 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 more, as he sent to his hand a second time in Ireland. It does not matter at all. Hicks-Beach will do as well as another. The Irish people do not care three straws who is Irish Secretary or who is not, unless in the case of a man who comes as John Mulvey did—to represent the policy of Home Rule.

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SOMEBODY ON DISRAELI. Whether Churchill's election to the leadership 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 does Chamberlain's "Union" radicalism, and is not likely for long to pull in the same boat as the young attorney who by turns is an Orangeman or Home Ruler, as best suits his purpose. In all probability Hartington and his Unionist friends will suffer a startling surprise one of these days. Churchill notoriously models himself on Disraeli, and none to lead over by rapid political evolutions. He will not be slow to discover that his coming on occasion more radical than the Radicals themselves.

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THE NEW HOME SECRETARY. Henry Matthews is an English Catholic and a strong Conservative. But he was always a Conservative as far as Irish politics are concerned. 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, denouncing, indeed, very like Fenianism, the Fenian rebellion, and, moreover, and the country still seething with its emotion, when Matthews rushed across from the Temple, presented himself as an Englishman devoted in his sympathies to the Irish people, talked in glowing phrases of some of the imprisoned Fenian leaders, quite

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rather sick and ashamed of Irish patriots who only went into the House of Commons for the sake of getting a place or being welcomed in London society. Halbert, very likely, appeared an attractive change. Anyhow, Henry Matthews succeeded in being elected to the House of Commons, and from that moment on nothing more was heard of his sympathy with the national sentiment of the Irish people. Therefore,

MATTHEWS WAS NOT HE HIMSELF for Dungarvan when the constituency next got a chance of expressing its opinion, and from that time until the late elections little or nothing 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 important positions in the Government and becomes a Cabinet Minister. A more sudden unexpected and extraordinary elevation has not been in my time. A man of undoubtedly great ability, eloquence, energy and force of character—whose career yet must, up to the late elections, have, for one reason or another, been pronounced a failure—becomes all at once a member of Parliament, a member of the Cabinet and Home Secretary. Lord Randolph Churchill, people say, made the acquaintance 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 career. The poor and toiling man becomes all at once a member of Parliament, a member of the Cabinet and Home Secretary. Lord Randolph Churchill, people say, made the acquaintance 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 career. The poor and toiling man becomes all at once a member of Parliament, a member of the Cabinet and Home Secretary.

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conditions apply to the cattle industry, graziers finding they have to sell their fattened stock at prices considerably lower than what they paid for the young beasts three or four months ago. This economic difficulty no high-falutin' talk about law and order can settle, and the Government attempt to enforce the payment of inevitable rents there will be stormy winter in Ireland. For this grave reason there is probably a strong disinclination to leave the Tory Government entirely unbothered all the winter unless very serious pledges are given by Lord Salisbury that a moderate, conciliatory policy will be pursued.

PROBATION OF PARLIAMENT. This consideration, pointed with the threatening aspect of the Eastern question, will make Liberals very loath to agree to a prorogation of the Commons till February. Gladstone, 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 proroguing the Commons till February. If the Tories like to make a trial of their strength on the question they may come to earlier grief.

HOW "UNION" WAS OBTAINED. A remarkable story as to the manner in which the ratification of the union between England and Ireland was extorted from the Irish Parliament was often told by Lord Cardwell, who heard it from the late Sir Robert Peel, and I have never seen it in print. Lord Cardwell was in treaty with an 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 seized with a dangerous illness, and, repenting of his indiscretions when he thought himself on his deathbed, he requested an interview with his lordship on his recovery, when he announced that the negotiations were at an end, and that he would take an early opportunity of divulging the whole story to the press. "As you please," calmly replied Lord Cardwell, "but if you do, I shall give you the lie direct on the spot, 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 FOR KUNE 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 Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Sr., and Jubal A. Early of Va. Well, the same old story is told again; some \$255,500 went flying about like thistle down. It was thudly: Ticket No. 61,375 (costing \$3) drew the First Capital Prize of \$75,000. It was sold in fifth at \$1 each—one to Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, No. 608 Princeton street, E. Boston, Mass.; one to A. H. Jones, Aniston, Ala.; one to Wm. Clem, a worthy farmer at Mountville, 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. Prize of \$25,000 also sold in fifth at \$1 each—one to Jas. H. Jones, No. 319 West 45th St., New York City; one party identified with the Amusement World party Treasurer of the Grand Opera House in 23rd street; one to Henry Saa, No. 29 Western avenue, Toledo, paid through Adams Express; one to Carl Tideman, bookkeeper with the Meyer Bros. Drug Company, Kansas City, Mo.; one to Vito Dolorosa, a young Italian fruit vendor at r. Washington and Laurel Sts., New Orleans, etc. No. 19,408 drew the Third Capital Prize of \$10,000, sold in fifth—one to Eug. Lafon, Denison, Texas, through First National Bank there; one to John A. Stewart, Detroit, Mich., through Detroit Savings Bank; the rest to parties in Boston, in Springfield, Mass., and Clear Lake, Wis. On September 14th, 1886, will be a Quarterly Grand Extraordinary Drawing, when \$522,500 will be distributed, of which M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., will give all the information.

A REPLY TO "VERITAS." To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUX WITNESS: 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 Kinross 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 falsifies and deliberately misrepresents every leading statement I made, and thus proves himself to be the most ardent 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 lie—the base insinuation that John Whyte, Esq., M.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 Pope and Popery. Fourth lie—that I abused my Roman Catholic neighbors of St. Sylvester. Fifth lie—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 misrepresented 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 degradation 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 grossly 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.—Rheumatism and Gout.—These purifying and soothing remedies demand the earnest attention of all persons liable to gout, sciatica, or other painful affections of the muscles, nerves or joints. The Ointment 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 simultaneously 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 constitution. This Ointment checks the local remedy. The Pills restore the vital powers.

DEATH OF S. J. TILDEN.

YONKERS, N.Y., Aug. 4.—Mr. Tilden had been enjoying his usually good health up to last Saturday evening. While sitting on a 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 slightly better and was able to ride out. On Sunday evening he felt much worse and declined to get washed, but until last night there were no fears of the consequences. This morning it became apparent the end was near. Dr. Simonds and Miss Gould were at his bedside. A few minutes before he died he tried to speak but only moved his lips. He passed away quietly and peacefully in the south chamber of the mansion 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 expressing profound sorrow.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—Gov. Hill issued a proclamation expressive of national loss in the death of S. J. Tilden. Telegrams of sympathy from all parts of the nation have been pouring into Yonkers since the death was announced.

NEWSPAPER EULOGY. NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—This morning's papers all refer in eulogistic 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 College, and after studying law was admitted to the New York bar. By his legal practice, which soon became 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 Democratic Committee of the State of New York. He served his party also in some State Conventions and as a member of the Legislature of the State of New York. In 1855 he ran as Democratic 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 treasury of millions of dollars, his most valuable service being his famous analysis of the accounts of the Broadway Bank, showing how Tweed and others had shared the spoil. When Tweed impudently demanded "what they were going to do about it," and action was taken in the Courts, Mr. Tilden turned 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 thousand votes, and he succeeded during his term of office in overthrowing the Canal Ring, who were only less famous than their brethren of the "Tammany Ring." The National Democratic Convention held at St. Louis in 1876, nominated Mr. Tilden candidate for the Presidency. He accepted the nomination, and the celebrated contest between him and Mr. Hayes, the Republican candidate, took place. In this election he received 4,284,265 votes, against 4,033,295 for Hayes. The votes of the Electoral College, however, was in Mr. Hayes' favor, but the Democrats disputed the count for the States of Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina, which they contended, had given majorities to Mr. Tilden, and which should, therefore, have been represented in the Electoral College by a Democratic delegation. Congress had to decide, but the Senate was Republican while the House of Representatives was Democratic, so that a deadlock ensued. This was got over, however, by legislation appointing an Electoral Commission, which decided in favor of Mr. Hayes, who was, therefore, inaugurated and sat for the term, though there can be no doubt that Mr. Tilden was the 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, Dysentery, Cramps, and other summer complaints 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 referred to the committee on commerce:—A bill relating to commercial intercourse with foreign countries. That whenever by the laws, decrees, regulations 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 after 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 limits of the United States.

And for any violation of the terms of this act and provisions of the 17th section of the act approved June 10, 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 Burdock Blood Bitters. Two bottles perfectly cured me." Statement of Miss Minnie Stevenson, Coosage, N.B.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE NUN OF KENMARE.

To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUX 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 constitution which was always delicate. I believe there are few, indeed, who will hear this without sympathizing deeply with us, her spiritual children. We feel this trial all the more because we know that the illness of one so dear to us, and we are sure equally dear to every Irish heart, has been caused by the many painful trials and misrepresentations to which she has been subjected.

But, on the other hand, we ought not to regret that our fondness should suffer as the founders of our religious have done—though our order has had the rare distinction of being approved and blessed from its very commencement by the Holy See. We who were with the Nun of Kenmare at Knock, in Ireland, and know all the circumstances under which she was obliged to abandon her work there, which was so dear to her, and how she has borne in grief and alliance (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 should 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.

It will be no small reproach 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 stay her eloquent appeals for her people, took the poor, but very effectual, resource of circulating calumny of the benefactor of her people. The following letter from the Right Rev. Bishop Bagshaw, whose name is so well known as the brave defender of our people, and who, like our Mother General, has suffered 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 begun.

Your Convents in this Diocese are well and securely founded, but they could ill afford to lose you. 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 CLARE, Mother-General of the Sisters of Peace. I write to assure you of my sympathy and prayers, and entreating God to bless you. Remain, yours most truly, EDWARD, Bishop of Nottingham.

ON THE RISE. "Lungs have their time to fall," says the poet, but Wild Strawberry leaves are on the rise just now, being utilized in such enormous quantities in making Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry—the infallible remedy for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea and other Summer Complaints.

A RAILWAY IS COTTED. DUBLIN, Aug. 3.—Nationalists of Castle Blayney, Monaghan, boycotting 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 employees are afraid to resume work. A detachment of militia has come from Belfast to Armagh to assist in quelling riots in the latter town.

Horsford's Acid Phosphato. In Night Sweats and Prostration. Dr. R. STUDDALTER, St. Louis Mo., says: "I have used it in dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and in night sweats with very good results."

BIRTH. LANE.—At 78 St. Joseph street, on the 30th inst., Mrs. David Lane of a daughter. DUFFY.—At West Mount Villa, 6 Oliver Avenue, Cote St. Antoine, July 28th, the wife of J. J. Duffy, of a son.

MARRIED. CORLEY—CUDDY.—At the Bishop's Palace, August 3rd, by His Grace the Archbishop 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.

DIED. ROGERS.—On July 30th, at 78 Grand Trunk street, John Joseph Alphonso, 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.

QUINN.—At Clarendon, Ont., James Quinn, aged 40 years. HOULAHAN.—In this city, on Sunday, the 1st inst., John Houlihan, 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 Whelan.

CANNIFF.—In this city, Thursday, 29th inst., Ellen Catherine, aged 3 years, 1 month and 24 days, only daughter of Timothy Canniff. MOORE.—In this city, on the 31st inst., Ellen, aged 25 years, beloved daughter of Thomas Moore.

CONROY.—In this city, the 3rd inst., Kate Madigan, aged 22 years, relict of the late Patrick Madigan, and beloved wife of Joseph Conroy. JOHNS.—In this city, the 2nd inst., Winifred Burke, aged 51 years, relict of the late Mathias Johns.

GUNNINGHAM.—In this city, on the 30th inst., Elizabeth Lilly, aged 2 years 9 months and 7 days, youngest daughter of John Gunningham. HOSKINS.—At 25 St. Charles Borromeo street, on the morning of August 3rd, James, son of James and Lucy Hoskins, aged 3 years and 3 months. FAQUETTE.—In this city on the 2nd inst., Marie Solon Amelie, aged 13 years, 5 months and 22 days, beloved and eldest daughter of Adolphe Faquette.

LOGAN.—In this city, Sunday, August 1st, Ann Griffin, aged 60 years, relict of Thomas Logan, and native of the County Fernanagh, Ireland.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, light weight adulterated phosphates. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., N.Y.

Beef, Iron and Wine. As prepared by W. H. BRISSETTE, of New York and Montreal, is very highly recommended to all persons of both sexes and of all ages. It contains all the elements of strength and vitality. It is a most valuable tonic and should be used in all cases of debility.

I CURE FITS! When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop the fits, but to give the patient a permanent cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY, and ALL KINDS OF NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, a thing of the past. I have cured more than 10,000 cases. I have cured more than 10,000 cases. I have cured more than 10,000 cases. I have cured more than 10,000 cases.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF I. The only preparation of the kind containing entire nutritious constituents of the Beef. ASK YOUR GROCER 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, each holding a First-Class Elementary School Diploma. Application to be made before the 15th of August. Term of engagement, eight months. Salary fourteen dollars. Apply to P. W. LEBBY, Sec.-Treasurer. St. Anicet, July 20th, 1886. 51-3

\$5 a Day. Samples and full FREE in 24 hours. Under the "Horse" feet. White HIGGINS'S SAVORY BARK HOUSE, 42-C Holly, Mich.

Illustrative Sample Free SELF-PRESERVATION. Do not expend hundreds of dollars for advertised patent medicines at a dollar a bottle, and trench your system with nauseous stops that poison the blood, but purchase the Great and Standard Medical Work, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION.

HEAL YOURSELF! Do not expend hundreds of dollars for advertised patent medicines at a dollar a bottle, and trench your system with nauseous stops that poison the blood, but purchase the Great and Standard Medical Work, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION.

ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO ALL young and middle aged men, for the next sixty days. Send now or out this, for you may never see it again. Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, 4 Bulfinch st., Boston, Mass.

REV. FATHER LABELLE'S NATIONAL LOTTERY OF COLONIZATION. ESTABLISHED UNDER THE PROVINCIAL ACT, QUEBEC, 23 VICT. CAP. 35. VALUE OF LOTS: First Series - \$50,000.00; Second Series - \$10,000.00; Grand Final Drawing - \$2,800.00. PRIZES IN THIS LOTTERY: Wednesday, 11th August. THE LARGE PRIZES AT THIS DRAWING: First Series - \$1,000.00; Second Series - \$500.00. Send 5 cent stamps for mailing and registering the tickets applied for. (30 cents United States.) Obtain tickets, applied personally, or by letter (registered) addressed to the Secretary, S. E. LEFEBVRE, No. 19 St. James Street, Montreal.

NOTICE. Mr. JAMES K. WEEKES has kindly consented to act as agent for THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS in Guelph, Ont., and is authorized to collect subscriptions and enroll subscribers.

ON HEARING AN "AVE MARIA."

A fair and beautiful altar, where a hundred starlight gleams, The mystic Host imprisoned in a massive golden case...

FARM AND GARDEN.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Road dust may be gathered easily now and stored for use in poultry houses, stables and out-houses 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.

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 cows 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, diarrhoea, vomiting, rapid breath, and an aversion to light.

It is stated that if an outside leaf of a cabbage plant which is invested with green worms is broken off and placed flat 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.

Professor Kedzie says that yellows in peaches may be cured by digging a shallow trench around the tree and filling it with boiling water. A heavy dose of potash will have the same effect.

There is a popular belief that newspaper men are not posted on farm matters. But this is a mere and deluded idea.

It is a frequent saying that a farmer has nothing to do but dig himself that when the blizzards come to their cards he can draw the blanket up to his ears, put his feet in the oven, and spend the day reading the Globe and Church Herald, and other moral works.

Twenty-five years ago the Allegheny Valley was a wilderness. It was a land of forests and swamps, and the only inhabitants were the Indians.

The author claims for his work the following peculiarities:—The Genealogical Dictionary will prove a service.

Secondly, To history by furnishing the means of unravelling a number of obscure data, especially relating to the initial stages of the Colony.

Thirdly, To the Church, by elucidating all questions of relationship that constitute matrimonial impediments.

facts and circumstances, as he has been challenged 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 analyzed.

A GERMAN PORTRAIT OF PARNELL.

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.

His key exterior corresponds with his mental life. No mortal has yet been able to say that he is Parnell's intimate friend.

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.

THE BELFAST RIOTS. BELFAST, Aug. 3.—The mayor of Belfast 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.

THE ABBE LISZT BURIED. BAVARIA, Aug. 3.—The remains of Abbe Liszt were buried yesterday in Bayreuth cemetery to day.

College of Ottawa, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE OBLATE FATHERS. An institution especially devoted to the educational interests of the English speaking Catholics of Canada.

ENGLISH THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE. Commercial, Classical and Civil Engineering Courses. PROSPECTUS giving all particulars sent on application.

"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, Blood Diseases, Diseases of Women, Bladder Diseases, and Nervous Disorders.

DELICATE DISEASES. RUPTURE. SPECIALISTS. Book, Post-paid, 10 cents.

DR. PIERCE'S Favorite Prescription. It is a powerful Restorative Tonic, curing all kinds of nervous and general debility.

SICK-HEADACHE, Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, and other ailments.

CONSUMPTION. THE KEY TO HEALTH. Ointment for the cure of various ailments.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. A PERFECTLY RELIABLE REMEDY OF HOUSEHOLD USE.—IS THE—COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

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ALLAN LINE. 1886—Summer Arrangements—1886. This Company's lines are composed of the following:—

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Extraordinary Quarterly Drawing. In the Academy of Music, New Orleans. Tuesday, September 14, 1886.

WANTED IN THE PARISH OF ST. CHARLES. School teachers, clerks, and other persons.

THROUGH BELLS OF LADY. A PERFECTLY RELIABLE REMEDY OF HOUSEHOLD USE.—IS THE—COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. MEENEELY BELL COMPANY. THE FINEST GRADE OF CAST IRON.

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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 best and most profitable industry...

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...

Guernsey, Holstein, Galloway, Hereford, or Short Horn, and a pure-bred ram lamb or bear pig is always obtainable at a low figure...

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...

August 9th, 1886.

GRATITUDE.

SIR JOHN NAILED AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Globe:

Sir,—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...

Seaford, Aug. 5.

ROBERT FISHER.

AN EAST BOSTON WOMAN DRAWS A \$15,000 PRIZE.

An item was published in one of our daily papers the other day, stating that a married woman in East Boston had drawn \$15,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery...

COMMERCE.

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; and 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.

GRANULATED.—Business is reported as in healthy shape, and collections are very fair. Sugars have advanced from one-sixteenth to one-eighth, with a continued active movement.

LEATHER AND SHOES.—Prices rule steady as green hides continue stiff and firm. We quote:—Spanish sole B. A. No. 1, 24c to 26c; do, No. 2, B. A. 24c to 26c; do, No. 1 Ordinary Spanish, 25c to 26c; do, No. 2 do, 22c to 24c; do, No. 1 China, 22c to 24c; do, No. 2 do, 20c to 22c; do, Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21c to 22c; do, No. 2, 19c to 21c; Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 26c to 27c; oak sole, 45c to 50c; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33c to 35c; extra,

heavy, 32c to 36c; Grained, 34c to 37c; Scotch grained, 35c to 42c; Spills, large, 22c to 28c; ditto, small, 16c to 24c; Calcutta, 20c to 32c; California, 28c to 40c; 70c to 80c; Imitation French Calcutta, 80c to 85c; Russes Saspekia Linings, 30c to 40c; Harness, 24c to 33c; Buffed Cow, 13c to 16c; Pabbled Cow, 12c to 15c; Rough, 13c to 28c; Russes and Bridle, 54c to 55c.

METALS AND HARDWARE.—There is no increased movement to report in these lines. We quote:—Summerize, \$17 to \$17.50; Gartaherrie, \$16.50; Langloan and Coltness, \$17.00; Shotts, \$16.50 to \$17; Eglinton and Dalmellington, \$15 to \$15.50; Calder, \$16.50 to \$17; Carnbro, \$16; Hamatite, \$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, Bina, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Penn, &c., \$2.35 to \$2.40. Tin Plates, Bradley Charcoal, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Charcoal I.C., \$4.25 to \$4.75; do I.N., \$5.50 to \$6.00; Coke I.C., \$2.75 to \$4.00; Galvanized sheet, No. 23, \$2.75 to \$3.00; according to brand; Tinned sheet, No. 24, \$1.60; No. 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs., \$2.00; Boiler plate, per 100 lbs., \$2.00; Staffordshire, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Common sheet iron, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Steel boiler plate, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Lead, \$4.00; Russian sheet iron, 10 to 11c. Head, per 100 lbs.—Pig, \$4 to \$4.25; sheet, \$4.25 to \$4.50; shot, \$6 to \$6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 13c; spring, \$2.75 to \$3.00; tire, \$2.50 to \$2.75; sleigh shoe, \$2.00 to \$2.25; round machinery steel, 3 to 3 1/2c per lb.; Ingot tin, 25 to 27c; bar tin, 28c; ingot copper, 12 to 13c; sheet zinc, \$4.25 to \$5.00; spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25; bright iron wire, No. 0 to 6, \$2.40 per 100 lbs.

OILS, PAINTS, AND GLASS.—Lime is advancing 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, and is steady here at late advance, 55c being the quotation; shellac is firmer and higher prices are looked for. Olive and castor oils are before. Steam refined seed 45c to 46c; Newfoundland cod, 50c to 52c. 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. Dry white lead, 5 1/2c; red, 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c. London washed white, 50c to 60c; Paris white, \$1.25; Cookson's Venetian red, \$1.75; other brand Venetian red, \$1.50 to \$1.60; Yellow ochre, \$1.50; Spruce ochre, \$2.00 to \$3. Glass \$1.70 per 50 feet for first break.

SALT.—A fair jobbing trade is in progress. We quote eleven 44 to 44 1/2; twelve 44 to 43 1/2; these quotations would be made for round lots; factory filled \$1.10 to \$1.15; Bureka and Ashton's \$2.40; Rice's pure dairy \$2; rock salt \$10 a ton.

WOOL.—The volume of trade is moderate. There is a scarcity of galled 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 35c; B super, 22c to 24c; unsorted, 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 hand.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—There is still a short supply of fresh ground flour on this market. We quote: Patents, Hungarian per bbl, \$5.50 to \$6.00; 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 (Manitoba), \$4.40 to \$4.60; Superior Extra, \$3.90 to \$3.95; do choice, \$4.00 to \$4.10; Extra Spring Extra, \$3.75 to \$3.75; Fancy, \$3.95 to \$3.95; Spring Extra, \$3.90 to \$4.00; Superior, \$3.90 to \$3.10; Fine, \$2.80 to \$2.85; Middlings, \$2.70 to \$2.75; Pollards, \$2.50 to \$2.60; Ontario bags (strong) b. i., \$1.60 to \$1.65; do (spring extra), \$1.50 to \$1.55; do (superfine), \$1.40 to \$1.60; City bags (delivered), \$2.20 to \$2.25.

OATMEAL, &c.—The market is quiet, and prices have still a wide range for ordinary, at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per bbl, and granulated at \$4.40 to \$4.50 per bbl. In bags there is business reported at \$2.00 to \$2.10. Moullie is quiet but steady at \$22.00 to \$23.00 per ton. Pearl barley \$6.50 per bbl, and split peas at \$3.75 per bbl. Cornmeal is quiet at \$1.50 to \$1.75.

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 more.

WHEAT.—There has been very little new business on spot. In this market we quote prices more or less nominal as follows:—Canada red winter 20c to 25c; Canada white do 18c to 23c, and Canada spring 22c to 25c. CORN.—Corn may be quoted here at 7 1/2 to 5 1/2.

ONIONS.—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 50 lbs., as to quality.

PEAS.—The market continues firm, sales having been made for shipment at 7 1/2c per 50 lbs. alfalfa.

RYE.—The market is very dull and inactive. Holders ask 55c.

MALT.—There is no change in this article, good Montreal malt being offered at 90c per bushel in bond, and we quote 85c to 90c. Ontario malt is steady at 70 to 80c, as to quality.

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 50 to 55c, 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.—Since the slight flurry in creamery 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 dullness of the local demand. The quality of Eastern Townships has been very disappointing this year. We repeat last week's quotations:—Creamery, 18c to 20c; Townships, finest, 14c to 15c; Townships, fair to good, 13c to 14c; Morrisburg, finest, 14c to 15c; Morrisburg, fair to good, 13c to 14c; Brockville, finest, 14c to 15c; Brockville, fair to good, 11c to 13c; Western, finest, 13c to 13 1/2c; Western, fair to good, 10c to 12c; low grades, 8c to 9c.

CHEESE.—The easier turn in the market already noticed has been supplemented by a decidedly steadier market all round, and the cheaper cheese which was promised for this week, by last week's indications, have not turned up, shippers having paid 8 1/2c to 9 1/2c for finest, while we quote the market steady at the following prices:—Finest, 8 1/2c to 8 3/4c; fine, 8c; medium, 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c. The weather is proving magnificent for the make of cheese.

PRINTS! PRINTS!

PRINTS, PRINTS, PRINTS. PRINTS, PRINTS, PRINTS. PRINTS, PRINTS, PRINTS. 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 Canada. S. CARSLY'S.

CARSLY'S FOR DRY GOODS. CARSLY'S FOR DRY GOODS. CARSLY'S FOR DRY GOODS.

The best assortment of Dry Goods in Canada. S. CARSLY.

CARSLY'S FOR UMBRELLAS. CARSLY'S FOR UMBRELLAS. CARSLY'S FOR UMBRELLAS.

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

METAL BEINSTEADS AND BEDDING. METAL BEINSTEADS AND BEDDING. METAL BEINSTEADS AND BEDDING.

Having under most advantageous circumstances purchased a quantity of hair, we are offering a guaranteed HAIR MATTRESS at prices usually charged for Fibre and other Foreign and objectionable matter. Buy your bedding at S. CARSLY'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 sell early, at S. CARSLY'S.

JONAS BROOKS & 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 used. Ever since Messrs. Brooks Bros. have reduced the price to the same as ordinary spool cotton the demand has kept steadily increasing.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, 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 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c 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 at 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c per lb., by commission houses. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork per bbl, \$15.00 to 00; Chicago short cut clear per bbl, \$14.50 to 15.00; Mess pork, Western, 10c, 30.00 to 00.00; India mess beef, per bbl, \$9.00 to 00.00; Hams, city cured per lb, 11c to 12c; Hams, canvassed, 12c to 13c; Hams & flanks, green, per lb, \$0.00 to 00.00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 9c to 9 1/2c; Bacon, per lb, 10 1/2c to 11c; Shoulders, per lb, 0.00 to 0.09; Tallow, common refined, per lb, 4 1/2c 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 \$4 per crate. Plums both green and blue have realized \$2 to \$2.25 per crate. Peaches are steady at \$3 per crate.

LEMONS.—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 pretty brisk at 60c per pail. Garden raspberries 10c per quart, and blackberries 12c to 15c per quart.

PEARS.—Receipts of Bartlett's 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. Concord selling at 12c per lb and Delaware at 15c per lb.

COCONUTS.—Sales have been made at \$8.00 per 100.

CURRANTS, &c.—Red, black and white currants are quiet at 50c per pail; gooseberries 75c per quart.

TOMATOES.—Receipts have been very heavy and business has been done on the basis of 60c to \$1 per box.

ONIONS.—The supply is very limited, and sales have been made at \$7 to \$8 per box, and high as \$14 to \$15 per case.

COUNTRY 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 14 1/2c to 15c per dozen, other kinds selling at 13 1/2c to 14c.

HAY AND STRAW.—The market has had a steady tone all week for hay, the receipts of loose being light, which has 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 \$4.00 per 100 bundles.

POTATOES.—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 onions 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 stained, was sold in this market a few days ago at 11c per lb, and we quote 10c to 11c, other kinds quoted at 8c to 9c.

TORONTO WHOLESALE 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.

WHEAT AND MEAL.—A little more activity is observable this week, but it is not sufficiently marked to attract more than a passing notice. Trading has been confined for the most part to superior and extra, and nothing in the former can be had under \$3.00. Prices are unchanged. Both oatmeal and cornmeal are dull, 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 millers. There is no export demand. Oats are scarce and wanted at 36c. Rye is in better request at 55 to 56c. 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 offerings are ready bought up. There has been no change in calf-skins, 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 9c in case lots. Hams also are firmer at 12 to 14c, 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 steady and we make no change in our quotations. Eggs are rather stiffer, say 13 1/2c. Other articles under this heading are as quoted last week.

WOOL.—Fleeces continue 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

A New York tailor thinks the sign of the times point to a gradual approach of gentleness to the old fashioned knee breeches and frilled shirt.

READ WHAT

DR. BAKER EDWARDS, Ph. D., D. C. S., F. C. S., THINKS OF THE

ST. LEON MINERAL WATER.

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

I hereby certify that I have analyzed a sample of "St. Leon Mineral Water," taken from the bulk from the store cellars 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.

The water of these new famous MINERAL 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 573.56 consists of Marine Chlorides, Bromides and Iodides; besides these salts it contains the rarer Alkaline bases of Lithium, Barium and Strontium, which are known to be powerful ANTACID METALS; and these are modified in their action by the Chalybeate Carbonates of Iron and Magnesium. These are so super saturated with Carburetted Hydrogen Gas as to protect 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 application.

(Signed,) JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph. D., D. C. S., F. C. S., Ex-Professor of Chemistry and Public Analyst, Montreal.

The St. Leon Water is available by all leading druggists and grocers, 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; our duty is to cure disease when and where we can, even though the one who claims our aid is unworthy of it. And, when we think of how many innocent ones suffer from diseases which



NO APOLOGY—Continued.

vice perpetuates, how 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 PRIVATE DISEASES of every name and nature.

BROKEN DOWN.

It is a sad but unavoidable reflection that the sinners of the country, pillars of society, or the church and of the state, are broken down physically and mentally before they have reached the zenith of their usefulness. Early indiscretions, the result of ignorance and folly; over-exertion of mind and body, induced by ambitious ambition; dissipation and exposure; are continually working the ruin of thousands, whose ability, energy and integrity the world needs to preserve the equilibrium of civilization. Some fall before they have yet entered the arena of active life, while many more, enervated by the effects of youthful folly, after a few years of ambitious labor find themselves incompetent for the arduous 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, incapacitated for both the duties and enjoyments of life.

EFFECTS OF ABUSE.

The leading physicians and scientific writers, the authorities of medical asylums and the surgeons of hospitals, unite in ascribing to the effects of self-abuse the great majority of the wasted lives which come under their notice. Said the great Sir Astley Cooper: "Show me an unsuccessful man, a suicide or a maniac, and I will show you a victim of self-abuse. We might cite thousands of such sayings, but this one is the tone of all. Ruined life, shattered health, disappointed ambition, murdered manhood, inevitably follow in its train this terrible habit, oftentimes innocently acquired. Parents should instruct their children in time, not blame them for that evil which their own neglect first permitted to exist."

SPERMATORRHOEA.

It is the loss of the seminal fluid, is almost always the result of self-abuse or masturbation, and unless cured, almost invariably results in complete or partial impotency, and frequently in insanity and death. The loss often occurs during the sleep, or the stool, and even from the slightest cause. Sometimes the escape is imperceptible. Indigestion, imbrication, emaciation, shortness of breath, palpitation, nervous debility, want of energy, vertigo, want of purpose, dimness of sight, dullness of hearing, nervous system, blushing, want of confidence, avoidance of conversation, desire for solitude, listlessness and inability to fix the attention on particular subject, cowardice, depression of spirits, giddiness, loss of memory, excitability, temper, moroseness, etc., are all symptoms of this exhalation. Subsequently, the yellow discharge reveals the bones, the sinews waste, are surrounded by a leaden circle, the vitreous humor becomes dull, the active mind grows insipid, in a short, the spring, or vital force, having lost its tension, every function wanes in consequence.

CURE.

The family doctor, never having enquired into the subject, ignorant of the Most sufferers from such a cause are also timid 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 gave particular attention to such cases. These trusting with this delicate matter, may rely upon the utmost secrecy being maintained, and should place themselves under our professional care, upon a speedy and positive cure. Send us your Dr. Korzan's "Golden Monitor," or call on the surgeon, now at the Albion Hotel, for free enquiry. Consultation may also be had free of charge.

IMPEDIMENTS.

To marriage may arise from impotency or from some gonital malformation. We solicit correspondence in 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 we answer all letters, in a plain envelope, and give an opinion on 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 experience in applying treatment to individual cases we are enabled to give relief after all other means have been exhausted.

DR. J. D. KERGAN,

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

OR ALBION HOTEL, MONTREAL, P. Q., CANADA