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VOL. XXXII.—NO. 51

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. AUGUST 2, 1882.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

AFTER DEATH.

BY FANNY PARNELL.

IN MEMORIAM.

FANNY PARNELL.

God's ways and will are searchless still— Mere reason cannot rate them-Nor finite man need plot or plan To fathom or frustrate them!

This truth's still proved, for she we loved-Fair Erin's brightest daughter-Drew ner last breath, when far from death Her cherished country thought her!

Nor Castle hack, nor prison rack. Nor buckshot laws could cow her-Cow that grand soul, that scorned control Of Saxon churls to bow her.

Sentle as strong, 'twas but the wrong For centuries done poor Ireland, That fired her pen to scathe the men Who robbed her of her sireland.

What vim and fire possessed her lyre When Erin's suff'rings telling, In every chord there seemed a sword, A patriot's spirit swelling.

Each ireful note, like thunder smote Her country's curst despoilers, and, tocsin-like, appeared to strike Dismay 'mongst her revilers.

But ne'er again that lyre's bold strain Will chant Born and glory-Unstrung each string, no more 'twill sing Poor Ireland's checquered story."

ret may the seed she sowed not lead To Ireland's liberation. And o'er her grave the SUNBURST wave-Providensign of her nation! W. O. FARMER.

Montreal, July, 1882.

UISS PANNY PARMELL'S FUNERAL

Mourning Throngs That Gathered at the Old Homestead Yesterday—Simple Episopal Services and Elaborate Floral Emblems-The Remains Laid Temporarity at Rest in Riverview Cemetery.

July 25th, 1882. The funeral of Miss Fanny Parnell took lace yesterday from Ironsides, near Borden-N.J., the residence of the late Comnodore Charles Stewart, grandfather of Miss Pamell, to Riverview Cemetery, in the suburbs of Tienton. It had been rumored vesterday that the funeral would be strictly private, tut all who went to Ironsides were eceived kindly and entertained hospitably. Delegations were present representing many pranches of the Land League. An early rain from this city took a special car, but the although filled, did not contain half of he New Yorkers who were on the train ound for Bordentown.

From Yonkers were P F Higgins, Prostlent of the Yonkers Branch Irish National Land League, with five members. From Sound Brook were James O'Connor and James Brady, of the Parcell Land League. From Rochester, N Y, was James H Curran, representing the Rochester Branch Irish Na-tional Land League. The same League was represented by President Patrick Kelly, from Florence, N J; President Edward Dallen and twelve others from Bordentown, NJ; by President John H Sanderson and twenty-eight members from Trenton, and by President Peter O'Conneli, John Logne, and Patrick Dwyer from Paterson. From Paterson came also President John E McCoulter, Thomas Casey and William B Gourlay of the Parnell Branch. Among others present were O'Donovan Rosan, William Redmond, private secretary to Michael Davitt,

and Bryan G McSwyny.

The old homestead, which is of wood, two storeys high, and almost surrounded by old trees, stands on a bluff which, from the western bank, commands a near view of the wide Delaware River and the wooded farming region that stretches tranquilly to the eastward. At the foot of the hill the special trains stopped, and procession after procession was formed to march in turn up the sunny hillside into the shady grove in front of Itoneides, and thence into the building. Last to arrive were the Executive Council of the Central Union Irish National Land League of Philadelphia. They were M. Patton, T. H. Donnelly, Patrick McGrenery, Jeremiah Bergen, M. I. J. Griffin, Capt. Patrick O'Brien, Jos. H. Fanning, Jeremiah Murphy, Jas. Harold, Charles McCusker, John Lewis, Bernard Haslin, Patrick Lynch, and James Connery.

The first ladies' branch organized by Mrs. Parneli was in Philadelphia, and it was called the Ironsides. From this society there were present yesterday Mrs McCoart, Mrs Walsh and Mrs Smith. From the Martha Washington and the Liberty branches of the Ladies' Land League, in Philadelphia, were Miss Harrison, Miss Tracey, Mrs Reilly, Mrs. Lee, and Mrs Murphy. Finally, the ten branches of the Irish National Lund League were represented by James F Mirturn and Robert Blewitt.

The burial service was that of the Episcopal Church, of which Miss Parnell was s The efficiating clorgyman was the Rev. Nathanel Pettit, rector of Christ Episcopal Church in Bordentown. Over the house floated the Irish flag at half-mast. One by one the viekors, as they arrived, entered the house staded by stately elms, and in an uninterrupted procession hey filed past the open coffin. This which was of white oak, was in the library, at the right of the visitor as he entered the house from the river side. Next to the ibrary and the central room in the homestead was the parlor, and in this the funeral service were held. Mrs. Paraell entered the room in the arm of her son, Mr. John Parnell, who arived just in time to take part in the servicet Lieut. Macauley, U. S. N., a cousin of Mrs. Parnell, was alse present.

a semicirca of elaborate fivral designs. At telegraphed for

the foot of the coffin was a lyre, over which was a dove in the attitude of soaring eway. The lyre was five feet high, was composed of white roses and white lilies, and had smilax strings. One string was broken. It was given by the Executive Committee of the Irish National Land League in New York. A cross four feet high, composed of white lilies, bunches of tube roses, and lilies of the valley, was given by the Central Branch, New York. A smaller cross of white roses was given by Dr. William H. Shipps, the family physician in Bordentown. An Irish harp of roses, with lilies of the valley and smilax, stood on a floral base, on which was worked in immortelles the legend "Submit to God." It was sent by Messrs. Richard J. N. Petty and S. B. Bostwick, friends of the family. The Ladies Branch gave an Irish harp of calla lilies, twined with ivy, and standing on a base of magnificent white roses. Last, at the head of the ceffin and on a table, was a tall harp of pale, creamy roses, with an elaborately wrought base of flowers. Around the base was a wreath of pond lilles, githered in the Delaware River from a spot in plain view of the open windows of the homestead. In the base was worked in immortelles the first verse and the caption of the last poem Miss Parneil wrote. It read as follows:—

THE UTTERANCES OF AN IRISH HEART. What, give our land to you, England!
What, give our land to you!
Our ravaged land, whose every rood
Our patriots' bones bestrew.
Our blood-steeped land, our plundered land
With seed of martyrs sown;
Our tortured land, our writhing land,
Which yet we call our own!

Which yet we call our own!

FANNY PARNELL. The coffin was satin lined. The body was dressed in a white Indian mull dress, with white hid slippers, the head resting on a white satin pillow. The peaceful and even happy expression of the face was remarked by many. The inscription on the coffin was: "Fanny Parnell, died July 20, 1882, aged 28 years. Pinned to the dress was a piece of white silk, and in the centre was a bunch of shamrock plucked in the Vale of Avoca, and surrounded by the lettering, "Fanny Parnell with her native shamrock sleepeth." It was sent by Mrs. M. J. Beirne of this city. Attached to the plece of silk was a slip of paper, on which was a poem, by Mary Frances Smith, of Borden-

town, beginning : Rest, gentle sleeper, rest. Mlle. Rosea d'Erion sang "Angels Ever Bright and Fair" to a plane accompaniment, the Rev. Mr. Pettit read passages from the Scriptures, and prayed. Afterward Mile. d'Erina sang an Ave Marin by Rossini. Every one, save the members of the family, stood during the service, excepting during the prayer, when they knelt down upon the floor. The cosia was borne cown the steep that the address is simply an electioneering billside to the cars in waiting by pall- dodge to catch the Irian vote ought to be rebearers selected by Mrs. Pernell. were Dr. W. B. Wallace, M. D. Gallagher, T. B. Hopkinson, grandson of a signer of the Declaration of Independence; Robert S. Murphy, Stephen J. Meany, and Francis Fisher, a great grandson of a signer of the may form. Our colouies owe us a great deal Declaration of Independence. In the processing make a remarkably small return. Wa people of Boidentown with labor-stained clothing. Along the line of the tente people gathered. Men took off their hats as the funcral train awept past.

At Lalor street station in Trenton the train stopped and the line of march was taken up for Riverview Cemetery, half a mile distant. Over fifty members of the Ladies Branch were in the line. Mrs. Parnell sat at the opening of the receiving vault as her daughter's body was borne within.

Arrangements are already under way looking toward the removal of Miss Parnell's body to Ireland. She will probably be buried in the Vale of Avoca by the side of her father.

On the table near the bed on which Miss Parcell died was a letter addressed to Mr. John Parnell. It was written shortly before her death, and contained a complete reckoning of her financial standing for her brother's perusal. Members of the family bolieve that Miss Parnell drew up this statement in the belief that her end was drawing nigh. On Sunday evening John Heath, sculptor, of Philadelphia, took a plaster cast of the leatures of Miss Parnell.

"THE WAR HORSE."

People who suppose that Admiral Nicholson is called the "War Horse of the Navy, because he sent word to Arabi Pacha that if fired upon he would shoot back, are very much mistaken. The history of the title, as told in navy circles in Washington, is as follows :term hors de combat was used. Some one having asked what it meant, the future hero promotly and proudly replied, "a war horse," and "War Horse Nicholson" he was at once dubbed, and has been so styled ever since.

The Indian Contingent.

Says the New York Graphic :- Poor India Indian troops are to be conveyed to Egypt to fight England's battles again t their own coreligionists, and India is to bear the burden of the expedition. It is rather hard on a dependency to sak it to fight for the Home Government and at the same time to pay for the privilege of being allowed to fight. But Mr. Goldwin Smith tells the Canadians that this sort of thing is perfectly right, and Mr. estimation, but he places the rost of the world in the persistently painful position of being always in the wrong. The man who is always right is an unpleasant sort of person.

Anna Parnell is dangerously ill with brain fever, 'brought on by the news of the sudden The foding doors between the library and death of her sister. She does not recognize the cental parlor were thrown open, and any one. The doctors entertain slight hopes through them the coffin was revealed against of her recovery. Ohas, S. Parnell has been

DER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT NEEDS NO ADVICE FROM CANADA-OPINIONS OF THE "TIMES."

London, July 28 .- The following are the exact words used by Earl Kimberly, in reply to the address adopted by the Canadian Par-

ilament relating to Irish affair:—
"Her Mejesty will always gladly receive the advice of the Parliament of Canada on ail matters relating to the Dominion and the administration of affairs, but in respect to the questions referred to in the andress, Her Majesty will, in accordance with the coustitution of the country, have regard to the advice of the Imperial Parliament and her Ministers, to whom all matters relating to the affairs of the United Kingdom exclusively appertain.'

The Times' editorial, commenting on the address, says : " If it is the earnest desire of the Canadian Parliament to renew an expression of unswerving loyalty and devotion so entirely innocent and even praiseworthy, every well-wisher of Canada will profoundly regret the extremely unfortunate manner in which her representatives have altempted to satisty it. Had the aim been to dissemble piore effectually have compassed it than by sending such an address at such a time, just when Her Majesty's Government was engaged in a severe struggle with auarchy and sedition in Iroland. Canadian loyalty and devo-tion assume the form of public formal recommendation that rebellion and treason should be legitimized by the concession of the demand for Home Rule, at a time when the Government had avowed itself unable to answer for the preservation of any semblance of order, without imprisoning the ring-leaders of the Irish conspiracy. Exactly three days before the murder of two of the Queen's cervants in Phoenix Park, Her Majesty's loyal devoted subjects, at a safe distance of 3,000 miles from the centre of the disturbance, take upon themselves to pray that these gentlemen be allowed to erjoy the inestimable blessing of personal liberty. English ideas of loyalty and devotion cartainly suffered an extraordimary inversion in crossing the Atlantic, it they inspire such reckless, presumptuous interference with the problems with whose true character Cauadians have little epportunity of informing thereselves. The respectful phrases in which these uncalled for recommondations are couched caunot blind any one to the fact that they amount to a vote of censure on ther Ma-justy's Government and are an encouragement to her avowed enemies. We are at a loss to determine whether the circumstance gamed as we aggravation or an excuse for the offence. If the more charitable view is taken, it condemns the Canadian Parliament as guitty of a levity of thought which will seriously detract from the value of any opinion it sion were many of the farmers and laboring nurse them through their puling infancy, insure for their youth an opportunity for tranquil, undisturbid growth, and our reward usually is that, as soon as they reach something approaching manhood, they display independence by putting prohibitive taxes upon our commerce. Our behaviour to them is largely regulated by a kind paternal feeling, and their behaviour towards us is shaped upon commercial principles usually false ones. They expect us to defend them and regulate our fleets and armies accordingly, in return they buy from us whatever they cannot get cheaply elsewhere. They might at least treat us with the respect

SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON.

and courtesy we receive at the hands of our

Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., K.C.B., who is now practically in charge of the British forces in Egypt, is one of the heroes of Lucknow, the former Mogul capital of the Kingdem of Oudh, the last native ruler of which is a Government of India pensioner, living in magnificent Oriental state in his palace at Garden Reach near Calcutta. During that remarkable siege, the result of which, combined with the cap-ture of Delhi, broke the back of the formidable Indian mutiny of 1854, Alison, then a Brevet Major, was Sir Colin Campbell's right-hand man. Between him and Sir Colin there existed the greatest friendship, which originally became warm in the trenches of the Crimea, when Alison performed yeoman's service When a laced and buttoned Lieutenant, young on behalf of his chief. The friendship Nieholson was once in company where the between the two soldiers was a notorious fact in England, and when the Indian mutiny had made such headway that the Covernment determined upon enlisting the services of Sir Colin Campbell, one of the most famous caricaturists in the country depicted the old warrior shaving and answering to the representative of the public, standing at his bedroom door, that he was ready to start, but that he would rather not go unless he had Alison appointed on his staff. Alison according ly went to India as Lord Clyde's military secretary, and in the records of the rollef of Lucknow his services were frequently mentioned in terms of the most generous and enthusiastic approbation. Like Gen. Sir Sam Browne, the great friend of the Prince of Wales, Sir Archibald is minus an arm, which he left in Lucknow. He has a long record of Goldwin Smith is generally right in his own service. Born in Edinburgh, where his uncle was a celebrated physician, in 1626, he took his commission as a Captain in the famous Seventy-second Highlanders in 1853. He was present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol. When the Ashantee war broke out he was appointed next to command to Sir (brigade into action at the battle of Amoaful,

from the Commencement of the French Re-volution to the Restoration of the Bourbons." He himself has dabbled in literature, but, like the thoroughgoing soldler he is, his principal effusions have been treatises on army matters. He succeeded as second baronet in 1867.

THE NEW CABLE LINE.

New York, July 29-The new Atlantic cable project, announced a few days ago in London as open for subscriptions, has especial interest for Canadians. From a prospectus which reached this company by cable, it is learned that the new organization is formed under a cherior granted by the Dominion Parliament in 1881, incorporating the European, Canadian, American and Asiatic Cable Company, which undertaking, it is understood has been mainly promoted by a Goverement official, Mr. Gleborne, Superintend. ent of Government Telegraphs, in connection with Benjamin Batton, of Olfawa, one of the original corporators. Among the list of contracts enumerated in the prospectus is one by a company with Boston, and undertaking by the company to pay \$30,000 to cover the cost of obtaining an Act of Parliament, which is the exact wording of the advertisement. This extraordinary statement so freely circulated throughout Engtheir love we hardly know how they could land, is hardly calculated to convey to the mother country a very favorable impression regarding the purity of the Patliament of Canada.

OBITUARY.

Agron C. Burr, an adopted son of Agrou Burr died in New York on July 27th. He was the son of Count Verdi de Liele.

W. V. Detlor, Clerk of the country of Lencox and Addington, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Napauce, Ont., dled at that piece on July 25th.

Mrs. Margaret Sanderson who made the flag for Fort McHenry which inspired Key to write the "Star Spangled Banner," dled in New York, Saturday July 29 aged 85

George L. Allain, an old resident of Toroute, died at the hospital on July 27th. De-ceased at one time was governor of the jail, Chief of Police and a member of the City Council.

Mr. Thomas Kavanagh, of Brockaway, was drowned last week in Brockaway Creek while bathing. His sad fate is much regretted by the neighbourhood and district surrounding, as he was much esteemed and respected. His furl rai was very large.

Mrs Charles Alexander, wife of ex-Alderman Alexender of this city, died at her resisence society, and devoted himself to prayer cence, 143 Methalic street, on the morning of and meditation. He soon had a large follow-only 26th, and 63 years. The deceased was a ling and problatmed himself the expected a native of Dandee, Scotland, and came with prophet and deliverer of the people. He wrote her bushand to this country in 1840, first settling in London, Out, and shortly afterwards in alontreal.

News has been received at St. John, N. B., that Ceptoin Edward F. Ford, of the barque Ada," of Fleetwood, England, died of cousumption on shipboard on the 25th June, while on a voyage from Labos de Afuera to Falmouth. Captain Ford was a native of Liverpool, N.S., but had sailed out of St. John for a long time. Thomas Guerdia, President of Costa Rica

for twelve years, died at Panama on the 7th July. He obtained power by the celebrated revolution in April, 1870, and ever since has ruled the country with a rod of iron. He was ignorant, unlettered, and plunged the country into an abyes of dabt. Prospero Teinardoss as been elected Guardia's succes-

Mr. John Foley, editor and proprietor of the Orangeville (Out.) Sun newspaper, died in that place on July 30th, in the 46th year of his age. The deceased came to Orangewille about 22 years ago, and began the publication of the Sun, which was the first paper published in the county. He was a writer of considerable ability, and took an active interest in public matters. He filled the posttion of Reeve of Orangeville in 1877, having been elected to the office by acclamation.

Edward Arthur Wellington, second Baron Keane, 18 dead. He was the eldest son of the first Baron, and was born in 1815, succeeding to the title in 1844. The late Baron was a major in the army and captain of the 37th Foot; was aide-de-camp to his father when in command of the Army of the Indies, and received the Chuzues Medal. The first Baron distinguished bimself in the Peniusu. lar war, but received his poerage after the transactions in Afghanistan, which led to the copture of Gnuzuee in 1839. A pension of is noted for its restless, lawless, unruly £2,000 a year was also granted to himself and his two immediate successors in the peerage. He was the second son of Sir John Keane, of Bolmont, County Waterford. "be heir to the now vacant baronetcy is the late peer's brother, the Hon. John Manley Arbushnot, who was born at Valencianues in 1816, and who married in 1848, the youngest daughter of the late Sir Hugh Palliser.

A DYNAMITE CONVENTION.

PEORIA, Ill., July 31.-Crowe, of dynamice fame, has returned from Obicago, where it is reported a convention was held last week, attended by a number of prominent Irish-Americans from different sections of the country, including Major Horrigan, New York, Patrick Collins, Boston, and a delegation from the Pacific coast. It is learned that an arrangement was made for the establishment of a factory for the manufacture of combs and other explosives to be used by the Crows-Rossa faction, in war against England. In a card, Crowe says the institution has a chemical laboratory on the Hudson River, Garnet Wolseley, and in 1873-4 led his above New York, owned and operated by a Joint Stock Company, with a capital of \$200,the capture of Bequah, the action of 000, divided into 40,000 shares of \$5 each. Ordahsu, and fall of Coomassie, the bar- It is organized under the laws of New York, Ordahsu, and fall of Coomassie, the Dar- It is organized duter "Mausonitor Ohemical who ran under the axe as it was in the act of ment relating to the come to have capital, Ashantee. Sir Archibald is a land known as the "Mausonitor Ohemical who ran under the axe as it was in the act of ment relating to the come to have capital, Ashantee. Sir Archibald is a land known as the "Mausonitor Ohemical who ran under the axe as it was in the act of ment relating to the come to have capital Ashantee. Sir Archibald is a land known as the "Mausonitor Ohemical who ran under the axe as it was in the act of ment relating to the come to have capital ashart ca

selected annually by stockholders having a president, secretary and general superintendont, the latter, Professor Messeroff, a Russian chemist of high standing. The principal business of the concern is not so much in manufacturing explosives as training young men in the science of producing from original matter those grand agencies of modern science so much used now in war and peace -dynamite, nitro givcerine, giant powder and fulminates of gold, silver and mercury The demand for these articles in the past years has been much greater than the production, and that the demand will increase each year there cannot be the least doubt for we find the United States Government employing this agency in the removal of oberructions in the various harbors, and Admiral Seymour of the English navy, is using it to blow up Egyptian forts at Alexandria. It was used to remove obstructions at Hell Gate. There are other hell gates and hell holes and forts in other countries to be removed and blown up that are more injurious than those mentioned; hence the wisdom of baving a number of trained young men to manufacture these dan-gerous materials. The directors take in the students to the factory and teach them the wonders of science, and pay thom while learning \$5 a week. The exponses are met by the sale of articles manufactured and from subscriptions from the patrons of science. Applications for stock can be made to the undersigned, or general secretary in New Yerk, P. O. box 2,191, signed "P. W. Crowe

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the last meeting of the Father Matthew Temperance Association of Almonto the following officers were elected for the ensuing term :- President, R J Dougherty; 1st Vice-President, E Letany; 2nd Vice-President C F Mahony; Secretary, James R Kelly; As-sistant-Secretary, P McGarry; Treasurer, P Daly. Committee of Management :- P C Dowdall, J O'Reilly, P Bourke, T McAulifle Sheehan, R J Dowdall, R Johnston, M Hogan, M McAuliffe.

THE FALSE PROPHET.

Mohammed Achmet, the False Prophet of

the Soudan, was born in the region of Don-

cola, on the western bank of the Nile, where it makes its great bend. He was a poor man, a curpenter and boat-builder by trade. He first came into noto.iety on the large island Abbas, situated about 300 miles south of Kharioum. Here, after the fashion of the fakirs and holy men, he withdrew from letters all over the country announcing himself and his mission. He was recognized at once as a leader. While many of the more intelligent bloslems repudiated him, others, moved both by religious and political motives, and who, above all, hoped that he would show them some way to escape the rayment of their taxes, flocked around his standard. He was secretly encouraged and abetted by enamics of the Government residing at Khartoum. His presence in so commanding position on the Nile soon became obnoxious to the authorities at Kharfoum, and an expedition was organized to dislodge him. A detachment of 120 men of the regular army was sent against him on the island. These men were badly managed, and, although they were armed with the best make of Remington ifles, while Mohammed Achmet and his band had only their spears, they were killed one after the other as fast as they landed, till not one of the 120 was left. Not a shot was fired. It was a slaughter like the sticking of so many pigs. steamer with its crow and one or two officers escaped back to Khartoum with the sad news. Of course, after this exploit, Mohammed Achmet knew that it would not do for him with his present forces to remain where he was. He therefore gathered together all his following-men, women and children, cattle and provisions-crossed the Nile to the west bank, and fled to a wild mountain called Gebel Gedir, 200 miles couth-west of the Island of Abbas, and about ninety miles north-west of the penal colony and military station of Fashoda. flere, in an easily defended and almost inaccessible mountain, he took up his abode. The Baggara Arabs, the former slave-hunters of the White Nile, now began to flock to epirit. It was the policy of the Government to let the rebels alone, now that they had left the river, thinking that they would soon lose their zeal and disperse for want of provisions. But a new Governor of Fashoda had been appointed, considered it his duty to signalize his loyalty by organizing another expadition against the rebels contrary to creders from Khartoum, he gathered the military forces from Kaka, Fash-oda, and the station at the mouth of the Sobat; in all, 600 soldiers of the regular army. With these he joined 200 men of the targe native tribes of the Shillooks, under the King of the Shillocks-800 men all told. With these he marched six days across the desert by forced marches. On the seventh day, when the men were all tired out from the long march and utterly unfit for action, they met the enemy. Mohammed Achmet was again , victorious. The fight was turned into a slaughter. Sixty men were taken prisoners by the rebels; only seventy escaped by running for it; and all the rest were slain. The Governor of Fashoda and the King of the Shillooks were both killed.

tained, while chopping wood on Saturday, ac-

A farmer of Valcartier, name not ascer-

General business is conducted by the directors [This beautiful and sadly prophetic poem was written by Miss Fanny Parnell nearly one year ago, on August 27th, 1881.—Ed. Pilol. Shall mine eyes behold thy glory, O my coun try? Shall intre eyes behold thy glory? Or shall the darkness close around them, ere the Break at last upon thy story? When the nations ope for thee their queenly circle, As a sweet, new sister hall thee, Shall these lips be scaled in callous death and That have known but to bewait thee? Shall the ear be deaf that only loved thy praises.

When all men their tribute bring thee?
Shall the mouth be clay that saug thee in thy When all poets' mouths shall sing thee? Ah! the harpings and the salvoz and the shoutings
Of thy exiled sons returning!
I should hear, though dead and mouldered, and
the grave-damps
Should not chill my bosom's burning. Ah! the tramp of feet victorious! I should hear them
'Mid the Shamrocks and the mosses.
And my heart should toss within the shroud,
and quiver As a captive dreamer tosses. should turn and roud the care-clothes round

me, Giant sinews I should borrow, Crying, "O, my brothers, I have also loved her, In her lowaness and sorrow, "Let me join with you the jubilant procession, Let me chant with you her slory; Then contented I shall go back to the shamrocks, Now mine eyes have seen her glory." IRELAND

IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT:

THE LAND WAR

DUBLIN, July 26 .- The weather in Ireland has improved considerably in the past few Though the potato blight has apdays. peared in badly drained ground, there is a

splendid crop in most parts of the country.
Francis Fitzgerald, Earon of the Exchequer of Ireland, has resigned owing to his objection to the duties imposed under the Repression

LONDON, July 27 .- In the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir Vernou Harcourt refused to answer questions relative to the arrest of J. O'Brien in Venezuela, for connection with the murders of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, on the ground that it would be inconsistent with public interests.

Mr. Trevelyan stated that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was now communicating with the Colonial office regarding emigration to Canada.

in the House of Lords, Lord Carlingford moved the second reading of the Arrears of Rent Bill.

The Marquis of Salisbury said he approved of the part of the bill relating to loans and provisions for emigration, but thought it would be very difficult to obtain proof of tenants' inability to pay rent. He hoped no more drafts would be drawn on the wisdom of the sub-commissioners who had been anpointed as political partisans, and the principle of whose decisions was inscrutable. If the Government did not mean confiscation, let them make the bill optional for the landlord. There should be the same enquiry as to what class of landlords it was who accumulated arrears of rent in order to evict a tenant, before this act of plunder was committed. Landlords should be free as tenants to enter the arrangements under the bill. As the bill contained some provisions he heartily approved, it could not properly be rejected at this time, but in assenting to the second reading, he protested against its dangerous principles, and would not support it at any future stage unless these dangers were removed.

The bill passed the second reading. London, July 31.—In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Salisbury moved an amendment to the Arrears of Rent bill, the effect of which will be that landlords could refuse consent to tenants applying for relief under the bill in cases where he distelleved the tenants' inability to pay.

Lord Carlingford opposed the amendment,

saving it would utterly staltily the Government's land legislation.

The amendment was adopted by 169 against

The Marquis of Salisbury moved in amendment, that if the tenant who had taken advantage of the bill subsequently, sold his farm, a landlord should be able to recover out of the sum his tenant received the amount he had been deprived of by the action of the bill.

Lord Carlingford opposed the awendment, declaring it would revive debts many years

old. The amendment was carried by 120 to 45,

and the remaining clauses adopted. Mr. Gladstone will move in the House of Commons on Thursday that the amendment to the Arrears bill, adopted by the Lords, be rejected. The majority of the peers followed the Marquis ot Salisbury on the distinct understanding that there would be no capitulation.

The Standard believes that the Government will advise the House of Commons to refuse absolutely to accept the amendment to the Arrears bill requiring that the landlord concur in the application for settlement of arrears, as the question is not one which adoldentally split the skull of his little, child, mits of compromise regarding the amendwho ran under the axe as it was in the act of ment relating to the tenant's interest. It is By the Author of "Guy Karlscourt's Wife,"
"A Wonderful Woman," "A Mad
"Marrisge," "Redmond
O'Donnell," etc. PART III.

CHAPTER VII .- CONTINUED.

Only that, and you are generally so enthusiastic! You are strangely quiet to-night. Are you in pain? Your ankle-Oh, it's all right, mamma, poor little Leo

cries out. In pain-yes-but the pain is not in anything so unromantic as an aukle. If he is not engaged to Olga, what then is the matter? Is it that her refusal has hurt him so deeply, in spite of his forced lightness of

"There is another friend of the past," Dr. Lamar says slowly, after a silence, "whom I suppose you have never met in all your wanderings up and down the world. I mean

Jeanna!" The name falls so unexpectedly that all start at its sound. Livingston in the dark-

ness turns quite white. "Why do you suppose so?" he answers, and his voice is not quite steady. 'I have met

Joanna!" There is a universal exclamation. Dr. Lamar starts to his feet, his mother

clasps her hands, Leo sits crect and looks eagerly.

You have met her! Geoffrey cries, excitedly. 'You know where she is? Mother, you hear this?' At last!' 'I have met her-I know where she is,

Livingston answers, surprised at the amount

of excitement they showed; is there any thing extraordinary in that?" "There is this-that I have searched, and caused search to be made everywhere all these years in vain. I had almost made up my mind she was dead-so impossible has

she been to discover. And all this time you have known where she was---" "Not all this time, if you mean these six past years—only within the past two months," says Frank, feeling oddly cold and conscious, and wondering what they would may if they knew.

'And where is she? In New York?' At Newport, I think, just now. How exercised you are over the matter, Lamar. I

always knew of course----' My dear fellow, you know nothing, absoimportant concern of my life to find Joanna. | heart? She is safe and well, and married to Blake?" Safe and well, but not married to Blake or

anybody else.' What! She ran away with him, you

know----' 'I know,' Frank says, wincing; but she ran away from him, as you must recall, after.'

'It was true, then? Odd girl-strange, wild Joanna! And what became of her-what did she do! No harm befell her, I

None whatever, but much good. She found friends, honest and real friends, and she has worked her way to comparative famo and fortune. She is wild Joanna no longer. She is a refined and thoroughly wellbred young lady with gracious manners, and all womanly sweetness, and goodness and

He speaks warmly, his handsome face flushes in the dark.

'Thank Heaven!' he hears Mrs. Abbott mumur, and Geoffrey, too, seems deeply moved.

"I am more thankful than I can say," he elements of a noble character were there. Heaven, indeed! But tell us about her, Frank. You can form no idea of how deeply | Joanna's lap, and is sobbing softly. we are all interested history of Joanna."

So Frank tells it. Out there, in the sweet summer dark, be tells the story of provocation, and reprisal, and flight, and pain, and struggle, and hardly-won victory. Joanna so deeply wronged. Her sister! how strauge has told it to him-simply, unconscious of its real pathos—and he repeats it tenderly, dwell- through her as she clasps her closer in her ing on all her goodness, her free generosity, arms. She has grown so famous, she bears her brave great-heartedness, her bounty to all weak, oppressed, and suffering things. "She gives like a princess, freely, with both

hands, to all who need," he says. "I know that the dearest desire of her heart is to see you all sgain. She speaks very little of herself, but that much I know." "Will you bring her to us?" Mrs. Abbott

says, with repressed eagerness, great tears in her eyes. "Ob, my poor, wronged, ill-treated child! Bring her to us, Frank, at once-at know-if you could-."

"Quite impossible, mother--quite unnecessery also. Livingston will tell her, and she thought. She has never felt the need of a will come. I will write to-night and say- sister; mamma and Geoffrey have always well, something of what there is to be saidand she will come. The rest she can learn | find one at this late day. And this is why here. Frank, you have done us to-night a everything had to be given up, why mamma service for which I thank you with all my heart. You do not understand now, but "Poor pour will later. Get in lights, Leo. I will little Leo." write my letter at once, before I am called BWav."

So they leave the sweet-smelling garden and the starry sky and go in. Lights are Leo. prought. Geoffrey sits down to write, Mrs. Abbott goes to the piano and plays dreamy sonatas, Leo gets some needle-work, Frank sits near, with the paper Geoficey has thrown ing to her own thoughts. Now Joanna lifts down, and says little. Presently it is eleven, the bowed, dark head. and the letter is finished—a very long oneand it is bedtime, and they all stand up to say good-night and good-by.

But you will soon return with Olga?' Mrs. Abbott save.

Olga will soon be here,' he answers, with a smile, but Leo notices he says nothing about accompanying her. Then it is her turn, and those two hard words "good-bye!" me so great a gift. I love you, Joanna—no are spoken, and his visit has come to an sister was ever more dear—but I cannot help are spoken, and his visit has come to an end.

"A gentleman for you, Miss Jenny." Her maid hands her a card. Joanna looks at it, and her face flushes. Frank returned.

She is alone in her room. A week has passed since Jud Sleaford told her his story, and no action has been taken yet. She love you the better for those tears. But hardly knows why she waits, but it is for you"-Joanna lays her hand on Mrs. Ab-Livingston's return, and now the week is up, bot's, and looks up with wondering eyes where he waits, and he comes forward, both | wonder as I look at you. And you used to hands outstratched.

You did not expect me so soon?' he says, the first salutation over. 'No, I know. But the oddest thing has happened. Whom do you think I have met?'

She has no idea, she says, and smiles at the bright eagerness of his face. Leo Abbott-Geoff-their mother-and I have been stopping with them ever since.'

'I thought you would be astonished. You cannot be more delighted than they were, it appears, all this time. You know they learn happy—yes, quite happy. Joanna, in his profession; he seems to live in his ling?" Leo What is Leo to me?" have given up everything the Abbott pro- with a deeper, and a struct, and more carriage; he regime to look tagged and "I do not know what Leo may be

his profession. They are living in comparative poverty and obscurity, but are one and all as delightful people as ever. Here is an epistle for you, from Geoff, long enough to make one jesious; and Joanna; they count upon you going to them at once.

She takes the large letter, and looks at the clear, bold, familiar writing. "I thank God," she says softly, "I have got

have been there ever since." "My mother had gone," he says, hastily. "She had left for Saratoga before I le't New It reminds one of Japhet in Search of a search," he laughs.

Do not,' she interposes, and lays her hand on his arm. as a favor to me-at least not yet. Wait. Tell me about them. Is Leo pretty?

Very pretty.' She glances at him, a moment.

'And Mrs. Abbott? she says, then. As beautiful as ever, but less proud, less cold. You know what I mean. And as for Geoff-dear old fellow, he is looking splendidly. Shall you go at once, Jeanna? They will literally be in a fever, I think, until you are with them.'

'I will go to morrow.' "And I may accompany you, of course? Then I must inform Olgo, who wishes to visit them too. They will owe me a vote of thanks, I fancy, for restoring them to their at the other-at the birthright usurped for

to go alone. Yes; I will have it so. I pre- us all to see you step in and reign at Abbott fer it. Do you think I cannot travel alone?" laughing, and litting her brave, bright face. Have you yet to learn I am strong-minded, and amply sufficient unto myself? And, the house. I know of no one," says Dr. L2-Frank, do not tell your cousin any more than mar, making a courtly bow, which includes your mother. Tell no one until I give you the two ladies, "so fitted, in mind and perleave."

But. Joanna-' he is beginning, impetuously, when Professor Ericson enters, and cuts him short. Joanna informs him of to-rassment fly. Time has so softened the past, morrow's journey, and that Mr. Livingston so blunted the pain, that they can bear to will dine with him, and so his opportunity is

He dines and spends the evening, but he does not see Joanna for a moment alone. And next day she departs, holding to her resolution to go unescorted. He sees her off, and takes train for Brightbrook and his the better. What are your plans, Joanna? cousin Olga. Will they meet, he wonders, these two, at the Lamar Cottage; and if so, And how is it that Lamar and his mother sister." lutely nothing, of the truth. It is the most take the finding of Joanna so greatly to

In the late afternoon of that day a cab sets Joanna down in front of the Lamar Cottage. They have not expected her so soon, and Mrs. Abbett alone is in the house. As she sits the door opens, and a tall young lady enters hurriedly, and falls on her knees beside her, and clasps her in her arms.

Mrs. Abbott, the familiar voice cries, it is I. Oh; my friend, kindest, truest, dearest, best, look at me-bid me welcome-say you forgive me-say you are glad to see me. It is I—Joanna—come back.

CHAPTER IX.

HOW JOANNA PAID HEB DEBT. They sit in the half-lit parlor, the lights turned low under shades, and Joanna listens once more to the story Jud Sleaford has told. Her hand is clasped in Mrs. Abbott's; Leo nestles beside her after her usual clinging, childish fashion, and Geoffrey is the narrator. No sound disturbs him; there are tears in his mother's dark eyes, otherwise she is calm. In the startled eyes of little Leo there are wonder and fear, but the says nothing. although what she hears now she hears for says, after a little. "I always knew the the first time. For Josnna, she sits quite calm, and listens to the end. Even then crushed, warped as they had been. Thank there is not much said-there is not much that it is easy to say. Leo buries her face in

could name... could he?"

It is not in that tender little heart to blame any one too hardly. She is afraid to look at her mother, at Jonuna, her sister, both that thought. A thrill of gladness goes herself so nobly—she feels so proud of herit almost compensates. And she will be a great heiress-Joanna-it is her birthright all that splendor and luxury-beautiful lost Abbott Wood.

Ah! her heart aches for Abbott Wood often and often, her stately home down by the sea. All is Joanna's now. Not one spark of envy or jealous grudging is in her -all good fortune that can befall her, Joanna deserves, has bravely carned. They were Geoffrey, you cannot go for her—1 the usurpers, and held from her for —if you could——." the usurpers, and held from her for years what should have been hers. Her own sister! How good, how comforting is that sufficed, but it is a rare and sweet delight to took her former name, why papa shot himself. "Poor papa! he used to be so fond of his

> She sobs on, her face hidden, the sobs stifled in Josupa's lap. No one has a tear for the dead sinner but tender-hearted little

All this time they have been talking. brokenly, disconnectedly, but Leo has not been listening. She has only been hearken-

'Crying, little Leo? Why, I wonder? Surely not because poor Joanna is your sister? Ah, my darling, it is the one bright, bright spot in all this darkness, and sorrow, and sin.'

"Oh, my dear! my dear!" Leo says, flinging her arms about her, "do you not know I feel that? I thank the good God for giving thinking of-of him. He was fond of me, you know."

She droops her face again, crying with all her heart.

"Fend of you, my little one?" Joanna says, her own eyes moist. "I wonder who would not be tond of you? And we all be 80---'

"So proud, so imperious, so exacting, so haughty. "Ab, say it, Joanna! Do I not know it well? I needed the lesson I have received—the only blow, I believe, th t could have humbled me. All other, things, sickness, poverty, death itself, I could have borne and kept my pride—this I could not. Pride had to fall. I bore it badly enough at firstin agony, in rebellion, in despair. I would not believe such shame, such disgrace could be stamped out; the weather is hot damp, touch me. I lavifor weeks at death's door. when they found out I knew you and where I was wloked enough to wish to die. But in the pestilential purlieus many lie ill unto They have been looking for you, all that is a memory of the past now; death these July days. He is indefatigable

ken heart, now.

Joanna stoops and touches, with loving lips, the worn, white, thin hand. And now, Geoffrey says, briskly, coming

back to the practical, there is nothing for you to do but step into the property, and the desire of my heart. I thank you, Frank, take the reins of government out of the full upon her dressed in some gauzy, silky for being the bearer of good news. And you hands of Blaksley & Bird. They have man-robe, that floats like a cloud, softly over the aged the estate very well in all these years. and your income must have accumulated like a rolling golden river. What a rich York. I mean to go after her there at once. young person you are, Joanna! Quite a It reminds one of Japhet in Search of a modern mademoiselle. Fifty millions! And Father, and seems almost as fruitless a yet how quietly you sit there and take it she is before him, a dream of light, of loveli-

Dr. Lamar says this in rather an injured tone. Joanna laughs. ... "What would you have?" she rays; " that I should throw up my hat and hurrah? We don't do that when we come into a fortunethe luck is something too solid and substantial. Besides, it comes to me so-well, not pleasantly, i It is not a comfortable reflec-tion, that the bost, the dearest friends ever forlorn waif found in her need, are thrust out to make room for-I had almost said, the viper they had nourished. It takes all

heart out of your millions, Geoffrey." "Onl if you look at it in that light," says Geoffrey, coully, "being a woman, of course you will take the remantic and unpractical side of it first. But having taken it, look years. And as our going out was inevitable, "Go for your cousin at once, for I intend you must know what a delight it will be to Wood instead of a stranger. You have grown such a regal-looking young woman, Joanna, that you will grace the position and son, to succeed its late illustrious chate-

talk of it all with hardly a pang.

"We have kept it a secret hitherto, even from Leo," says Geoffrey, " because until you were found nothing could be gained by telling. Now everything ad better be told, and the sooner you are installed at Abbott Wood Whatever they are, for the future remember you are to command me. I consider myself

She stretches out her hand. " More than brother always, Geoffrey-best and stanchest of friends. And so I may command you in all things? You promise

this?" "Undoubtedly-in all things." · Very well—the first command I issued is, that you will not say one word of this to any one. To the lawyers, if you like, but make them the only exception. Not one word, remember, to any living soul.'

But, my dear Joanna--' But, my dear Geoffrey, you have pledged yourself blindly to obey, and must abide that rash promise. I will it so.

'And Joanna is queen regent now; it must be "as the queen wills?" cries Leo, gaily. "Well-if I must, I must, but I see no sense in it. And your plans? for that is not one. But perhaps it is too early for you to

have formed any." "No-my plans, such as they are, are formed, and are few and simple enough. In the first place, I leave the stare.'

"Of course !" promptly " that goes without saying." "In the second," smiling, "I stay here s week or two with you all, it you will have

"It we will have her-oh!" says Leo. opening wide her velvety eyes. "Then I start for San Francisco, escorted

and take my mother, my poor mother, out of | day. her prison of years."
"Good child," says Mrs. Abbott. "You

ter from the doctor, only a fortnight ago, saying so, and saying she still keeps callingfor you. Ah! Joanna, that fatat fortune | changed-so improved. will do some good, after all-it will rescue

"In Joanna's hands it will do much good, says Geoffrey, with decision. "Well, and after that?

After that—after that the deluge! hardly know. Thus far I have planned, and no further. I do not quite realize it all yet. My plans and wants will increase. I suppose as I do. But oh! through it all, this fairy fortune-this strange, tragical story, there is one thing I do realize to my heart's corehow glad I am to be with you all again. What would it all avail but for your goodness in the past? Geoffrey, my first friend, I cannot thank you—indeed, I will not try, but you know-you know what I feel! And Leo is my sister-my very, very own sister. It is better than a score of fortunes. And you!" she puts her arms suddenly about Mrs. Abbott, "my dearest! my dearest, my more than mother, how good you were to me in those long gone days. Your lessons of love, of patience, of gentleness seemed to be thrown away then, but I hope-oh! I hope they have come back and borne fruit. Nothing good is ever lost; it all returns scoper or later. I have found my own mother but I can never love her better than I love

yeu. It is a scene, and these women weep together, and when, an hour later, good-nights are said, it is a very happy little household

that retires to sleep. But Joanna does not sleep-at least for hours. She is excited, she wants to be alone, I think. She has the room lately vacated by Livingston. Some relics of him yet remain—a glove on the table, a flower given him by Leo, dead and dry on the win-dow-sill. It is of him she is thinking—he is rarely absent long from her thoughts. He is coming to-morrow with his cousin Olga. He must not know-not yet, not yet In these dim plans of hers for the future, his figure does not appear; she tries to place him there, but she cannot. A week with Leo, and already the abrupt mention of his name sends a flush into the cark, mignonne face. Is it so, then? And he She is the sweetest little blossom possible, a tender, gentle, adoring little heart, the sort and he is here. She goes swiftly to into her calm face,-" how you bear it, I to sit at her husband's feet, and worship, and see no faults. No. in the picture of her future, Joanna cannot fancy him, try as she

may. Next day he comes, and with him Olga Ventnor. Dr. Lamar is very busy in those days, and disease and death are very busy, too, in the

He and they do battle by day and by night; he has very little time to give them at home. Fever is spreading, and will not murky, oppressive—real fever weather, and

n vain.

Coming home on this sultry evening. mind filled with grim slok-rooms, and the grim faces of poverty and disease, he sees a vision 1

Standing in the parlor, alone, the last light carpet, her golden braids twisted coronetfashion around her head, a diamond star flashing at her throat, he sees—Olga.

It comes upon him like a shock of ranture. He has not been thinking of her at all, and ness. He stands quite still, quite pale, unable for a moment to advance or speak, looking at her. It is she who comes forward, blushing slightly, smiling and holding out her hand.

'Are you going to swoon at my feet, Dr. Lamar? Do not, I beg-I would not know in the least how to bring you to. Yes, it is 1 in the flesh-Olga-shake hands and see. How unflattering amazed you look, to be sure! And yet,' with the prettiest of pouts, You must have known I was coming.

"I had forgotten' says Dr. Lamar. The words are not flattering, but he still holds her hand, and gazes at her as though

he could never gaze enough. "Compliementary, upon my word! But it is just like you all-out of sight, out of mind. Leo and your mother had not forgotten, sir! Men have no memorics. Will you not come in? The house is thine own—or do you mean to stand staring indefinitely. You remind me of the country swain, who sighed and looked, sighed and looked, sighed and looked and looked again. If you sigh and look into the dining-room it will be more to the spoiling while it waits."

She ruus on gaily-she sees all the surprise, the admiration in his face, and she likes it. She is a hero-worshipper, this fair, white Olga, and Geoffrey Lamar is her latest hero. She does not understand very clearly. but for honour's sake he has given up a fortune, and gone out single-handed to fight heart. with fate. He is a hero in that, to this romantic young lady, he is working himself to death among the poor and suffering, heedless of rest, or food or comfort; he is a hero in that also. And it is a grand thing to be like how? Will Olga be simple, chillingly civil? quite as much your brother as Leo is your that. She adores strength, bravery, unselfish deeds. And-what a distinguishedlooking man he has become; but then he always had that air-noble even as a boy, which she admires so much, and sees so

seldom. Dr. Lamar is off duty that evening, really. off duty, and enjoys his home circle with a zest, a delight that is not untinged with pain. To sit and look at that lovely face is a pleasure so intense that he is almost afraid of it. Frank is there near Leo. Mrs. Ventnor, too,

is present, talking earnestly to Mrs. Abbott. They have much to say and hear of the past five years, and once mutual friends. She and her daughter, with Frank, are stopping at the hotel near by-the bandbox cottage accommodates but one guest at a time. That one, Joanna, is at the plane playing softlyso soitly that she disturbs the talk of no one. Livingston tries to be devoted and turns the

rusic, but she sends him away.
"I play from memory," she says, "or I improvise. It is my way of thinking aloud; and I like to be alone when I think. Go and talk-go and amuse little Leo," smilingly;

"she bates to be alone." So he goes, and thus prired off, the evening passes delightfully. It is an evening Geoffrey, for one, never forgets. Olga is by his side; Joanna is playing softly, softly, and a little sadly. Is she happy? Her face to catch glimpses of Jeanna. There tells nothing. The others are—be is, are not many glimpses of Jeanna to be had; tells nothing. The others are—be is, are not many glimpses of Joanna to be had; supremely so. Outside there is the summer she literally lives in the sick-room, she by my dear old professor, who would escort | darkness, the stars, the whispering wind. | shares the nightly vigils, she snatches brief

Miss Ventnor has met Miss Wild, the vecalist, with some surprise, and extreme will find her well, too. Geoffrey had a let- curiosity. And so she is Joanna?—really? How stupid of her and Frank not to have recognized her at once. But she has so Miss Wild will pardon her, she trusts, for saying as much. After all, she is privileged, being such a very old-acquaintance. May she congratulate her?-her voice is enchanting, she envies her whenever she hears it. How charming that they should all meet again like this. And so on-more than civil-gracious, in- restlessly, and Joanna watches, and waits, deed-quite the manner of some fair young grand duchess, so uplifted that she can afford to stoop and be sweet.

Joanna smiles at it all, not embarrassed not overwhelmed, and responds very quietly. Olga does not dream—none of them do—the double secret she holds. Her manner to Livingston is so simply that of a friend. Still he feels uncomfortable, and urges her to let him tell. "Wait, wait," is all she will say. It is her answer to Geoffrey, too, when he reiterates his wish to make known her real position to the Ventnors. 'Oh, wait,' she says; 'time enough for all that.' And they obey her. She has a strong will, this gentle Joanna, and it makes itself felt. She forms her own plane, and abides by them. She has great faith in time, and waiting, and patience, to set the most crooked things straight. A little, indeed, is revealed—she has discovered her mother out in San Francisco, and Joanna is going there to join her next week. It is her intention to return with her and make another brief visit to the Lamars.

After that—Livingsion glances at her with somewhat auxious face, but she smiles back et him with a brightness all her own. She has the brightest smile, the frankest laugh, in the world-in her presence there is a sonse of comfort, of peace, of rest. That subtle fascination of manner has its effect on them all, and her singing charms care from every heart. Mrs. Ventnor is bewitched-Olga says so laughingly; she is ready to listen for hours, rapt, if Joanna will only sing. "I repeat it," Miss Ventner says, "you have bewitched mamma, Miss Wild. She is under the spell of a musical enchantress. What sorcery is in that voice of yours that you steal our hearts through our ears?"

This is very gracious, Olga goes with the majority, and does real homage to her old foe. The clear, noble face, the quiet wellbred manner, the siren-charm of voice, win golden opinins from her, fastidious as she is. "I never saw any one so changed as that -that Joanna," she says, half laughingly, half petulantly, to Frank; 'she is a witch, I think. Even I cannot resist. There is a sort of charm about her-I cannot define it, but perhaps you can see—that compels one's liking in spite of one's self."

"And why in spite of one's selt, Mile. Olga? Why should one try to resist?" "Ah! why? We were always antagonistic,

you know. And so you can see it? Now, really you are sharper-sighted than I took you to be. I thought you saw nothing but little Leo's riante face !" "What?" Livingston ories, conscience-

stricken; "do vou know what you are say-

ninth Bestitude of Stor Francis de Sales in his flawless vitality. His mother grows but if things, go on, she will be Mrs. Living ston to you before long. Detal we go tast, in but in the best bear of a bro. in value. your eyes, it seems. And only two months tired, depressed, hungry, out of sorts, his ago he proposed to me! What a crushing blow to my vanity |- As for little Lec-But the door opens, and little Leo comes

in with Joanna, and the cousins part—Liv-ingston covered with confusion as with a garment, and Olga's sapphire eyes laughing with mailce. . The days go by ; Joanna's week has nearly

merged into two. They hold her by force, it seems; Mrs. Abbott's pleading eyes, Leo's pleading lips, Geoffrey's pleasure in her pro-longed stay. The Ventners are still here; Livingston is every day, and all day every day, almost, at the cottage.

-Dr. Lamar works as hard as ever, spares himself as little as ever, and begins to look really haggard and ill. His mother and Joanna watch him with anxious eyes, and what they fear comes to pass. Olga's here goes down on his battle-field, but facing and fighting the foe until he falls, prostrate and conquered.

And then there are tears, and panic, and terror in the bright little household, and a sudden scattering of the happy circle. And in this hour, Joanna comes forward to pay her debt-to pay it, if need be, even with her life. She is calm and self-possessed, where all is dismay. She takes Livingston aside,

and speaks to him as one having authority. "Last night I spoke to Geoffrey," she quietly says: "he felt this coming on, and know he could rely upon me. He wished to be taken to the hospital, but that I would not hear of. He wished me to go, but that was still more impossible. Then we decided what to do, and you must obey. You must leave at once, and take Miss Ventner, and her mother, and Leo with you to Brightbrook, purpose' Your dinner is waiting there, and if you are wise; this city is not safe. I reyour mother has been left lamenting over main with Mrs. Abbott. A professional your prolonged absence, and the fowl that is | nurse is coming and his friend, Dr. Morgan, will attend. To obey is the only way in which you can help us, and with the help of Heaven, Geoffrey will be restored to us scon.'

" But, oh, Joana," the young man cries out, "it may be death to you." She smiles; it is a smile that goes to the

"If Heaven pleases, but I think not. I am so strong, so well. I have never been ill in my life, and I am not in the least airaid. I do not think that for me there is the slightest danger. But for your cousin and Leo there may be much. Take them away, Frank, and do not come here any moro.

"I will take them away," he answers, "but as for not coming here any more--" He does not finish the sentence; he turns to go. Then suddenly he comes back, and he clasps her closely in his arms, and kisses her again and again.

"God bless you, my own darling-my brave, noble, great-hearted Joanna, and make me worthy of you in the time that is to

Olga Ventnor, and her mother, and Leo are taken away. Not willingly; rebelling, and under loud protests and tears on Leo's part; white, mute grief on Olga's. Her heart burns as she thinks of Joanna there in the post of danger, by his side, and she here selfishly safe and free. But she says little. What is there for her

to say? and maiden pride is very strong in Olga Ventnor. They see that she is pale; that as the days go on she grows thin as a shadow; that she wanders about like a restless spirit; that she listens breathlessly to the report Livingstone brings daily, and many times a day. For they have not gonethat would have been too cruel-and Frank hovers constantly about the cottage, intercepts the doctor, waylays the nurse, and tries no to the world's end, at an hour's notice, Yes, it is a picture he will recall to his dying naps in her clothes, while she finists upon not taken my mother my poor mother, out of day. ter of Mercy, no adoring wife, could have watched, nursed, cared for him more devotedly than coes she. And the days pass -the long, sunny, summer days. Everything that medical skill can do, that tireless nursing can do, are done. And they triumph. There comes a day and a night of agonized suspense, and waiting, and heart-break-a night in which Olga Ventner knows in her agony that if Geoffrey Lamar dies, all that life holds of joy for her will die too-a night in which Leo weeps, and Livingston roams and prays. And as day dawns, and the first lances of sunshine pierce the darkened sickroom, she comes out, white as a spirit, wasted, wan, but oh! so thankful. Ohi so glad. Oh! so unspeakably blessed. Frank Livingston starts up and comes for ward—pale too, and worn and thin. He does not speak—his eyes speak for him.

"Do not come near," Joanna says, remembering, even in that supreme hour, prudence. "Go home and tell them all to bless God for

us. Geoffrey will live." He goes and tells his glad news. Mrs. Ventnor and Leo cry with joy, and are full of outspoken thanksgiving, but Olga is silent. And presently she rises, feeling giddy and faint, and goes to her room, and falls on her knees by the bed, and there remains, bowed, speechless and motionless, a long, long time. And whether it is for Geoffrey she is praying, or-Joanna-she can never tell.

CHAPTER X. "THE TIME OF RGSES."

"I never thought to see it again, the dear old place. Nowhere in the world can ever seem so much like home to me as Brightbrook. It is good, good, good to be buck. So says little Leo, drawing a long, contented breath. She stands leaning against a brown tree trunk, her hat in her hand, the

sunshine sifting down upon her like a rain of gold, flecking her red cambric dress, ber braided dark hair, her sweet, soft cut face, the great black velvely eyes. Those dark eyes geze with a wistful light in the direction of Abbott Wood, whither she has not yet been. Sitting in a rustic chair, near, Frank Livingston looks at her, thinking, artist-like, what an unconscious

picture she makes of herself, and with some-

thing deeper, perhaps, than mere artist admiration in his eyes. They are all here, the Lamar family, and have been for two days. To Leo it is as though they had never quitted it. villa, the village, the faces of Frank and Olga, everything seems as though the had only left yesterday. The gap of years is bridged over; she is rich and prosperous Leo Abbott once more. Only her old home she

In an invalid chair, close by, sits her brother, very much of an invalid still, pallid and thin to a most interesting degree, and petted by all the womankind until Livingston declares in disgust the after coddling must be ten times harder for Lamar to bear up against than the fever bout. Olga is an exception. Olga, now that she has gotten mave given up everything—the Abbott pro-liwith a deeper, and a truer, and more learning to look fagged and if I do not know what Leo may be to you him safely here, feels a limitless content, but perty I mean—and Geoffrey supports them by lasting happiness. Do you remember the wern, strong and robust as he is, splendid at this present moment," says Olga, coolly, she does not coddle. She watches the re-

turning appetite, the growing strength, the gradual return to life and health, with a gladness, a thankfulness words are weak to tell, but she pets not at all. She treats him a trifle more tenderly, perhaps, than the Geoffrey Lamar, vigorous of strength and life, of some weeks back; but feel as she may, Olga Ventnor is not one to wear her heart on her sleeve for any man, sick or well. She is a fair, a gracious, a lovely young hostess, full of all gentle care for the comfort of her guests; but Geoffrey is her mother's especial province, and to her mother she quietly leaves him.

It is rather against his will, truth to tell, that Dr. Lamar is here at all; but very little voice was given him in the matterhis faint objections were overruled by a vast majority, and he was en route hither almost before he knew it.

Colonel Ventnor had come for his wife and daughter, alarmed for their satety, and, finding the patient convalescent, had waited a few days, and abducted him, willy-nilly. The cottage had been shut up, and the family are safely here, recuperating in the frosh, sea-scented breezes of Brightbrook, and Olga and Leo at least, in their Lidden hearts, suprémely happy.

For Frank and Geoffrey-well their roses are certainly not thornless. For Geoffrey, he finds himself yielding irresistibly to the spell of other days, and it threatens to be a fatal spell. In those other days it was different-he might have hoped then-now hope would only be another name for presumption. He has loved Olga ever since he can remember, it seems to him, and even when he thought her assigned to Livingston, had hoped, feeling confident of being able to hold his own with that careless wooer. But all that has been changed; in those days he was the heir presumptive of a very rich man; in these days he is a penniless doctor, able to carn his daily bread, and little more. And for all the best years of his life it seems likely to be so. For himself he has quite made up his mind to it, has not been unhappy; but now—now, after this in-opportune visit, after long days spent in her society, it will be different. He can hardly love her better, and yet he dreads to stay. He will spoil his life for nothing, a hopeless passion will mar all that is best in him, a love she must never know of will consume his life, eat out his heart with useless longings and regrets.

Meantime Joanna speeds on by day and by night, on her long journey to her mother. Her prediction has proven true—she does not take the fever. And the doctor tells them all that to her indefatigable nursing more than anything else do they owe Geoffrey's

life. "Thank her if you can, young man," Dr. Morgan says; 'she never spared herself by night or day. But for her you would be a dead man this morning.'

But Geoffrey does not even try to thank her—there are things for which mere words, be they never so eloquent, are a poor return. Others overwhelm her with tears, and gratitude-his mother, his sister, Mrs. Ventner. Olga says little, but it is at her Joanna looks. She is very pale in these first days with a tense sort of look in her blue eyes, but she holds herself well in hand, and even Joanna turns away disappointed, from that still, proudly calm face. Only when they say good-by does a glimpse of Olga's heart appear. She is the last to say it, and they are alone. She has held out her hand at first with a smile, and the conventional good wishes for a pleasant journey. Suddenly she flings her arms around Joanna's neck and

holds her almost wildly to her. "You have saved his life," she whispers, kissing her again and again, "I will love you while I live for that."

And then she is gone. Joanna looks after her, a glad, relieved,

triumphant smile on her face. "It is so then," she says, softly, "in spite

very, very glad. And now they are all here, and the five last miserable years seem to drift away, and the old time-"the time of roses"-comes back. Leo visits Abbott Wood to her heart's content, no one objects, and wanders sadly under the trees, and down by the blue summer sea, through the glowing rooms, speaking of her mother's refined taste, her father's boundless wealth.

Poor papa! Leo's tender little heart is ead for him yet. Here is the chapel, beautiful St. Walburga's, with its radiant saints on golden backgrounds, the crimson and purple and golden glass casting rays of rainbow light on the coloured marbles of the floor; the carved pulpit with its angel faces, from which Mr. Lamb's meek countenance used to beam down on them all. Up yonder is the organ where mamma used to sit and play Mozart and Haydn on Sunday afternoons. How silent, how sad, how changed, it all is now. Here is her own white and blue chamber, with its lovely picture of Christ Blessing Little Children, its guardian angels on brackets, her books and toilet things, all as they used to be.

Here is Geoffrey's room, bare enough and without carpet, for his tastes were preternaturally austere in those days, with lots of space, and little else, except an iron bedstead, and tables and chairs. And books, of course —everywhere books. And a horrid skeleton in a closet on wires, and a dismal skull grinuing at her under glass.

Leo gets out again as quickly as may be, with a shudder at Geoffrey's dreadful tastes. Her first visit leaves her very sad and thoughtful; she loves every tree in the old place, every room in the stately house, and it is never to be home to her any more! It is Joanna's, and, of course, she is glad of that. No good too good, can come to Jeanna. But for all that, it makes her heart ache. She may come to it as a visitor, but dear, dear Abbott Wood will never be home any more.

No one else goes, not her mother, not her brother. They drive in every other direction, never in that. Lee goes often, and frequent going blunts the first sharp feeling of loss and pain. Another sense of loss and pain, keoner yet follows this. What has she done to Frank? He is her friend no more; he avoids her, indeed; be is never her escort if he can help it. Sometimes he cannot help it. Olgs, in her imperious fashion, orders him to go and take care of Leo, and not let the child come to harm mov. ing about alone. Leo tries to assert himself, and summon pride to her aid; but Leo in the role of a haughty maiden is a failure. The sensitive lips quiver, like the lips of a grieved child; the velvet black eyes grow dewy and deep, with tears hardly held back. What has she done to make Frank has not seen; she longs to go, but dreads to dislike her? He used not to be like this; he used to be nice, and attentive, and polite. But it is so no more. He goes with her when he must, and talks to her after a constrained fashion, and looks at her furively, and seems guilty when caught in the act. Why should he look guilty, and glame hastily away? There is no harm in looking at her-Leo has a secret consciousness that she

(Continuel on Third Pag.)

She cannot be entirely miserable over the loss of her old home, while she every day face little else. Certainly there is no gleam grows more and more miserable over the loss of hope. He has settled it so completely grows more and more miserable over the loss

of her friend. And the days go on, and the weeks pass, and the end of September is here. They reply to upset his theory. have heard from Josqua. Mrs. Abbott hes Olga, he says. had a brief letter, very brief. She has reached her journey's end in safety; she has found her mother, has taken her from the asylum, and, after a week or two of rest, will return. She sends her love to all. There is no more. It is singularly short, and business-like, and to the point. She writes to no one else. Livingston hardly knows whether he is sorry or relieved. He has asked her to write, but the has made no promise. In a fortnight she will be back, and then— They will bear the announcement of his engagement better now than they would have done a month ago. After all, it is as well he waited. All sing passes in Joanne's praise now. He grows a trifle weary sometimes listening. It is all true, no doubt; she is a noble woman; he will never be helf worthy of her, at his best, but-He looks across at Leo, sitting, listlessly enough, in a garden-chair, her hands lying idly on her lap, her mignonne face pale and spiritles, the soft black eyes heavy-lidded and tired-looking. The sweet, childish mouth has a pathetic little droop; she looks sorry, or lonely, or something. He starts up impatiently, and goes off, angry with himself his fate—all the world.

And now the Lamars begin to talk of going -Geoffrey indeed has been impatiently talking of it, and thinking of it, for some time, but has been met by such a storm of reproach for his unseemly baste, that he has been forced to desist. But against his better jud ment always and now he will go. His work awalts him. Dr. Morgan writes sarcastically to enquire if he has fallen into a Rip Van Winkle slumber up there in his sylvan Sleepy Hollow. He is periectly well agair, no piea of invalidism can be put forth to detain him, and his resolution is taken. To-morrow he goes. His mother and sister can remain another week, if they choose, while he has the cottage put in order. They do choose, overwhelmed by the hospitable pressing of the Ventnors, and so it is de-

cided . The last evening has come. Leo is away on one of her long rambles, and, for a wonder, Livingston is with her. It is the hour of sunset. Colonel Ventnor, his daughter, and Dr. Lamar linger on the lawn. The lovely after-glow, the exquisite rose-light of a perfect Soptember day yet lingers in the sky; a faintly salt breeze comes from the ocean, and stirs the sleeping flowers. On the piazzi, at the other side of the house, the elder ladies sit, and after a little the colonel feels called upon to join them. Then Geoffrey throws himself on the dry, crisp grass, rather tired after a long day's rambling, and Olga, with a smile, seats herself on a greasy knoll close

"I know you are used up, if you would but own it," she is saying. "I am, and do not mind confessing it in the least. Ten miles is as much as I ever want to do at once. I fear it was hardly wise of you, not yet fully strong, to go as far as you did."

· You will insist on keeping me on the sick list." he answers. "I believe I am as strong as I ever was in my life. I might have gone a week ago with perfect safety. My walk will do me no harm. And it is for the last

There is a paus: His voice is regretfulit is hard to go. A little frown deepens between Miss Ventnor's evelvows.

"I hate last times," she says, petulantly. "I hate saying good-by. Every year I live, every friend I part with, I hate it more and more. They are the two bardest, hatefulest

but she is always that. Her hat lies on her Brockville, Ont; Maders Bone, Lunenburg, lar, her delicate face is ever so little flashed, N.S. Middle Cape. Cape Breton, N.S. North ever so little petulant, her blue eyes have an almost itate sparkle, she is dressed in rale blue, crisp, silky, cool, a cluster of pink roses in her breast, another in her hair. Sue looks all azure and roses, golden hair, and flower face. He turns away his eyes, slightly dazzled.

"Do you believe," he asked quickly, "that I am glad to go?"
"It looks like it, I confess. You have

talked of rothing else but going ever since Man; Waterloo, Lunenburg, N S. you came. And now you will leave us tomorrow, though the heavens fall." "It would have been wiser if I had never

come," he says, still very quietly; "it would have been wiser for me if I had gone the moment I was able. I did not mean to say this; but, Olge, cannot you see-do you not know the reason?"

'No, I do not,' she answers, still psiulant, very perverse, and longing to be off among your lever patients, and to catch it if possible over again yourself.' 'Would you care if I did-would you care

if I did? he says, and then quickly the other night in the Commons checks himself. 'No,'s he says, 'do not charged the Government with fightanswer that question. I had no right to ask | ing it-I recall it, and beg your pardon. I did not mean to say this much, Olga-to say any- mercenary motives. But what does England thing; but having said it in spite of myself, let me say yet more. I love you, Olga; I love you with my whole heart.

There is a startling pause. Miss Ventnor "Once I might have said this with something of good grace," Geoffrey goes on; "that day has gone by. I loved you even then, Olga. I can recall no time when I did not. But the deluge came; the whole world changed for me; we parted, and I never thought to see you again. I did not forget you; I never could. You were the one fair woman in all the world for me, but I never wished to meet you more. That way my madness lay. But who is stronger than his fate? You came—we have met, I am here, I am at your feet, I am saying this. My whole heart is yours, perhaps it is written in the book of fate that I am to tell you this. It is presumption I know, but I know, too, you will not look on it in that light. We have been such old friends, Olga, that you will listen, and plty, and forgive."

Pity and forgive! And asks nothing but that.

"I meant to go and cay nothing—all this time he had hardly stirred from his recumbent position, hardly let a touch of the excitement that thrills him creep into his voice—it is the most passive of love-making, and yet is matum without following it up a chief who full of repressed passion and fire. "I meant to depart and make no sign. But my love is stronger than my judgment. After all, it can do no harm. You will forgive, and I will intrigue, and the selfish, not to say treachortake my dreams with me, and be the less miserable by knowing that you have heard and understood. If I were a richer man I would plead very differently. It is that I am so absolutely poor that gives me courage to speak at all. Despair, you know, is a free-man—Hope is a coward. When we have nothing to hope for, we have nothing to fear. Say you forgive me, Olgs, and are still my friend in spite of this."

"I will say it," she answers, with a great effort, "and if you wish—more."

He turns and looks at her, surprise in his with himself, that it is impossible she can care for him, that it is not for one faltering

Her head is averted, her cheek is crimson, her eyes are downcast, her fingers pluck nervously at the tufts of grass and wild flowers. O'gs,' he says, again, and this time there s a wild, incredulous flash or delight in his

ëyes, 'Olga!' "Oh," she breaks out, brokenly, "cannot you see! Why will you force me to speak? I will not speak !" with a flash from the great blue eyes.

She rises suddenly to her feet, and scatters a shower of pink petals over her lover, and over the grass.

"Olga" is all he can say, in his whirl of amazement, incredulity, of mad new joy.

There is a struggle. Then all at once slie stoops, and lightly as the touch of thistle down, her lips rest on his forehead.

"If you can leave me-now," she says, flushed, frightened at her own temerity, breathless, laughingly, " go !" And as she speaks, she turns, and, swiftly as a fawn flies, is gone.

(To be Continued.)

Do not waste your money and risk injuring your hair by purchasing useless washes or oils, but buy something that has a record-a remedy that everybody knows is reliable. Hall's Hair Renewer will invigorate, strengthen and beautify the hair, restore its color if faded or turned gray, and render it soft, silken and lustrous.

SUCCESS OF A CANADIAN ARTIST, The Tileonburg, Ont., Observer says :-Some time ago we announced the success in France of the aspiring young Canadian | people, and I, the Lord God, in the midst of artist, Miss Ida Joy, youngest daughter of Dr 8. Joy and sister of Mrs Dr Moore of this town. With pleasure we notice her further success, and chronicle the fact that her star seems to be rapidly rising in the old historic they were addressed to a people the most lands. It was prefty generally noticed some time ago by the papers that two of her plotures had been received at the great Salon Exhibition in Paris; a mark of great deterence to her work, as two is the highest number that any artist can have hung. She was still further honored by having one of them. Their destiny was to go torth into her pictures hung upon the line; a place re- many lands and to be the bonds men of the served for works of superior merit only. Since then she has exhibited a tableau at the city of Drognigan, Southern France, upon which she was highly complimented by the art critics. With the perfection to which art has attained in France, we should be justly proud that Canada can come to the front and successfully compete with those to whom we, as a young nation, have looked up as teachers and connoisseurs."

MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE is a positive remedy for nervous exhaustion and all weakness of the generative organs in both See advertisement in another gexel. cotumn.

NEW POST OFFICES.

The following new post offices have been established in Canada, _Abererombie, Pictou, N. S; Basingtoke, Lincoln, Ont: Branch LaHave, Lunenburg, N. S.; Baileys Brook, reopened, Antigonish, N. S.; Camilla, Marquette Man, Chaudiere Curve, Levis, P. Q; Cianticarde, Peter-borough, Ont; Darling Road, Monck, Ont; East Dover, Halifax, N S; East side of Margaret Harbor, Inverness, N S; East Carltown, Colchester, N S; East Wentworth, Camberland, N S; Falkland Ridge; Annapolis, N S; words in the language. You most like it though, you appear so disperately anxious to say it, and get rid of vs."

Helooks up at her. She is word love!

Helooks up at her. She is word love! He looks up at her. Sae is very levely, Little Cape, Westmorland, NB; Lutho: ville, Intervale, Guysborough, N S; St Gabriel Station, Port Nevy, P Q; St Prosper de Dorchester, Dorchester, Que; St Rore de Walford, Dorchester, Que; St Zacharie, Beauce, Que; St Renon, reopened, Berthier, Que; Scarlet Hill, Simcoe, Ont; South Middleton, reopened, Norfolk, Ont; Bouth Merland, Guysborough, N S; Spryfield, Halifax, N S; Sterling Falls, Muskoks, Ont; Vicla Dale, Marquette, Man ; Wheetland, Marquette,

> Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound ranks first as a curative Agent in all compiaints peculiar to women. Cures Kidney troubles of either sex.

WHAT DOES ENGLAND FIGHT FOR? The London correspondent of the New although the deepening flush on her cheek York Times says:—The chief trouble in tells another story. I only know you are Egypt arises out of the Sucz Canal, the freedom of which to England is a matter of such importance that no British Government would hesitate about undertaking a great war for its defence. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Egypt on commercial grounds and then succred at them for their generally fight for? And what would she be with her sea-paths blocked? It is worth while at the moment to examine the immediate "British interests" in Egypt apart from atl catches her breath, but makes no other sign. other considerations. The English capital expended and sunk in public works at Alexandria and Cairo amounts to £25,000,000 (not dollars), and the interest of English commerce 'staked in Egypt' is estimated at £100,000,000. England's investment in the Sucz Canal apart from the question of right of way is a great source of revenue. English capital has made the East flourish, and English life throughout many a distant village and city is dependent upon the prestige of English power. The moment evidence of its waning travels through the barbaric States, there are not wenting millions ready to test the report of fallen greatness. Such were the reputations of Ministers like Palmerston and Beacons. field, that had Arabi been dealing with those Ministers he would never have pushed his revolt against Khedive. Sultan and the Anglo-French control to the point of the sword. Orientals do not understand the "moral force" which Mr Gladstone has so long upheld. They worship power; they obey physical strength; they interpret generous actions unbacked by guns as weakness; they see in a Minister who issues an ulticannot or dare not fulfil his threats. Arabi Pacha has been as much misled by British vaciliation as he has been deceived by French ous, support of the Bultan. A strong English Minister would possibly have avoided the destruction of Alexandris, unless as "the prophet in the wilderness" declares, "the hand of God is in this thing, and the first gun

> The Boman Catholic Church at Riviere du Loup had a narrow escape from destruction by fire through the carelessness of some work-

> of the mighty war foreshadowed in Revela-

tions has been fired."

FATHER BURKE IN GLASGOW

HIS SERMON AND LECTURE.

And the Lord God, Shall be their God.

THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL AND IRELAND.

The Liverpool Catholic Times of July 1 SAYS:

The Very Rev. Father Burke was as usual received with the greatest enthusiasm in Glasgow, where the Catholic community are his lators on their behalf. On Sunday he preached in the forencon and lectured at the tracking of St Patrick. night in the Church of the Sacred Heart, Old then, he took it that one of the most pro-Kilmarnock Road, to overflowing congregations. The church, which is under the charge of the Rev E Noonan, whose guest the great preacher was during his visit to this city, is and played would have to the end of time, somewhat heavily burdened with debt. It to jesus chait and the blessed euchabist. was with the view of liquidating this that the | The first proof was the zeal which the lrish very reverend father consented to preach and lecture. The large numbers who flocked to listen to him were gathered not only from all corners of Glasgow and the surrounding district, but from Dumbarton and other distant

THE LECTURE,

Father Burke, baving opened his lecture at night with the quotation—"Here ye, O Israel! Thus saith the Lord. They shall be my them shall be their God "-proceeded to say that these words were found in the prophecy of Isaias, that they were spoken by a man filled with the Holy Spirit of God, and that privileged yet the most unfortunate that ever Jews. They were the most unfortunate people, for they had scarcely tasted the sweets of liberty and national freedom and greatness when they lost and never regained stranger. They scarcely knew what prosperity was, what comfort meant, yet in the midet of their trials and throughout all their great sufferings they were still the most privileged people on the earth, in this: that they were was their God; that, whilst the natious was bowed down before filthy idole, the Hebrew people alone kept the knowledge of the true God; and therefore whilst heaven was closed to all the Gentile peoples around them, the they were God's own people, and he, the Christ our Lord and the proclaiming of Christianity must perceive a strange likeness between a certain modern race or nation of men and the Jewish people of old. There was on this earth a race on one side the most unfor- UAD SHOWN SUCH DEVOTION TO THE HOLY tunate and on the other side the most privileged and highly endowed of any people in The French, Italian, and, he regretted to say, the world. As a student of history he claimed this strange distinction for the race from which he sprang, and he held that the leish people in their history for the last two duction that Christianity had effected of the

to be MORE THAN A COMPETITOR FOR HIS GENTILE

RIVALS. Even so in this race of theirs, scattered over the universal carth, the men who could find no place at home, the men would find no play for their intellect, no room for the exercise of their powers, history told them that when they went into a foreign land-in the olden time in Spain, France, and Austria, and in their own day in the great Continent of America—the men who attained to the highest dignities, the men who had shown the greatest powers of government, the man who had climbed to the summit of every social glory and honor, were the children of that strange old sorrow-stricken race whose whole history seemed to be written in tears and in blood, the sons of poor, downtrodden, unhappy Ireland. Now he had come to speak to them on a subject that he loved to think upon and speak upon—that was, the national character of his people in so far as that character had been influence and formed by their religion. The Church of God was more beholden to the Irish race than to any other people in existence at this moment for the spread the divine faith had made, and for the way the Catholic Church had made, in the world. He asked them if the national character was to be formed, where were they to find the elements of its formation if not in the individual men or women? Whatever influenced the individual influenced the nation, because the nation was only a collection of individuals; and, indeed, what was there under heaven that so determined a man's chracter and made him whatever he was as his religion? When, therefore, the student of history began to consider the national life, the purposes that influence, the motives that guide the public actions of any people or race, he must seek that reason in the national character, and he must seek for the formation of the national character in the national religion. The next proposition he laid down was this: that a man's character was generally formed whilst he was yet a child or a boy at school. People were what they were in virtue of the character that was in them, and that character was formed almost with out their knowledge, and as in the individual they must look to the childhood and boybood for the formation of character, so also in considering the national character of a people they must go back to early history, to the childhood of the race, to the boyhood of the nation, and there find the elements that made the people what they were. That being the case, he asked them to consider when they came to reflect upon the character of the Irish people, and how far their religion influenced them and formed their character, they must go back to the teachings they

received FROM ST. PATRICK, THEIR APOSTLE.

That was a long way to go back. If the English wished to go back to the first days of the Christianity of their country they had only to go back to the seventh or eighth century, and the Danes or Germans to the tenth or eleventh century, but the Irish had to go back to the fourth century-that was nearly fifteen hundred years—to find that bright day when the sand of the Irish shore first re-

to preach the Gospel to the Irish people. Now St Patrick was only one of a great army of spostolic man who preached the Gospel to the various nutions. In each succeeding age these men went forth, every wave of the tide of time brought a fresh supply of them, and even at this day the poor negroes of Africa were hearing from the lips of the Jesuit missionsries and others the Gospel for the first time. But there was a remarkable fact connected with this preaching, and it was this: that every man that ever was sent to preach the Gospel of Christ to a pagen people was obliged to seal his preaching by shedding his blood in martyrdom except one, and that one was St Patrick, who found the Irish people as ready to receive the Gospel as a cuild was to receive its mother's milk. Now when he perceived that a people, a nation, a race accepted in so exceptional and singular a manner the Gospel, was he not entitled to see how far that involved the national life? But he would invite their attention to two or three leading traits of that character as dissocially grateful to the great Dominican for tinctly marking the Irish as a race from all other people, and as distinctly flowing from the teaching of St Patrick. First of all, creases considerably every year the number minent features of the Irish national character was the devotion that the Irish people had had from the beginning, and he noped

race at home and abroad, in every time, had shown in building churches and sanctuaries to Jesus Christ. Nothing was more remarkable in Ireland, as distinguished from every other land, than the old groops of seven churches which they found here and there. The churches had in these cases been multiplied by the people in the greatness of their love and the strength of their faith, that they might have our Lord Jesus Christ present seven times where once would have been sufficient tor others. Had that spirit faded away, had that national characteristic changed? No. The last fifty-two years, since the passing of the Emancipation Act, had witnessed their poverty, their misery, their native Parliament taken from them, their metropolis fall lived on the face of this carth-numely, the by the withdrawal of the nobility of the land. Their native industry was destroyed by the ruthless laws of William of Orange. Famine and desolation swept over the land, confusion and foolish attempts at rebellion brought down the heavy band upon their people. Perhaps in the history of the world there was no country or no people who had suffered more during the last fifty-two years than the people of Ireland; and yet the day that saw them allowed the free exercise of their religion saw them forgetful of their poverty, forgetful of God's own people; that the only true God | their persecution, forgetful of their misery and they had built more churches than all the acquired greatness and enjoyed prosperity rest of the nations throughout the wide world. The Irish people were to be found scattered in exile in every land, and wherever they went they showed the same national characteristic. But there was another and more touching gate of heaven was open to them because | trait, and it was this : there was no people in the Church of God who up to the present Lord their God, was in the midst of them, and | time at least-for he trembled when he lookwas their God. Now any one reading the ed to the future; he trembled and shuddered history of the world since the coming of and cast himself down before God and from his innermost heart asked him to take that life of his rather than lot him see the lrish people charge their religion or lose their faith-

MASS.

Spanish Catholics looked upon the Sunday

Mais as an easy matter; but the Irish Catholies at home at least would let neither storms nor misery keep them from Sunday's Mass. thousand years were the most striking repro- St. Patrick preached another doctrine that went for to form the character of the Irish privileges and the glories on one side, and the calamities and misfortunes on the other which befull the people of God in the olden tues of the Virgin Mother had been their now hand for prisoners labor. time. In the days of their captivity the Jew- ideal of the type of a woman; and the Irish ish people were scattered in many lands, but | woman for ages and ages had been the soliwherever genius and intellect opened the way | tary light and brightest glory of an efflicted to power there the child of Israel was found race, combining in herself a mother's love world would they find a womanhood so grand, so pure, so strong, as the westanheed of Ireland. What wonder, with a woman-Looi so strong that, notwithstanding that the properties of than the year before. There were 261 Canabutes was strength, physical and intellectual and moral, asserting itself in a thousand ways and all derived from that maiden purity and motherly love that they met in the Irish race? apostle drave deeply into the minds and bearts of the Irish people, and which asserted itself in the national character, was the love and veneration of children loss by the burning of two upper storeys. for their parents. The children The schools at St. Hubert and Levis contain for their parents. The children of Ireland never forget their parents, and wherever they were they even pinched themsalves, where still poor, to assist them; or gave them, where rich, their proper position at the heads of their houses. St. Patrick also taught that death did not sever the golden chain of divine charity that bound the living to the dead; and it was that devotion to the dead that saved them, for one of the first things that Protestantism demanded of the Irish people was to torget their dead, to spit upon their graves, and they said, "No; we will die before we do that," and so to-day the graves of Catholic Ireland were the most honored graves in the whole world. Was there any wonder then that he said without exaggeration that the words of the prophet might be applied to them as a race: Thus saith the Lord, hear me, O ye Israel ye are my people, saith the Lord God, and I the Lord God in the midst of you shall be your God for evermore?" Solemn benediction was then pronounced.

> It is remarkable that the active ingredients of Fellows' Hypophosphites are alkoloids from trees which attain to very great ages, taken in connection with the fact that this human family is a somewhat singular coinci-

TERRIFIC GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION. CHICAGO, July 27 .- While John Sobel was opening a can of gunpowder with a chisel, this evening, at a quarry on the outskirts of the city, an explosion occurred. Sparks flaw into the powder house containing a thousand pounds of giant and filteen hundred pounds of blasting powder. A terrific explosion fol-The house was blown to fragments. People were knocked down by the concussion many blocks away, and a large amount of window glass was broken and plastering knocked off. Some houses several blocks away were unroofed, and glass was broken seven miles away. John Anderson, a workman, was thrown a considerable distance and had his shoulder crushed. Michael Brittain, a teamster. While cording wood some distance away, was thrown to the ground and his arm was broken. Mrs. Young and two children, four blocks away, were badly cut by glass. A large number of other people were seriously shocked, but nobody killed.

ceived the footstape . St Patrick, who came lonly dinner enough for twelve.

THE PROVINCIAL PRISONS AND ASYLUMS.

The eleventh and twelith reports of the Inspector of Provincial prisons and asylums. embracing the year 1880 and 1881 have just been issued in two volumes by the Quebec Government. The report for 1880 is quite bulky and contains many special recommendations for improving the arrangement of

STATISTICS FOR 1881.

In 1881, 3 603 prisoners were incarcerated, ,836 men and 767 women. Of this number, 2,730 men and 748 women were over 16 years of age and 160 boys and 19 girls were under. 1,174 men and 365 women were married, and 1,658 men and 406 women were single. The total number of prisoners in 1880 having been 3,943, the difference in favor of 1881 is 340. The recommittals, which were 769 in 1879, had in 1880 reached the figure of 897. Fortunately, there were only 639 in 1881 or 258 less than in the previous year. Although of prisoners has nevertheless been constantly decreasing since some time. Thus in 1879 the number of prisoners in this district was 2,295; in 1880 it was 1,939 and finally, in 1881 it was only 1,825. The total expenditure for the maintenance of prisons in 1880 was \$94,344,00. In 1881 it was \$91,865. Decrease \$2,479. The total expenditure for maintenance of Lunatic Asylums in 1881 was \$217,774, and in 1880 \$213,934 64. Increase for 1881, \$3,839 64. The amounts paid to the various asylums were as follows :- Quebec Asylum, \$134, 188.65; St. Jean de Dieu Asylum, \$79,509.72; St. Ferdinand d'Halliax Asylum, \$4,075.83; The Reformatory Schools cost the Province in 1881 \$46,593.29. This was paid out as follows: -- Montreal Reformatory School for boys, \$38,740.00; Sherbrooke Reformatory School for boys, \$2,543.27; Quebec Reformatory School for girls, \$3,632.75; Montreal Reformatory School for girls, \$1,-677.27. The same schools cost \$51,684.53 in 1880, or \$4,791.24 less in 1881. There was paid for Industrial Schools in 1880 \$8,939.78 and in 1881 \$7,929.03; decrease in 1881 \$1,010.75. The total amount paid in 1880 for maintenance of prisons, lunatic asylums and reform and industrial schools was \$368,-602.95. In 1881 the maintenance of those institutions cost \$364,161.63; decrease in 1881, \$4,441.63. The prisoners' rations cost 9% cents in 1881, which is a fraction more than in 1880, but this is the inevitable result of the rise in the price of provisions.

NATIONALITY AND RELIGION.

Canadians, 2.471; English, 234; French, 23; Irish, 561; Scotch, 80; Americans, 110; Other Nationalities, 122. Total, 3,603. Roman Catholics, 2,966; Church of England, 351; Church of Scotland, 92; Presbyterians, 17; Methodists, 77; Other denominations, 99. Total, 3,603.

CONDITIONS OF THE PRISONS.

The state of the padlocks on many cells is deplorable, and 500 new padlocks have been applied for-200 for the Montreal prison alone. Changes in food have been made, tersen, or were otherwise provided for. consisting chiefly in cutting off sugar, coffee, milk, and other luxuries which are expensive and not necessary for the health of the prisoners; in future they will only be allowed to the sick on an order from the physicians. The regular classification of the prisoners will come into force this year in Montreel and Quebec, and as far as possible in Sherbrooke and Three Rivers. Alout 50 I risoners were employed in building the North Shore Railway workshops behind the Montreal Gaol, being a means not only of making imprisonment more effective, now hoped for prisoners' labor.

THE REFORMATORIES.

The Montreal Boys' Reformatory to be a model one, and the children submit to and a maiden's parity. Nowhere in the its very severe discipline without much conplaint. The children have become skilled workmen before they have. There were 62 discharged, 36 pardoned, 3 died and 2 escapwood and drawers of water, one of their attil- diane, 56 Itish, 12 French and 1 Italian. There are ten boys in the Sherbrooke Protestant Reformatory, costing \$195 each per annum, and that without teaching the boys any trade. The Ladies of the Good Shepherd, who re-Another doctrine that the great ceive \$5.50 per mouth for board and lodging for each girl in the Montreal and Quebec reformatories, are complimented on their management. The Quebec ladies suffered heavy 106 and 40 respectively. Similar schools for loys are strongly recommended.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

During the year 282 were admitted to the sylums, 101 were discharged and 121 died. leaving 1,798 inmates—sixty more than the year before. Of the whole number 51 per cent were cured. The management appeared very satisfactory. The red-tapelsm by which a patient has to be sent to gaol, to the great injury of his condition, is again protested against. It is also recommended that patients be discharged on probation, their families making periodical reports of them, and received back, if necessary, without again going through all the formulities. ;

RECAPES AND COMMITTALS. At Beaubarnois two prisoners escaped on

December 21st, owing, it is reported, to care-lessness and relaxation of the jailer, J. M. Prudhomme, who was absent for six days Dofore, leaving his son, a boy of fifteen, in his place. Six prisoners picked a weak and useless lock and walked out of Montmagny jail at 7 p. m., on the 12th of July-the jatler being at Quebec, the turnkey at church, and no man being in charge preparation will increase the longevity of the of the prison; the sheriff and jailer were both censured. At Arthabaska there were four prisoners at the inspector's visit. including an old woman kept for charity; there were 20 committals in the year. At Aylmer, Ottawa, there were 39 committals, 11 being the most in gaol at one time. Seven prisoners were committed at Chicoutimi, 41 nt Joliette, 7 at Kamouraska, and 14 at New Carlisle, Bonaventure. The worst managed gaol in the Province is stated to be that of Caspe. At Quebec there were 749 committals, oakum picking was the only occupation, and not a paying one; the farm was worked at a less of \$434 in 1881, even with unpaid labour, so the Inspectors favour a change of management. The state of Rimouski prison was not satisfactory; there were 45 committals. At Sherbrooke, where there were 157 committals, the gaol was still in an unsatisfactory state, no repairs baving been made; two escapes were made, and the Inspector thinks there was want of proper vigilance. There was one escape from Sorel, and 102 committals. There were 48 committals at St. John's. I at St. Etienne (Saguenay and Charlevoix); 33 at St. Hyacinthe, 19 at Terrebonne (one of the best gaols in the Province), 49 at Sweetsburg and 32 at St. Joseph, Beauce. It is bad luck for thirteen persons to sit At the latter place repairs were found being should the Mayoralty of London assume, down together at table, especially if there is carried on to cost \$1,800, about which the in under some future act for the refusion of the spectors had not been consulted. At Three city, the position of the Prefect of the Seine.

Rivers there were 216 committels. The management of the Montreal gaol was satisfactory; there were 1,921 prisoners commitof to the male gaol, 409 being the most in it at one time. The Protestant female gaol was overcrowded, and satisfactory arrangements should be made to have both religious together, as in other places. The asylum had 828 tomates on December 31st, an increase of 102 to one year.

Naturalists' Portfolio.

THE PEACOCK .- In the olden times the peacock was a tavorite with the lords and ladies of high degree. It was customary to send the roast and to the tables in its natural envelope. It was considered in the days of chivalry not simply as an exquisite delicacy, but as a dish of peculiar solemnity. When it was brought to the table, decorated with its plumage, its comb gilded, and a sponge in its bill wet with spirits of wine and lighted, it was the signal for the gallant knights present to make yows to accomplish some deed of chivalry " before the peacock and the ladies."

AN OCTOPUS BLUSHING .- The Octopus frequently changes in color like a marine chameleon. M. Fredericq, who has lately been studying this creature finds that the colored pigment whereby this is effected is contained in envelopes in the skin (he styles them chromatophores), in the tissue of which are muscular fibres actuated by nerves. If these fibres are relaxed a pale pigment is alone visible, but if the fibres contract a dark pigment appears. The nerve centre which dominstes these actions is bolleved to be the subostophagean ganglion. The phenomena are analogous to those of human blush-

THE BORING WINELE .- The Murex tarentinus, or tocher de Tarente, which the French also call the boring winkle, is a great scourge to the French oyster-breeder. One of these winkles placed on a tile fall of young oysters pierced them in succession, and did not quit the tile until all were dead. The young winkles will attack those with tenderest shells, leaving the stronger to the older borors. These creatures must be bunted for at all times in both claires and parks, on stones, tiles, woodwork, and oyster-shells. They are cometimes found in knots of twenty; and near to these assemblages are nests containing hundreds of their oggs, every ogg larger than a grain of wheat and good for thirty young ones.

Lost Doss .- Few facts will better illustrate the vast scale on which almost everything presents itself in the English metropolis, even so humble a subject as that of poor dogs that have temporarily lost their masters, than one mentioned in the Annual Report of the Chief Commissioner of Police. He informs us that nearly nineteen thousand (more than 18,800) stray dogs were taken charge of by the police in the metropolis during the year 1876! A little romance might be mixed up with the story of most of these homeless wanderers, if we could but know it; how Carlo or Boxor was distressed at losing his protector. The animals were either taken for a while to the Dogs' Home at Bat-

A COW AND DONKEY STORY .- At a gentleman's seat in Ireland the cows used to escape daily out of their own field, but as the gate was always found shut and fastened no one knew how this happened. But there were the cows, nevertheless, daily invading the cornfields, instead of grazing in their own meadow. So at last a boy was set to watch, and he found that they regularly called up the donkey at a certain hour, who lifted the latch of the gale, let them through and then, after carefully putting the latch down in its place, returned to his own pasture. Animals, notwithstanding that they are unable to talk with us, must have some means of communicating their desires and thoughts to one another, or the above true succdote could not have oc-

STRANGE VISITORS. - A curious discovery has been recently made in the tank of the Victoria regia lily in the Botanic Society's garden at Regent's Park. For some Hitle time past a strange-looking organism has been observed in this tank, and at first it was difficult to understand what it really could be, as jelly-fish or meduco -to which it bore a strong relemblanco—were never known toexist except in salt water. Subsequent investigation, however has proved that it was, after all, a jelly fish of a new and remarkable kind: and the authorities of the society have come to the conclusion that it must have been introduced into the tank with some tropical water-weeds. Many hundreds of specimens of it are now to be seen swimming in the tank; and the discovery is specially worthy of note as showing by what unlooked for means new and previously unknown snimals are added to zoological science.

How ALLIGATORS EAT, -An alligator's throat is an animated sewer. Everything which lodges in his open mouth goes down. He is a lazy dog; and, instead of hunting for something to eat, he lets his victuals hunt for him. That is, he lies with his great mouth open, apparently dead. Soon a beetle crawls into it, then a fly, then several gnats and a colony of mosquitoes. The alligator does not close his mouth yet. He is waiting for a whole drove of things. He does his eating by wholesale. A little later a lizard will cool himself under the shade of the upper jaw. Then a few frogs will hop up to catch the mosquitoes. Then more mosquitoes and gnats light on the frogs. Finally a whole villege of insects and reptiles settle down for an afternoon picnic. Then all at once there is an earthquake. The big jaw falls, the alligator blinks one eye, galps down the entire menagerie, and opens his great front door again for some visitors.

In March last a youth named Rion, a zinc worker's apprentice, called about two in the afternoon at the house of Mme. Judic, the femous French actress, and left a long letter, setting forth that the writer was acquainted with a woman who had been abandoned by her lover for a theatrical celebrity. "The inforiated female was looking high and low for her rival, and would certainly bespatter her with vitriol " if she did not simply blow out her brains." "If," added the writer, "you do not give me 1,000 francs, I shall inform the lady that you are the actress in question. You can foresee the results. The apprentice had left a message to the effect that he would return at seven for a reply, and when he put in an appearance at the appointed hour he was politely received by a policeman, whom Mrs. Judic's husband had procured in the mean time. - The culprit has been coudemn. ed to three months' imprisonment, in spite of the ingenious offence set up by his counsel, that he has simply acted as a messenger in the hops of getting a good look at the the atrical celebrity.

York, England, can boast what London cannot, viz.: two peers of the realm among its Lord Mayors—Lord Bingley in 1707, Lord Dundas in 1821. A real live lord as Lord Mayor of London may yet be seen,

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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WEENESDAY.....AUGUST 2, 1882

CATHOLIO CALENDAB.

AUGUST. TRUBEDAY, 3 .- Finding of the Body of St. Stephen, Protomartyr. Cons. Bp. Mora, Monterey, 1873.

FRIDAY, 4 .- St. Deminic, Confessor. BATURDAY, 5 .- B. V. M. ad Nives.

BUSDAY, 6 .- Tenth Sunday after Pentecost. Transfiguration of our Lord. SS. Xystus, Pope, and Companions, Martyrs. Epist. 2 Pet. i. 16-19; Gosp. Matt. xvii. 1.9; Last Gosp. Luke xvlii. 9-14.

MONDAY, 7.-St. Cajetan, Confessor. Donatus, Bishop and Martyr. TUESDAY, S .- SS. Cyriacus, Largus and Smaragdus, Martyrs. Cons. Bp. Watterson,

Columbue, 1880. WEDNESDAY, 2 .- Vigil of St. Lawrence. Bp. Verct, St. Augustine, died, 1876.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have mailed to all those who are in arrears for subscriptions &c., to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS statement of their indebted-We request those who receive such accounts to remit as early as possible. The amount in most instances are small, but in the aggregate to us they amount to thousands of dollars. Some of our agents have been very active in our behalf of late, for which we Electrically thank them, also those of our subscribers who have promptly responded; those who are yet in arrears we sincerely desire to hear from them. Monies can be safely forwarded to the office by Post Office order or registered letter.

THE insolent article of the London Times on the Irish resolutions will be found elsewhere. It is well worthy of perusal. It calls the Canadians almost everything but rebels, but that time will doubtless come.

One hundred and nin ety-four deaths from heat are reported from New York on Thursday. The number is appalling, but most o | ed, and now he goes around like a those deaths might have been avoided if disturbed spirit having little or no proper precautions were adopted. The there rest for the sole of his intellectual mometer stood 990 in the shade.

We believe an attempt is being made to revive the crinoline in England, and that the new move has brought out 2 few essays in of the Imperial Parliament offers to vacate his Superior, severely alone. If the Syndicate that direction here in Montreal. We are prepared for any airocity but this. If our sidewalks were wider one might put up with it, or if our women were not so shapely, or if . silk were not so dear, but under present circumstances we shall rise in revolt against the imposition. We shall throw the crinolines into the sea as did the Bostonians of last century. Aux armes citoyens.

FRANCE has dropped out of the Egyptian war altogether. She has recalled her fleet, dishanded her marines, refused a vote of credit. It is none of her business, and she would reserve her strength for a tougher opponent than Arabi Pacha. Russia has also withdrawn from the Conference; will have nothing to do with it. Turkey will not proclaim Arabi Bey a rebel. Stick, stick will not bang dog, dog will not bite kid, kid would not go over the bridge, etc., until England eats her bonnie bunch of blackberries. And so the poor Conference is at an end, and whist and lawn tennis are abandoned. It is a pity, the farce was amusing while it lasted.

THE telegrams from Egypt of one day contradict the telegrams of another to such ex. tent that we are forced to the conclusion to regard them as being sent chiefly with a view to affect stocks. Those who take the trouble to analyze and extract the few grains of truth in them will conclude that the situation is decidedly serious, and those who predicted a European war is likely to arise from the embroglio may exult as prophets, for it undoubtedly looks like it. The French and Russians are hostile to English pretensions, and the article in the London Times, though deprecated by other influential organs, does not tend to modify the hostility. All French war preparations are stopped for the time being, the Ministry have resigned, and the Russian representative takes no part in the Conference. Seeing these ominous signs the English, though sending out reinforcements, remains inactive in Egypt, and it is even doubtful if they bombard Aboukir for the

THE story told by Westgate, who charges himself with being one of the Phonix Park murderers, is so improbable, that we are afraid the world will have to wait yet awhile for the real assassins. He outside of the mere confession, are irrelelyant He says the price of the foul deed was £20. , to each assassin, a very insignificant sum indeed for the lives of two men, one the son not want this state of affairs to come to dinary circumstances leaving heirs who will of a Duke and Chief Secretary for Ireland, pass; he looks upon the people as so many be responsible for the debts of their fathers, and the other a high Government official, Tory chattels, who should either starve or all dead, while never a train or a ton of Course, PER ANNUM, \$150.

money by saying that \$20 was worth more to an Irishman than the life of an English man, forgetting that one of the victims was an Irishman. The statement that he was employed by O'Connor and other influential persons is very vague, as indeed is the whole concoction, which to our minds is an emanation from the brain either of a first-class lunatic or one who desires a free passage to England. If he were really one of the murderers he would have adopted a different plan, for we must assume that no matter how abominably wicked were the four murderers of the Phonix Park, they were not fools. We may consider, therefore, the assassins of the Park still shrouded in mystery, though the prayer of every hater of the terrible crime is that the mystery will one day be lifted and the criminals brought face to face with justice.

BOTH the Gazette and Herald have articles on the British snub to Canada in their issues of this morning. The Herald deals with the matter with dignity, but the Gazette drops a few inky tears of regret that Lord Kimberley should have found fault with the Hon. Mr. Coetigan's Irish resolutions. We pity the sorrows of the poor old Gazette. Here is how it concludes its sorrowful article :-And thus, we are blamed not only for our mistake, but for thoughts and deeds which we never harbored or dreamed of doing. On the whole, then, we are sure, we express the opinions of many, both in public and private life, when we say that it would have been better both for Ireland and for Canada if the resolutions had been withdrawn."

But what if Mr. Blake had had his way, and the resolutions not emasculated had found their way to the foot of the throne! We tremble for the result. England would cast us off, Canada would be cut adrift from her moorings, and would wander off like an orphan and a waif until perhaps she would run against the United States and there remain for good and for aye. But never mind, have we not Goldwin Smith with us and—the Hon Henry Starnes.

WE have always thought that the real cause of Goldwin Smith's hatred against Benconsfield was not that the Conservative leader optional with them whether they actin future cailed him a "social parasite," a name which as Liberals or Conservatives. One of stuck, but that Smith viewed him in the the causes of Mr. Flynn being left out it is not meant for one, for Smith is ambitious and thinks himself a greater man than management of the Crown Lands Departothers think him. .When Beaconsfield died | ment. He would persist in being honest, he no one called upon Smith to lead the jingoes, at which he was much disappointed, and worse still, Gladstone ignored him but he earned for himself the hostility of when forming his Cabinet. It looks, in those who thought they had a right to dip fact, as if the world is conspiring against Smith as it conspired against Napoleon, because he is too great a man. He exiled himself to Canada, but even here he was not appreciated, he thought of settling in the United Stated, but the Mississippi did not overflow its banks when the report was circulat- in Quebec.

clated genius. wait a few days before pronouncing, especially if the intelligence be sensational. If the cable says there is an overflow of the Danube, or that the crops in Devonshire look well, it may be taken for granted the news is true but when it furnishes such startling rumors as that Prince Teck is about to hazard his royal eyes in Egypt, or that one William Westgate knows all about the Phoenix Park tragedy, it is prudent to wait. It now appears that Westgate is a Scotchman-though, of course, that would not prevent him being one of the assassins no more than it prevented his countryman McLean from attempting to murder the Queen, but it also appears he is an impostor, that is to say, that he is disguslingly innocent of the murder, or knowledge of the murder, committed last May near Dublin. But observe how glibly the rascal talks of the price an Irishman values the life of an Englishman at, and observe also how the money consideration takes first place in the mind even of a crank from north of the Cheviot Hills. If there are whipping posts in Venezuela we would advise the authorities of that interesting State, if the absence of a fresh revolution affords them the necsessary time, to let Westgate have a taste of the cat and then send him " hame to his ain

THE Lords have not absolutely thrown out amendments to it, introduced by the Marquis Commons, will render it perfectly useless. to) live wilke be freemen on the cland All dead and in their graves, and the green they cultivated. But Lord Salisbury does grass growing over them, not as under or-

emigrate, and he, therefore moved an amendment which, if accepted by the Government, will empower landlords to press for payment on those tenants who, they believe, can pay which, of course, means the whole of them, as a landlord will believe anything that will bring him in money. It is said that Gladstone will counsel the rejection of those farcical amendments, but it is more likely that he and the domestic policy of the Government once more divides interest with its foreign

THE Hon. Mr. Chapleau now moves as a star

in a larger constellation than he has been ac-

customed to; he is one of the great men at Ottawa, and Mr. Mousseau has taken his place as the centre of a smaller system at Quebec. Of course he has re-arranged his Oabinet and taken into it a few of the loosest and queerest fish conceivable, and eliminated from it the Hon. Mr. Flynn, really the most capable of the members of the old administration. It was suspected that Mr. Flynn represented the Irish Catholics in the Cabinet, but Monsgeau will have none of that nonsense his Cabinet must be like the wife of Casar, above suspicion, and so he has taken in the Hon. Henry Starnes, one of the purest, most immaculate and consistent patriots since the days of Horace Walpole, who governed on the principle that every man had his price. No one believes that the new Government will last any length of time, but if it last long enough to make Mr. Mousseau a Superior Court Judge it will be quite sufficient for that gentleman. As regards Mr. Flynn, he entered what every one knows was a coulition Cabinet at a time when there was a dead look in the Province, thereby making legislation possible when it was most required, but the Conservative victory on the 2nd of December, enabled the party to dispense with two gentlemen tainted with Liberal antecedente, at the earliest opportunity. It is now light of a rival. This may appear a jest, but in the new double shuffle is the umbrage he gave old corruptionist Tories in his refused to give away the heritage of the Province for nothing, he swelled the revenue, their fingers in the treasury and draw them out all covered with bills. Then, again, Messrs. de Boucherville and Ross, the old Conservatives, quotha, had to be conciliated and who can conciliate like Mousseau? We shall not have long to wait for another crisis

WILL THE CANADA PACIFIC RAIL.

ROAD BE BUILT? The Syndicate denies there is any truth in feet. No matter how Jingoish he writes in the report that it is the intention to construct the magazines he will not be accepted as the road for which they have been partly paid Disracli's successor; Salisbury has the place, in advance in the soit places and leave the and when he praises Gladstone no member hard ones, such as the country north of Lake never so happy as when they were burning | tical son of the Roman Catholic Church. seat to make room for him in the Commons. was in the habit of telling the truth the From Clontarf to the English invasion the His is the hard lot often dealt out to unappre- denial would possess considerable force, but when it is realized that this is a great business Ir is very unsafe to jump at conclusions age, and that what are known as white lies based upon cablegrams. It is always best to are excusable in business transactions, the Syndicate can hardly be blamed if it take advantage of the privilege which it enjoys in common with others, including governments. federal, provincial and local. How often do we find a government denying reported changes in its personnel, which take place. nevertheless a few days after the denial has been published. It appears to most people who are not innocent as the babes in the wood that the gentlemen of the Syndicate, who are among the shrawdest men on this continent, went in to make money, and that scruples of conscience will not prevent them making it no matter what the charter says. And the charter is not by any means an inflexible charter. It is, on the contrary, a charter which in the hands of men against whom the Government would think it a pity to be hostile, especially if leading members of such a Government had an interest in the concern. It was pointed out while the debate on the great railroad question was actually going on, by The Post as well as by not in Ireland. Archbishop Cullen's turn other independent journals, that there was. nothing to prevent the Syndicate taking advantage of the Government's generosity and building the road along the prairie which is almost simply a laying down of ties and rails and leaving its difficult and costly part of, the rout to the future and its generations. If any one is guileless enough to imagine this will not be done, we envy him his childthe Arrears' bill, but they have accepted like faith; if any one is foolish enough to blame the Syndicate for making of Salisbury, which, if not rejected by the the best of a very excellent bargain, we do not grudge him his The Arrears' bill was introduced by Mr. lack of appreciation of what will be consider-Gladstone, to enable the Irish tenants who ed a clever business transaction. Is there have suffered through successive bad harvests, then, it may be corrowfully asked, no one to and are, therefore, unable to pay back rents, | blame in the premises? Are all our acres to start afresh, unencumbered by millstones | and our moneys to be thrown in to swell the around their necks. It was arranged in coffers of wealthy men, to make the rich the provisions of the bill that the land- richer, and the poor poorer, and not only the lords were to remit one year's rent, the poor of to-day, but the poor of all time to Government to pay another, and the tenants | come? Yes, the Government is to blame : to pay a third, and it was hoped that this ar- i but where will the Government be in a rangement, coupled with the reduction of few years hence? Where Sir John and Sir rents by the land courts, would afford such | Charles and Sir Hector and the other legion confesses too much by far, and his statements, relief to the tenants as would settle of knights, who told such thrilling stories of them on their farms and allow them the North-west last session of Parliament.

freight will pass over the (Lake buperior region. It is an undoubted fact that the Syndicate got the upper hand of the Government in the matter of the Pacific railroad bargain, whether by connivance, or superior abilities, or both, it is now almost useless to enquire. The thing is done, and cannot be undone. It is, of course, possible that the denial of the syndicate is made in will enter into one of those miserable compro- perfect faith, though in the highest degree mises which rained the Bright clauses of improbable, and that it really intends carry-1870, and rendered the late land act almost ing out the clauses of the agreement in their useless. The Lord of Salisbury thinks the integrity. But be they ever so well intentime has come for him to be Prime Minister, | tioned can it do so and make profit, or not seeing he has a Liberal Cave at his back. At | suffer loss, and if so, are its members the all events there is another crisis in England, class of gentlemen who will stand to lose? Even the guildless and foolish people we have appealed to will hardly give them credit for anything like that. Difficulties are already arising in the path of the Syndicate and the Government, one of them being the Manitoba South-Eastern railroad, disallowed by the latter in the interest of the former, but which it is the intention of the Manitobans to build even against force. This may appear a boast, but is not really so to those who know the temper of the Prairie Province, and if it comes to that, if such a spirit be at once engendered, then good bye to the great Canadian Pacific railroad. But what matters, the money and land grants will remain with the people who control the Government.

> THE NEW CARDINAL. If it be true-and there is every reason to believe it is-that Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, is to be created Cardinal, the Irish | your correspondent was he is no friend of race will ere long have three representatives in the Sacred College. There are men now alive-and they need not be very old menwho remember the time when there was no Irish Cardinal in existence and doubtless there are men now alive who will see ten of the Irish race Princes of the Church, for that race is office-seeker, who is giving vent to his spleen rapidity all over the earth it is safe to predict that in thirty years hence it will number between thirty and forty millions, and right-doing officers, no matter what their as such will be entitled—though that is perhaps not the best word to applyto the number of Cardinals indicated above. The first Cardinal of the Irish race was Cardinal Wiseman, then came Cullen, McCloskey, McCabe, and now Feehan, Archbishop of Chicago. Nor need it be a matter of surprise that up to 1854 the Irish people had no representative in the College of Cardinals. When the time came for the creation of the College, which was early in the ninth century, though it was not brought to its present shape until during the pontificate of Sextus the Fifth, it | Roman Catholics. And have the Protestants was found necessary that the Cardinals should raised the religious cry? No, but they live in or about Rome, and in fact they all had, and have to this day, their churches and row-minded fellow-you are playing the parishes in the Eternal City. This was roll of a blatant coward; like the midnight asowing to the wars and danger of travel in sassing, you are firing your venomous spleen those days as well as its slowness, which made it indispensible the Pope's advisers should Catholic officials of the penitentlary suspectnot live away. Hence we see that the Sacred | ed of being a party to your unmerited and College was composed for the most part of uncalled for attack on Warden Creighton. Italians, French, Spaniards and the countries give your name or be branded as a poor, on the shores of the Mediterraneau, with a miserable coward. The issue rests between sprinkling of Germans.

From the eighth to the eleventh century Ireland was at war with the Danes who, were the deadly enemies of Christianity and were | Montreal Post, and oblige a sincere and prac monasteries and slaughtering their occupants. country was in an unsettled state, and even if it were not, it is not probable an Irishman would have been created Cardinal, as in those periods of war and slow communi- amongst Protestant officials, to our disadvancation if was an absolute necessity that the Princes of the Church should be near the Holy See. After the English kind enough to send me a copy with my many he first entered the house, I was told, he was raids and forays had begun a Cardinal in Ireland, or an Irish Cardinal in Rome, or any place adjacent, was out of the question. Then came the so-called reformation, after which Irishmen were extremely thankful if they could procure the services of even a hunted priest; and this period, which lasted three centuries, was not the time for Rome to show its appreciation of Ireland's fidelity to the Catholic faith. The only Cardinal the Irish people saw these times—perhaps the first-was the heroic Ricciuncini, who came with arms and money to aid Owen Roe O'Neil to drive the Cromwell faction from the island. It was O'Connell who in 1829 made the creation of an Irish Cardinal possible, but it was not till 1854 the first Irishman was admitted | Remedy, and to my great joy before one botto the Sacred College in the person of Archbishop Wiseman, and his See was in England. came next, then Archbishop McCloskey, then Archbishop McCabe, until, as we have already stated, there are now three men of the Irish race Princes of the Church, and there are at least two Englishmen, Cardinals Howard and Manning, who, if it were not for the Irish in England, would hardly have obtained such eminence; as for Cardinal Newman, we may suppose he attained his high dignity through his great learning and the service he has rendered the Catholic Church universally, both by his writings and his example. We may expect that at no distant day Canada will also be represented in the Jollege, and for the matter of that Australia, for although that antipodean yearly dividends of three per cent. region is more than ten thousand miles away, facilities of travel and the telegraph have really brought it nearer to Rome than were many countries in the fourteenth century. Indeed many express surprise that Canada, with a population of two million Catholics, has not a Cardinal of its own as yet; but this is sure to come in good time.

A short biographical sketch of Archbishop Feehan will be found in another place.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, -The last paragraph other page, should read as follows:—Clas- completed from Montreal to Toronto in two give them one trial, as no one who know sical Course, per annum, \$160; Commercial years. It will connect with the Credit Valley their value will ever use anything else.—

Course, per annum \$150. in the advertisement of this College, on an-

THE ARCHBISHOP OF HALIFAX. The Quebec Chronicle gives currency to a rumor that the successor of the late Most Rev. Dr. Hannan as Catholic Archbishop of Halifax and Metropolitan of the Maritime Provinces will, in all probability, be the present distinguished Bishop of Loudon, Ont., the Most Rev. John Walsh, D.D. Bishop Walsh is well known as one of the most eloquent amongst the many eloquent pulpit orators of the Western whilst his scholarly attainments vince, place him in the first rank of literature. The Chronicle says: The immense strides made by the church in the diocese of London, both spiritually and temporarily, in the twelve or fifteen years during which he has governed it bear unmistakable testimony to his ability as an administrator, and to his great zeal for God's glory and the welfare of his people. Should the choice of the Holy See fall upon Dr. Walsh-and the rumor comes from a usually well informed sourcedeeply as both he and his diocesians will regret the separation, the " people who dwell down by the sea" will have every reason to congratulate themselves .- Moncton Times.

CORRESPONDENCE

SiB,-In your last issue of THE TRUE WIT-

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

ness I read a letter from Kingston, accusing accusing our worthy Warden, John Creighton Esq, with being unjust to his Catholic officials, and signed " Roman Catholic." Now, sir, I am not going to defend Warden Creighton, for, if needs be, he is well able to defend himself. But as a Catholic official of 23 years standing and a clear record to back me up, I can say truthfully that your correspondent had no regard for truth, for it is a well-known fact that between Warden Creighton and his Catholic officials the greatest harmony prevails. Whoever ours, or he would not write under a nom de plume. It he is such a hero why not give his name that we may know him. I would say to him he is not thanked for his interference, for if needs be we are well able to defend ourselves. But my opinion is that your R. C. correspondent is nothing more or less than some soreheaded, disappointed ncreasing in numbers with such astonishing | against Warden Creighton under cover of pretended friendship for us. The Lord deliver us from such friends. Warden Creighton's liberal principles are well known, and to the opinions are or where they worship, he s a father and friend, his generous heart and sterling worth could not, or would not, retard the promotion of worthy officials on such grounds. The much respected late Warden McDonald appointed his son Archibald to the same position that your correspondent condemns Warden Creighton for doing. And your correspondent held his peace. Oh, you short-sighted, narrow-minded man, know you not that you are injuring those you presume to befriend, in raising the reli-

> from under cover of a fictitious name—if you are a man give your name and not have the In conclusion, I again challenge you to you and I, not Warden Creighton and you. I

gious cry-know you not that nearly every

official from Warden to Teamster employee

in St. Vincent de Paul Peritentiary are

will, and who is to blame? Why, you

are, and no other, you poor nar

am Vont man. Hoping the editor will please give this place in next issue of Thre Witness and the

> JAS. B. P. MATHEWSON, Keeper, Kingston Penitentiary.

31st July, 1882. P.S.—The object of your correspondents doubtless, was to create an evil feeling beween Warden Creighton and us, also tage. I imagine he is not a Catholic or he would not do so. Please publish my letter verbatim with my full name attached, and be in parliamentary tactics of the day. When

J. B. P. M.

THE "TIN KING" TALKS. From Maine to Manitoba,-from St. Johns to British Columbia, Mr. Thomas W. McDonald, the Tin King of the Dominion, whose large works extend from 153 to 157 Queen street, Toronto, and cover a solid block, is recognized and respected. Mr. McDonald's experience with the Great German Remedy is thus announced by him: " It is very gratitying to me to be able to give a written testimonal respecting the unequalled merit of the world renowned remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, as an alleviator of pain. I was for years sorely troubled with a swollen leg. In vain I tried all the presciptions of medical men. At last in deep despair I resolved to test the virtues of St. Jacob's Oil, the Great German tle had been exhausted I found myself completely cured. Trusting that St. Jacobs Oil may meet with the success it deserves, I close this statement, by reiterating my indorsement of its efficacy.

BREVITIES.

The knitting factory at Kingston, Ont. will commence operations on August 15th. The Quebec Government are again calling for tenders for the erection of a new Parlia-

The amount of duty collected at Toronto during July was \$356,412; for corresponding month lest year, \$375,520. Six new engines have been ordered for the

Midland Railway, one of which will be placed on the Grand Junction division. The Halifax Bank and Peoples and Union Bank of Halifax have each declared half-

A protest was yesterday entered in London, Ont, by Mr. N. Currie against the return of Mr. G. W. Ross in West Middlesex.

The tracks of the Canada Pacific extend

295 miles west of Winnipeg. From three to four miles of track are being laid daily. W. Perry, Jr., of R. H. Buchanan & Co., of Montreal, is in Winnipeg putting in the

water supply for the Canadian Pacific Rail-Way. A son of Alderman Heney, of Ottawa;

yesterday and received probably fatal in-

juries. The Ontario and Quebec Railway is to be

A TRIP THROUGH IRELAND

An interview with Mr. T. J. Doberty o the state of Ireland-Some persons observations - The condition of the people.

Mr. T. J. Doberty, who has just returned from an extensive tour in Europe, was found in his office this morning by a reporter of THE POST. In a lengthy conversation which ensued, a number of facts and impressions were gathered from this gentleman, especial. ly in regard to the state of Ireland, which will doubtless prove of interest to our read Mr. Doherty in his tour spent 867. eral weeks in Ireland, and visited many of the scenes of the recent troubles. In Dublin he put up at the Impe. rial Hotel, on Sackville street, the Leadquarters of the Land Leaguers in Ireland, and had many opportunities of meeting several of the figureheads of the present agitation, In conversation with a number of the prominent politicians of the day he was in pressed with the earnestness in which they spoke of the state of things in the country and their hopes to improve them. "What effect do you think the disturbed

state of affairs in the country had on business in the capital?"

"Well, it seemed to be decidedly depressed strived in Dublin at 7 o'clock in the morn. ing and in driving through the streets I no. ticed that hardly any of the shops were yet open, and no one seemed to be astir. Even later in the day the same dullness prevailed, Business in fact is at a standatili. The same state of things I observed throughout the country. The people, as a matter of course are in outire sympathy with the Land League but it would be a great mistake to imagine that there are none others than Leauge sym. pathizers in Ireland. I found that there is a pretty large number of the wealthy classes still resident there, in fact many more than would be expected. I saw as much style in Phonix Park and Sackville street as I saw i London or New York.

"Were you much in the country places?" "Yes, I travelled from the extreme South to the North, and spent several days en route, The agricultural districts look extremely well and an abundant crop is in prospect. The people, however, are in a deplorable state and live in hove s in the direst poverty, although surrounded by all the riches the earth can afford. One of the sources of income to the people is almost totally cut off this season. There is little or no travelling by tourists in search of the beautiful, and no country can surpass Ireland in that respect. This is a serious loss to many. Hotels which in former times were well patronized are new almost empty, the wealthy traveller knowing the state in which the country is in, frais to visit it, and therefore an important source cfincome to the people generally la lost. This applies more particularly to the South of Ireland. In leaving Dublin going northwards it was particularly noticable that the country was almost entirely deserted, the farms appearing to be without occupiers, although a prolific crop was everywhere to be seen. It appears the people have been evicted wholesale, and no one else will take the farms. Getting further northwards there are fewer signs of the agitation although just as

much poverty and misery exists." "To what do you ascribe the actual cause?"

"The excessively high rents demanded, They are at least one-third too high in a portion of the country, and to say that they were more than double too much in other portions would not be to say too much. One can scarcely imagine, without having seen, the horrible state of poverty, bordering on starvation, the poorer classes are in. It is incredible. One almost ceases to wonder at the prevalence of crime, considering the condition of the unfortunate inhabitants. I spoke with all classes, and found that, in spite of all their troubles, they did not belie their characters for being generous, sociable and hospitable." of course, visite

"Yes I was there the night the Parnellites were suspended from the House, and the scene is one I shall not soon forget. Sereral of the members were cheered by crowds who had collected in the streets, and the greatest excitement prevailed amongst the Irish recidents of London. I was in the gallery of the House during the greater part of the debate and was extremely interested. Parnell is recognized by even his greatest enemies, as one of the best experte an extremely exciteable speaker, he would hiss out his words against the oppression of his countrymen, with the greatest bitterness, with paled cheek and flashing eyes. Now he is the coolest of debaters. He stands there apparently unmoved with what is passing around him, speaks distinctly and logically which adds force to his arguments. While speaking he has a habit of keeping his hands in his pockets or behind his back. He seldom gesticulates, while sitting down he seems buried in profound thought, but he organized his little band of supporters, sitling under the gangway, with admirable skill. He is said to be rather a favorite with many on the other side of the House on account of his gentlemanly and social qualities. Healy, who accompanied him on his trip through America, and who is now one of his cloverest supporters, has sprung into preminence at a bound. He is a forcible speaker, and uses at times some surprising, expressive and telling language. He is also extremely sar-castic at times. It was extremely interesting to listen to the unequal wariare waged by this band against enormous odds. "What do you think is the feeling among

the English working classes in regard to the Land agitation?"

"There is no use disguising the fact that the great majority of Englishmen, no matter of what class, are antagonistic in their feelings towards the people of Ireland. English prejudice towards anything Irish has not as yet died away. although it cannot be denied that rapid strides are being made in England in favor of the Irish parliamentary party, and their treatment at the hands of a brutal majority is pretty widely condemned."

"Dld you here anything of Canadian politics over there?" "Not a word. The people, both educated

and uneducated, have very vague ideas of our country. They seem to have the impression that we live in the backwoods among Indians and bears, and therefore think we are hardly worth thinking about as are enlightened people. I can tell you, however, the from what I saw of England we are far ahead of them as an educated people, and much more pushing. As to morality, it is infinitely more glaring in its character in London and Paris than in New York and Chicago."

ADVERTISING CHEATS.

It has become so common, to write the ba giuning of an elegant, interesting article and tell from the roof of a two-storey building then run it into some advertisement, that w avoid all such cheats and simply call atter tion to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plais honest terms as possible, to induce people t Providence Adverticer, John W.

Withdrawal of the French fleet Doubtful mission of the Turkish expedition-The Russian press hostile to England -War taxes-Beparture of the Grena dier Guards for the seat of war.

ALEXANDRIA, July 31.—The commander of the German gunboat "Moewe," at Port Said, has been instructed on no account to land troops, but if necessary to take German subjects aboard. Detachments were landed at Ismaila from the English and French men-otwar .- The German Consul-General departs on leave of absence to morrow. There now only remain here the French, Italian and

English diplomatic agents.
There are troops enough here to hold Alexandria against any attack by Arabl, though scarcely enough to drive the enemy back to Cairo. Arabi has organized a committee of five officers in Cairc, to prepare for national defence. A large number of the worst class of Bedonias are murching from Mariout towards Alexandria.

The Khedive has telegraphed for 200 Italian and 40 Swiss policemen to protect the

A correspondent says:-" Captain Fisher has constructed a sea-going irouclad on rails similar to those used during the American civil war. It consists of six trucks protected with iron shields with an eegine in the centre. A Nordenfeldt gun looks over the bows on the leading trucks. It is also equipped with three Galling guns and two field guns, and will be manned by three companies of blue jackets. A train provided with mines, electric gear, and all appliances for laying down or destroying rails will proceed to the railway junction, within two miles of Arabi Bey's lines and will seize, occupy and fortify that important point. I have just returned from a reconcaissance on an armor-clad train. Very useful information has been obtained, but the expedition failed to obtain the large results expected owing to the train being stopped by a break in the

A recennaissance is about to be affected to ascertain the meaning of the white flags flying on the Aboukir forts. One of these forts is said to be the strongest of its kind in existence. It is understood that Admiral Seymour has been instructed to demand the surrender of the Aboukir forts, and in the event of refusal, bombard them.

Midshipman Dechair was taken prisoner to Arabi's camp by treacherous natives, furnished him as an es out by the Khedive. He carried important despatches containing Seymour's directions regarding the proposed reduction of the Aboukir forts, all encorsed by the Khedive. The natives are becoming very insolent towards the British, and whenever they meet small bodies of English troops, tunt them to fight.

Arabi is still parleying with the Khedive. The latter has intimated that no terms will be acceptable except unconditional surrender.

The French gunboats sailed to-day, the French Consul-General being ordered to withdraw the entire fleet from Egypt.

PORT SAID, July 31 .- The English Vice-Consul hus received a letter declaring that as he aided a Governor of Port Said to escape Arabi Pacha's vengeance, he has been condemned to death.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31 .- The British Ambassador stated that the Porte by its inactivity had compelled England to assume alone the task of restoring order in Egypt, but England would accept Turkish co-operation provided the Porte made an unambiguous declaration of its intentions.

El Jawaib, an inspired journal, publishes an article revereiy blaming Arabi as the cause of the present complications in Egypt, and declaring if he does not submit it will be accessary to proclaim him a rebel.

The Russian representative has informed the conference that Russia considered the Egyptian question divided into two distinct parts. He was instructed to participate in the deliberations only when the question of the Suez canal was under discussion. In consequence of this declaration the conference is considered terminated.

The Porto has received a petition signed by 2,000 Egyptian notables, requesting the Sultan not to ratify the dismissal of Arabi by the Khedive.

It is now announced the Turkish ficet is not going to Egypt.

The Admiralty is preparing nine transports Four have already started for Egypt. The Turkish troops will act conjointly with

Egypt.
Russia has sent a circular to the Powers embodying the substance of Onori's declaration to the conference. The Sultan sent word to-day to Sandison, Secretary of the British legation, declaring that Dufferin's demand for the proclamation of Arabi Pacha as a rebel concerns the conference, and advising him to confer with the Ottoman delegates on the subject.

The Porte is negotiating a loan of £100,-000 and contracting for equipments of 6,000 troops about to proceed to Egypt. A small contingent of troops will start for Alexandria shortly, to be employed as a guard to the Khedive.

Ismailia July 31 .- The Khedive has authorized the English to occupy as much of the Suez canal as they think necessary for the expulsion of the rebels. Arabi has instructed the Bedouins on the canal to obey De Lesseps. All persons furnished with permits from De Lesseps are allowed to go to

Cairo. RAMBER, July 31 .- A detachment searching for midshipman Dechair was fired upon by Arabs outside of Ramleh. The Arabs flad on the approach of the cavalry patrol.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.-The Russian press continues hostile to England, and is persuaded that England will now have to settle accounts with Turkey as well as with Arabi Pacha.

MADRID, July 31 .- At a meeting of 2,000 persons at the Albaribra Theatre to day, it was decided to appoint a committee to urge on the Government to increase and strengthen the naval forces of the country.

Paris, July 31 .- French residents at Port Said have protected against the withdrawal of the French squadron from those waters, and announced their intention of placing themselves under the protection of the United States.

QUEENSTOWN, July 31.—The Second Battalion Grenadiers salled for Egypt to day. Letters were read from the Queen and Prince of Wales expressing regret at the inability to witness the departure, and their belief that the men would do their duty gallantly. The letters were received with great chiers and enthusiasm.

LIVERPOOL, July 31 .- A squadren of the First Life Guards, with horses, embarked on the steamer "Holland" to-day.

Lundon, July 31 .- In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone said all statements concerning the question of Turkish troops for service in Egypt were premature. The mat-ter cannot yet form the subject of question in the House of Commons, as none of the absolutely essential preliminary conditions have yet been fulfilled. me

Norman de la Servición de la compaña de la

A motion of Marquis of Hartington approving of the despatch to Egypt of 5,000. Indian troops, with reserve of 1,500 troops, was agreed to by a vote of 140 to 23.

A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Marseilles reports that the French Government has ordered that the Infantry Marine Brigade, preparing to start for Egypt, be disarmed, and that the transports be withdrawn. Mr. Gladstone's motion that threepence be added to the income tax of the Egyptian expedition was agreed to.

The following regulations have been adopted for the government of war correspondents in Egypt :- All correspondents are under provision of the Mutiny Act, are required to have licenses from the Duke of Cambridge, and are not allowed to go to outposts without permission. Cipher despatches are forbidden. The staff officer supervising has been asked by some public writers and the telegrams may stop or alter them.

An Alexandria correspondent of the London Times says :- I have just returned from the town, having landed with the second detachment of marines. We had to make our way through heaps of rubbish, from which the marines picked up the most miscellaneous assortment of odds and ends, consisting of buttons, stays, playing cards, files and boxes of matches. At several points we had to go in single file, at others to wait to allow a wall to fall, at others to leave the streets tween no was to a large extend funand adopt a more passable sideway. No one was to be seen. It was a march over the ruins of what had been a city. At last we reached what had been the square. What it was is too well known to need description; what it is is quite beyond all my powers. There in the centre, lighted up by a lurid mass of smoke, stood the large equestrian statue of Mehemet Ali; behind it I could see the Palais de Justice. Of the rest, I can only say that I distinguished nothing. On either side of me was one long line of fire. At every momenta house fell that made a sound which recalled the cannonade. As I walked on, I life know, that for forty years at least I have tried, but failed, to distinguish one house endeavored from time to time to teach from another. In a place which I have seen almost daily for seventeen years, I could not even find out the openings of the familiar streets leading to the markets. I could only guess where certain familiar houses had been from toe proximity to the statute, which stood alone in the centre. As I walked, bounding from side to side to avoid the falls of masoury, an offensive oder would cause me to look through the smoke. At last we distinguished two moving figures. We went to them and I acted as interpreter while they told us a bistory which reminded one of Dante's Inferno. The perfect calmness, the utter absence of excitement with which they told the tale of horrors, the business-like accuracy with which they showed us where we were to go to find persons in distress, and the quiet manner in which, after giving us all the information we required, they less to return to their work of danger and charity as quietly as if there were nothing extraordinary in their position, was proof of a sort of heroism which won the admiration of all and compels me to give their names. They were Piecre Guila Belgian Franciscan, laume, and Mivielle, a French Lazarist. Frere At last we made our way to the other end of the square. Through the trees of the garden and the smoke we could see the English church still standing, though, I think, slightly injured, and perhaps looted. As we passed a window in a house at the back of the church we were greeted with cheers, "Bravo, Inglesi!" and so forth. The next building was that of Dahan, where I found a trembling porter displaying a conspicuous sheet of white paper as a peace signal. I found all well. To the left, on the opposite size, is the large unfurnished building of Zuro, and a watchman with tears in his cyes' begged me to assure his master that all was sale, and he had even kept the papers on his person. As we approsched the street leading to the Coptic Church, a crowd came toward us carrying the flag of truce. They were chiefly Copts, but were Arabs, who came to 1,300 refugees in the Coptic Church; also one prisoner, a Berber, whom they had arrested while he was assisting to burn down houses. This man was brought out, accompatied by his muster, a respectable Italian named Tests, who stated that his servant had forced him to leave his house and had set fire to it. The man was handed over to the guard, and after ample evidence had been adduced in support of the statements against him he was shot.

RICHMOND, P.Q.

The ladies of Richmond intend having a concert and bazzar in aid of the new Con-Having is progressing favorably and a much

better crop will be harvessed than was at first anticipated. Work has been commenced on the re-

building of the St. Francis College, which was destroyed by fire last March. The new was destroyed by fire last March. building will stand a few yards distant from the old site. The new R. C. school building on Main

street is almost finished on the outside and will be all complete at the time for opening school on the 1st of September. teachers engaged for the coming session are: Miss Whelan, Richmond; Miss Carrie, Roxton Falls, and Miss Laceste, of Labaie.

About three hundred persons left Richmond to take part in the pilgrimage to St. Anne's, on Sunday, the 23rd inst. The pllgrims left Richmond by special train at 10.50 p.m. Sunday night. Their numbers were largely increased at Danville and Warwick, and when the train left Arthabaska there were not less then seven hundred people on board, among whom were several invalids. The return train reached Richmond at 12 p.m. on Monday night.

In accordance with an invitation from the St. Patrick's Society of Sherbrooke, the St. Patrick's Society Football team of Bichmond accompanied by a number of their friends accuntry. proceeded to Brompton Falls yesterday to attend a picnic given by the Sherbrooke Society, and also to play them a friendly match at football. Everything went on lovely until 5 p m., the hour appointed for the match, when a fierce storm set in which continued without abatement during the remainder of the evening. Everybody sought shelter as best they could until the arrival of the train for Sherbrooke, when all hands proceeded thither. The Richmondites were entertained by their Sherbrooke friends at the Albion Hotel, where supper was served. Addresses were made by Measrs. Stinson, Broderick and Mulvens, of Sherbrooke, and J. J. Kane and A. W. Connelly, of Richmond. An understanding was had that the match thus unavoidably postponed would be played at no distant day. Music and singing made up the latter part of the evening's entertainment. Among the prize winners in the athletic sports at the pionic were Messrs. Leon Decelle, W. A. McGovern and A. W. Donnelly, of

1.04 GLINGALL.

Archbishop Taschereau and Rev Mr Methot Archisacop Laconerau and Rev air incentic about three unites. The facts have left Quebec for Lake St. John, to be have left Quebec for Lake St. John, to be present at the dedication of the new Ursuline of the first section of the line through Nova gleaned from an eye-witness are as follows: Scotia, viz., from Oxford to New Glasgow via Young with two companions were paddling The property of the property of the second s

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bench below the gangway in reply to loud cries of "Bright," and who was received, with considerable cheering, said—Mr. Speaker, I have only to offer a very few observations to the House on this to me unusual and peculiar occasion. I suppose that hon, gentlemen wish to know perhaps more than they do know as to the reason why I am not found on my accustomed sent on the Treasury Bouch, but to say the truth I have no explanation to make. There is nothing to explain and I have nothing to defend. The simple fact is that I could not concur with my late colleagues in the Government in the policy they think right to pursue with regard to the Egyptian question. It in conversation why I did not sconer withdraw from the Government instead of postponing my withdrawal up to this time. Well, I might answer that by saying that my profound regard for my right bon, friend at the head of the Government, and my regard also for those who now sit with bim, prompted me to remain with them up to the very last moment, when I found it no longer possible to retain my position in the Cabinet. The fact is that the disagreement bedamental, and now I may say that If I and retained office it must have been under these circumstances—that I must have submitted silently to many measures which I must altogether condemn, or I must have remained in office in constant conflict with my colleagues. It was therefore better for them and for me, and in this the house will unanimously agree with me, that I should ask my right hon, friend to let me retire and place my resignation in the hands of the Queen. The House knows, at all events those who have had an opportunity of observing my past endeavored from time to time to teach my countrymen the opinions and doctrines that I hold which is, that moral law is not only intended for individual life, but for the life and practice of the State. I think thet in the present case there is a manifest violation, both of international and moral law, and therefore it is impossible for me to give any support to a policy which seems to me to bear that character. I cannot repudiate what I have preached and taught during a rather prolonged period. I cannot turn my back on myself, and deny what I have taught to many thousands during forty years, and all that I have been permitted in public meetings and in this house to address to my feilow-countrymen. One word more. I asked my own judgment and conscience what was the part I should take. They pointed out to me with clearness, and I am humbly endeavouring to follow their dictates (loud

cheers). Mr. Gladstone, who was loudly cheered on rising, said-It is only by the indulgence of the house that I rise to say a single word, which my own teelings tell me, and I think the feeling of others will tell them, that it would be culpable in me to emit. This is not the occasion to argue questions of differences that have arisen between my right hon. friend and those who rejoiced to be his collengues. But I would venture to assure him that we agree with him in thinking that the moral law is as applicable to the conduct of States as to that of individuals. The difference between us, and a most painful difference, it is true, is a difference upon a particular application of the law. Agreeing with him as to that he carries with him the unbroken esteem, and upon every other question, the unbroken confidence of his late colleagues. Their best and warmest wishes for his happiness will

which he has found it necessary to retire. The right hon gentleman resumed his sent, amidst loud and general cheers Liberal benches, both above and below the gangway.

THE "JEANNETTE" EXPEDITION.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST THE OFFICERS OF THE VESSEL - DELONG'S BODY TO BE BROUGHT

HOME. WASHINGTON, July 26. - Representative Washburne has received a letter from a gentleman in Minneapolis, who lost a brother in the "Jeannette" expedition. The letter makes serious charges against several officers

of the expedition. MINNEAPOLIS, July 26 .- Dr. D. F. Collins of this city, brother of Jerome Collins, is the roads. person who asked for an investigation into the loss of the "Jeannette." Dr. Collins had several interviews with Danenhower and Newcomb, and his charges are based on them. Collins charges that after the Melsearch for the DeLong party. Melville re-fused, and ordered Danenhower south, saying he would make the search himself. Melville soon after went south himself, making a thorough search, and remained south till roturn north. Collins alleges that all the circumstances show that had Melville made an energetic search at the beginning or permitted Danenhower to do so, DeLong and party would have been saved; jealousy existed among the officers of the expedition such as to make failure a certainty from the start; that entering the ice pack was sn inexcusable blunder, and that the Jeannette's

JOHN BRIGHT'S REASONS FOR WITH Ploton Sir Charles, beying made a thorough around the pond on a rudely constructed DRAWING FROM THE GOVERNMENT. Inquiry and ratisfied himself as to the ability raft. Their presence seemed to annoth the work of the Company to successfully prosecute the work in the presence said they made use of insulting remarks to of Mr. Schreiber, an officer of the Department of Railways. The Short Line Railway was County Constable Albert, who lives close by. represented by Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Westesn Union Telegraph Company, and among the members of the Board are General Vasquez, A. L. Blackman and Erastus Wimen. Mr. Blackman intends to start next week to commence construction as soon as possible.

THE NEW MORTH-WEST.

Far away in the North-West, as far beyond St. Paul as St. Paul is beyond Chicago, stands Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, and the gateway of a new realm about to jump from its present state of trackless prairies, as yet almost devoid of settlement, to the condition was a self-cocking one, and was disof our most prosperous Western States. Here, bounded on the south by Dakota and Monta-ns, west by the Rocky Mountains, north and east by the great Pasce River and the chain of likes and livers that stretch from Lake shooting spread, large crowds visited the Athabaska to Winniprg, lies a vast extent of scene, and great indignation was expressed at country, estimated to contain 300,000,000 the action of the constable. The body was acres, or enough to make eight such States as not removed until three hours after the shoot-Iowa or Illinois. Not all of it is fortile, it is ing, when it was taken in charge by a coroner, true, yet it may be safely said that two-thirds who will open an enquiry to-morrow. Albert of it are available for rettiement and cultivation.

In fact, the extent of available land in ed himself to the authorities, and he was rethese new countries is apt to be underestimated, for if the traveller does not see prairies weist-deep in the richest grass, he is apt to set them down as barren lands; and if he crosses a mersh he at once stamps it as land too wet-for cultivation. Those, however, who remember the carly days of Illinois and Iowa have seen the lands then passed by as worthless swamps now held at high prices as the best of meadow-land. This is a land of rolling prairies and table-lands, watered by navigable livers, and not devoid of timber.

Its climate is bardly such as one would select for a lazy man's paradise, for the winters are long and cold, and the summers short and fiercely hot, though their shortness is in some measure compensated for by the great length of the midsummer days. Nevertheless, it is a land where wheat and many other grains and root crops attain their tullest perfection, and is well fitted to be the home of a vigorous and healthy race. Manitobs, or which we hear so much now, is but the merest traction of this territory, and, lying in the southeast corner, is as yet the only

part accessible by rail. Over this vast region, and indeed all that lios between it and the Arctic Ocean, for two hundred years the Hudson Bay Company exeroised territorial rights. Till within a few years it was practically unknown except as a preserve of fur-bearing animals; and prior to 1870 it was hard to find any information as to its material resources or its value. The Company discouraged every attempt that threatened to interfere with the fur-bearing animals or the Indians who trapped them; still it became known that some of this vast region was not utterly worthless for other purposes; the soil looked deep and rich in many places, and in the western part the buildle found a winter subsistence, for the snows were reldom deep, and in the pure dry air and hot autumnal sun the gresses, instead of withering, dried into natural hay. The early explorers too, had brought back reports of noble rivers, of fertile prairies, of great beds of coal, of belts of fine timber. But what cared the Company for these? The rivers, it is true, were valuable as being the homes of the otter, the the principle, we disagre; with him as to its mink, and other fur-bearing animals, and application. It is to us, as to him, an occa-sion of pain; but I must be allowed to say ways for their canoes. For the rest they had ways for their canoes. For the rest they had no use. At last, in 1870, seeing that they could no longer exclude the world from these fertile regions, the Hudson Bay Company sold their territorial rights to Canada, which follow him into the independent position to now began to see its way to a railroad across the continent, to link the colonies from Nova

Scotia to British Columbia. Now it is evident that the growth region will be rapid, probably more rapid, indeed, than that of our own Western States that lie beyond the lakes; for in them there had been a slow but steady increase of population from a comparatively early day, and when the railroads began to gridiron the country from the great lakes to the Rocky Mountains, the States east of the Missouri

already possessed a considerable population In the Northwest, however, we see a land that has remained isolated from the rest of the world, untrodden except by the Indian or the trapper, suddenly thrown open for settlement, and on terms as liberal as those offered by our government or land-grant rail

The Canadian Pacific Bailway is already completed 150 miles west of Winnipeg, which is already connected with our Northwestern railroads, and, it is hoped, not without renson, that another 500 miles will be completed ville-Danenhower party reached a place of toward the mountain the present year. To safety, Danenhower asked permission to build two, or even three, miles a day across such a country as this division traverses would be no extraordinary feat in modern railroading. Branches, too, north and south, will be they feel they have lost one of the ablest rapidly constructed, not to accommodate ex- and sincerest workers in the cause, and that isting traffic, but to creafe it. Now it seems receiving instructions from Washington to as if nothing short of some financial panic, some gross blundering or stupidity, could delay the construction of the railroad, or check the flood of immigration that must surely

pour in. Can it be that, with the government Canada enjoys, one as free and fully as democratic as our own, the shadow of monarchy will delay the occupation of this land by other races than that of the Briton?

Practable Commence

On Albert's arrival the young men endea-voured to elude capture by running through a building used for storing ice. The officer, however, managed to seiz: hold of Young, who struggled violently, when Albert, who, during the purity, had his revolver in his hand, shot him. The bail entered below the left eye, and Young expired in a fow minutey. It is said that Albert was exasperated with the chare the boys gave him and fired the shot will out having any occasion to do so. On the other hand, the constable makes two statements as to the cause of the shoot ng. First, that the revelver charged without his knowledge. Second, that the boy attempted to assault hi with a piece of wood, and he fired at him to protect himself. As the news of the who did not appear greatly concerned over the affair, walked into the city and surrender-

NEW CURRICULUM FOR THE BAR EXAMINATIONS.

moved to the gaol. The parents of the boy

live in Parkdale.

The following is the new curriculum for the Bac examinations in the future, which was decided upon by the Council of the Bar at their recent meeting at Sherbrooke, and which we publish for the benefit of those interosted :—

Written examinations for admission to sindy will be held on the following subjects: -Latin, French, English, history, literature, belles lettres, rhetoric, mental philosophy, algebra, acithmetic, geometry, chemistry and

antural philosophy.
The examiners may select from amongst the following books for examination on the

above subjects: -LATIN —Cener's Commentaries, Virgil's "Eneid," Cicero's "Oratio pro Milone," Borsee's Odes, 3rd Book, and, in addition, parsing of Latin words.

HISTORY .- Garonsu's or Christic's History of Canade, general history of France and England, ancient Greek, Roman and modern his-BELLES-LETTERS -Buylesve or Wheatler's

or Biair's lectures, or any other author's followed in the classical colleges of this Province. History of literature, composition in French and English on a given subject, tranelation of French and English.

PRILESOPHY .- Logic, morals and ethics, Ten-Bergann, Bouvier or Guy.

ALGEBRA-As far as quotations of the econd degree exclusive. ARITHMETIC -- As far as vulgar fractions inclusive.

GEOMETRY-Plain. CHEMISTRY-Elementary and general.

FOR PRACTICE.

1st. Statutes relative to the constitution of Canada, and to the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

2nd. Legrange, Ortolan, Sanders or Many z on Roman law.

3.d. Mayne on anci-nt law.

4th. Civil code and . vel procedure. 5th. Pethier and Pikesson civil procedure 6th. Pothier on obly tions, safe, community of property and dower prescription, succession, donations, searc, pertaurship,

7th. Tropleng on security, Mandalo en

deposit. 8th. Toullier on succession and obliga-

tions. 9th. History and origin of Canadian inw. 10. Byles or Girouard on bitls of exchange

and promissory notes. 11th. Pardessus or Masse and Smith on commercial law. 12th. Phelix on international law, oratory,

13th. Harris Clark or Teschereau on crimi-

nal law and pleading. 14th. Canada Dominion statutes on crimi

na! law and procedure. The following members of the Council were present: -Mr W White, Q C, (in the chair), Mr W W Robertson, Q C, Hon Rudelph Latiamme, Q C, D N Delioneourt, Q C, and S

Pagnuelo, Q Ć. DEATH OF MISS FANNY PARNELL.

At a special meeting of the Ladies' Land League, held last evening, the following resclutions were passed:

That the Montreal Branch of the Ladies' Land League express their deep regret of the sad death of Miss Fanny Parnell, and that Ireland has sustained the greatest loss of the present century.

That the ladies tender their heart-felt sympathy to the bereaved family and especially to the sorrowing mother who has lost a talented daughter and companion.

That these resolutions be published in Tur Post, Boston Pilot and Irish World.

THE CLAN-NA-GAEL GAMES.

start; that entering the ice pack was painstart; that entering the increase of the class of the class of the
provisions were inferior and insufficient.

Ollins says Danenhower is auxious for an
investigation and will present strong orldence. Newcomb is also ready for it.

Washinstron, July 20.—The Senate Naval

Committee to-day agreed to report favorably

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Washinstron, July 21.—It is alleged that

Washinstron, July 22.—It is alleged that

Washinstro re ee it **saligue,** of a forest **G**eorge Agraf we salf it on eer

ROUND THE WORLD.

Cardinal Manning is 74 years of age. Riots accompany the Salvation Army in

Arabi Pacha is interfering in the internal affairs of Irelaud.

The New York Mail's Washington special says the President has signed the River and Harbor bill.

Reports from Margare, C. B., state that

salmon fishery this mosts has been the best known for years. Ten thousand acres of land are being sur-

veyed for stock-taleing purposes by the Shelmone, N.S., Stock-raising Company. A treaty has been concluded between Spain

and Chill. A Spanish trigute will proceed to Valparaiso and exphange salutes with the Chilian forts. It is street on good authority that the chadia: Pacific Rulway will not build the

thech lian to Selkirk, west of the Eed River, this sensoa. In 1921 an appraisement was made of the late Duke of Devenshire's furniture, books, plate, jawels, and marbles. The total valu-

ation was \$6,000,000. The tolls collected on the New York canals, for the third week in July, reached \$15,387, and for the same week last year \$26,772. Tons cleared 191,750, against

218 960 last year. aylward, who figured in the uprising of the Boors against the British, was given a reception in New York last night by members of the Land League and others. He delivered

a lecture on the Transyaal. The annual sale of Mesdow Brook yearlings, bred by Charles Reed, took place yesterday atternoon at Saratoga. Eight head realized \$3,000. Other thoroughbred stock

was sold, realizing fair prices. The London Daily News says it is believed on the one hand that Parliament will be prorogued with a view of passing the Arrears' bill in the sutumn, and on the other the re-

signation of the Ministry is talked of. At the Beckford sale in London the other day Madame de Pompadour's own copy of P. Cornelllo's "Rodogune," a quarto volume megnificently bound, was purchased by Quaritch for \$4,625.

In Montana, on a day fixed for a wedding, the bridegroom did not come to time. He was sued for breach of promise, and showed that all the hours of the the day specified he was treed by a bear.

The receipts at Halifax Custom House during the past month, amounted to \$85,166, a decrease compared with the receipts of July, 1881, of \$13,608. Receipts of the inland Revenue Office were \$18,543, a decrease

Mrs Langtry before going on the stage took lessons in the dramatic art from Harriet Hodson (Mrs Labouchere). Mrs Labouchere has written to say that she will probably accompany her to this country, though it is not decided yet.

Upward of 13,000,000 letters and postcards are posted daily in the world; 3,418,-000,000 letters are annually distributed in Europe; 1,246,000,000 in America; 76,000,000 in Asia; 36,000,000 in Australia, and 11,000,-000 in Africa

John and Michael Walsh secreted themselves over the donkey engine boiler of the steamship "Wyoming," outward bound. When steam was got up they feared to move lest they should be detected. Finally John crawled out exhausted, but Michael died.

It is remarkable that misers generally are long lived. Many years ago Samuel Bailey, a farmer in the Isle of Wight, subjected himself and family to incredible privations. In or for to mave feet for horses they even did the ploughing and harrowing themselves, and would eat the fiesh of unimals which had died a natural death. Yet he lived to be 92.

At the beginning of August the Emperor and Empress of Austria will proceed to Trieste, where an extensive exhibition is to be opened in commemoration of the fourth centenary of the union of the Adriatic port and territory with the Austrian monarchy. From Trieste they will go to Italy and will pay a visit next month to the Eing and Queen

of Italy at Monza. The male inhabitants of New South Wales appear to be in a sad condition. A great number of them find it to be physically impossible to procure wives. According to a report recently issued on the population of that colony, no less than 79,000 women are required to equalize the sexes. The other Australian colonies require about the same number in proportion to their population.

Dr William J Savage owns a lot in the burial ground of a Methodist church in Philadelphia, and he buried the body of a pet dog in it. The sexton made no objection, but Pastor Elitenhouse declared that the act was a desecration. The trustees have rebuked the sexton, but have not taken any measures to remove the canine remains. Dr. Savage says that if he loved the dog enough to bury him beside a wife and son nobody ought to question his right.

At the annual meeting of the Manitoba Investment Association, the annual report shows that the new issue of stock had been taken up as readily as could be desired or was necessary. The capital paid up during the year was \$5,401,856; debentures were issued to the amount of \$181,166, and loans increased from \$244,211 to \$486,265. During the year \$398,985 was lent and of \$156,911 mortgages maturing during the year the association has been in operation, no loss has been sustained. The reserve fund was increased by \$4,500 making it now \$5,700. Two half-yearly dividends of 4 per cent each have been paid out of i the profits.

A romance is reported from Innisville, near Ottawa. Eighteen years ago a man named David Ennis, of that village, married a young and amiable lady belonging to the same place. The honoymoon was scarcely over when David determined to seek his fortune in Australia. He went, but left his wife behind. Eighteen long years passed, and no tidings came from the absent husband. A letter was once received, but nothing more was heard of or from him until last week when the news of his arrival in Perth was followed by his arrival in Innisville. A young man seventeen years of age, his son, drove out to meet him. and brought him home. Throughout the long period of eighteen years the wife remained true and faithful to her absent husband, even if at times she had nigh well concluded that he must have passed over to the silent majority.

PASTORAL RETREAT.

The pastoral retreat for the Rev. Cures of the Diocese of Montreal, was commenced yesterday evening at the Grand Seminary on Sherbrook street. There was quite a large number of the clergy present for the opening exercises. Many more arrivals are expected to-day. The retreat will last all the week. closing on Saturday next and bloom

The section of the Addition to the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

OLD COUNTRY NEWS.

(From the Cork Herald, July 15th)

The authorities will not replace the two battalions of the Guards withdrawn from Ireland for Egypt.

The tendency everywhere in the Mussulman Press is to exculpate France at the expense of England.

The 2nd Battalion of the Royal Irish Regiment, at Chatham, has received telegraphic instructions to embark for Egypt at twentyfour hours notice. The regiment is nearly 1.000 strong.

An extensive sale of property belonging to the Corporation of Limerick took place on Tuesday in the Land Court, Dublin. Twentythree out of twenty-seven lots were sold, and produced an aggregate sum of £13,850.

With reference to the Clerkenwell seizare the Press Association alleges that Welsh had an accomplice in the arms trace, and who propagated Femianism white acting as an ostensible agen for a burial ecclety. He escaped to the Continent on the night of the

The Irish Land League programme is being imitated on a small scale in Northern Italy, where the labourers refuse to work unless they get better terms from the landlords. Every effect is being made to put down the agitation quietly, but effectively, for fear of its spreading.

A man named Deloughty was fired at on Sunday afternoon, near Ennis, as he was returning home from Mass. He received serious injuries and lost the eight of both eyes. A man named Hynes, whom he succeeded in the occupancy of a farm, has been arrested. The injured man died on Monday.

It is stated that Mr. Gladstone considers that a Whig "Cave" is being formed behind the Government, and feels the circumstances very keenly. It is worthy of note that among the twenty-five Liberals who entered the Cave on Friday night there were seven sons of peers, six sons-in-law of peers, a grandson of a duke, three baronets and a knight.

In the onslaught made by a furious Welsh mob on the Irish residents of Tredegar eighty houses inhabited by Irish families were demolished. The Irish in the district are in a deplorable condition. Apropos of this affair the Standard states that in the event of any trouble between England and Ireland a wholesale exodus of the Irish in England might become necessary.

The Gaulois contains a geneational paisgraph, for the perfect good faith of which it vouches, to the effect that General Ecobeletty poisoned himself with digitalis to escape the dishonour which threatened him in consequence of certain revelations establishing his complicity in the Nibilist conspiracy. It is added that General Ignation, as well as the majority of the Pan-slaviet leaders, is also implicated in this affair.

Speaking at a meeting in Eusten road, London, on Sunday, in aid of the Irish evicted tenants, Mr. Sexton denounced the Coercion and Prevention of Crimes Bill, some of the ciauses of the latter measure being fiendish. Great efforts, he assurted, were made by the Government last Friday to induce the Irish members to save them from defeat, but they declined. The Irish members would constanily remind the Government that the measure was no Act of Parliament, having been passed in the absence of those members, and already the Government had been taught a lesson which Whig or Tory would never forget. Messrs, T. P. O'Connor and Dillon

THE LABOURERS MOVEMENT IN THE COUNTY WATERFORD.

A placerd was extensively posted through the county of Waterford on Sanday, address Fellow-countrymen, the dark cloud which has hung over your head for cutarih and lung diseases cuted. Mrs. Smith ages seems now to be brightening with a golden flish of hope, and the chains cotarrh. George Magnire, Toronto, 482 Adewhich bound the great millstone around laids street west; daughter cured of asthma. your necks may now be rent accuder by the George Willia, Exeter, Ont., catarrh and irredicible hammer of public opinion. Now the Executive of the Labour League, through street, Toronte, catarrh and catarrhal design. me, call on you to organize yourselves into ness. branches thereof, they call on you to observe its rules and regulations, they call on you to Drake, St. Urbain street, Montreal, for man, be firm and cautious, but at the same time daring and persevering in carrying out same. If you do they promise to lead you within a short time to the much-desired goal of social independence. They also wish to caution you against the committal of any class of outrage, not only because it is wrong in itself, but it would also blacken your cause before the eyes of the world. In conclusion, they call upon you not to fall out with the farmers, but if the farmers won't give you your slight demands (which God forbid), you can rely upon the resources of civilization to gain your ends. But if division can possibly be avoided, avoid it, remembering the words of the poet. (Signed), THOMAS CHARLES MARFFIELD." A notice was also posted calling a meeting of the laborers for Sunday next at Knocksnore, tetween Youghal and Lismore, and calling on the laborers to assemble in their thousands .-Correspondent.

THOUSANDS OF ROSY LIPS Attest the many virtues of the genuine Mus-BAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. Matchless as a perfume, it is equally metchless as a cosmetic, allaying the irritation of the skip, relieving headache, preventing faintness, and, when diluted, the best of tooth-washes. Truly it is the most valuable of all floral 21 2 ws&W

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

There are a number of persons out of empleyment in every country,-yet energetic men willing to work do not need to be. Those willing to work can make from \$100 to \$500 a month clear, working for us in a pleasant and permanent business. The amount our agents make varies, some make as high as \$500 a month while others as low as \$100, all depending on the energy of the We have an article of great merit. It should be sold to every House-owner, and pays over 100 per cent profit. Each sale is from \$3.50 to \$10.00. One agent in Fennsylvania sold 32 in two days, and cleared \$64 00. An agent in New York made \$45.00 in one day. Any man with energy enough to work a f'll day, and will do this during the year can make from 2,000 to \$6,000 a year. We only want one man in each county, and to him will give the exclusive sale as long as he continues to work faithfully for us. There is no competition, and nothing like our invention made. Parties having from \$200 to \$1,000 to invest, can obtain a General Agency for ten counties or a state. Any one can make an investment of from 525 to \$1,000 without the least risk of loss, as our Circulars will show that those investing \$25 can aiter a 30 days trial return the goods unsold to us and get their money back, if they do not clear at least \$100. They show that a General Agent who will take ten counties and invest \$216 00 can after a triul of 90 days return all goods unsold to us, and have money | Venuses."

returned to them if they fail to clear at least \$750 in that time. There are many persons having money to invest, who could not give the business personal attention—such can employ sub-agents without leaving homemaking a large amount yearly out of a very small investment. We are not paying sal-aries, but want men willing to work and obtain as their pay the profits of their energy. Men not willing to work on our terms will not work on any. Those meaning business will receive our large descriptive circular, and extraordinary offer by enclosing a three cent stemp, with their address. The first to comply with our terms will secure the county or counties they may wish to work. Address. RENNER MANUFACTURING Co.

118 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa. J29 A5 12 19

WIT AND HUMOR.

Hanian claims to be of Russian extraction. tie is certainly a Row-man-off, Why are balloons in the air like vaga-

bords? Because they have no visible means of support.

A gentleman said, when a pretty girl trod on his foot, that be had received the stamp of beauty.

"I occasionally drop into poetry," as the man said when he fell into the editorial

they look like their mother and act like their A man who wants his wife to love and re-

spect him will nover make the mistake of putting his feet into her slippers. Years of devotion will not wipe cut that insuit. A wife, having lost her busband, was incon-

solable for his death. "Leave me to my grief," she cried, sobbing. "You have the extrems sensibility of my nervee : a more nothing upsets them."

A Dallas, Tex., paper for that a society has been established in the town "for the prevention of cruelty to ani of \$100, in the bank." It: accounts only are to be here ed, the society can afford no relief to news, per men.

When Quin was in a coffee- ase, he heard one man say, "Waiter, a glue of brandy; I'm hot." In a few minutes another customer cried out, " Waiter, a glass of brandy; I'm cold," Exasperated by the general disbonesty he halleood, "Waiter, a glass of brand; Ilike it."

A gentleman praising the personal charms of a very plain lady before Foote, the latter suid, "Why don't you lay claims to such an accomplished beauty?" "What right have I to her?" was the counter question. "Every right," replied Foote, "by the laws of all nations—as the first discoverer."

Mrs. Shoddy (to shopkeeper); "Show mo a thermometer—one of your very best." Snopkeeper; "Thie, makin, is one of our finest—Veretian glass and the best quicksilver." Mrs. Shoddy; "Silver? That would be very nice for the kitchen, but I want one for my boudeir. Haven't you one with gold?

All the People of the Dominion cf Canada are Concerned.

Here are some more of the many hundreds of the leading men of the Dominion of Canada who have been cured of Catarrh, Bronchitls, Asth us and Lung Disease by Dr. Souvielle's Spirometer, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the seat of the disease. Read and judge for yourself ;-

"Several of my family and friends have been cured of broughitis, asthma and catarrh by using the Spirometer." John P. Whelan, Manager of The Poer and Thue Witness, Moutreal. Mr. C. Hill, Montreal, catarrh sed to the labourers of that county. The and bronchitla. Mr. DeBoucherville, of the following is a copy of the document: Indian Department, Ottowa, catarrh of many years; now cured. Mr. George Ager, Ottawa, Landae, wife of Medical Detective, cured of Thomas Telfer, 12 Melinda street, Toronto, asthma; cured. Mr. Benjamin A., years suffering from bronchitis and asthma, now cured.

Also, the no less surprising curs of Mrs. Benoit, 114 Cathedral street, daughter of Mrs. David Permult, who suffered from asthma and bronchitis for over eight years, and who

is now perfectly cured. Mrs. Adamson, of Belleville, cured of bronlung disease.

I have no hesitation in saying Dr. Souvielle's Spirometer will oure catarrh and bronchitis. John C. Fleming, editor of Post and Thun Witness, Montreal.

The above is sufficient to convince the public of the merits of the Spirometer. The instrument will be expressed to any address. Call or write, enclosing stamp, to M. Souvielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of French army, 13 Phillips Square, Montreal, where Physicians and sufferers can try it free.

The strength of the R. I. Constabulary is to be increased to 24,000, and the standard height lowered to five feet seven inches.

From some memoranda lately published by the Earl of Belmore it appears that in Ireland in 1737 a man's daily wages were 7 cents. But then a cow cost from \$7 50 to \$10, and is doubtful if any camp city was ever the meal was \$1 75 per cwt, while in 1719 a quartheatre of so much general and personal filth, ter of mutton cost 31 cents, and 28 pounds of with all of its consequences, as the chief pilbeef 61 cents. So again to-day untravelled Americans are often amoust at what seem such law saturies abroad, but then in Brussels, for instance, a much better room can be had for \$1 50 a week than in New York for \$4.

A total abstinence society's committee urged Mayor King of Philadelphia to order the police to obtain evidence against rumsellers who violate the Surday law. "So you want me to turn the police into spies?,, he replied. Then he explained his idea of police duty in that matter to be that patrolmen should tian. The Herald correspondent, however, compel a closing of front doors and windows, on the occasion of one of the great feasts, was but never enter a barroom except to quell a disturbance. "It you desire to convict these violators of the Sunday law," he added, " you must get the requisite evidence yourselves. That is not the proper work of the police."

Ruskin is busy founding bis workingmen's library and museum at Sheffield, "because," he says, "Sheffield is in Yorkshire, and Yorkshire men retain all the old English ideas of deavoring to treat many of the ordinary purity and honesty," and because he believes afflictions engendered by such close and filin the usefulness and beauty of iron work, in | thy communion that they were temporarily which the Sheffield workmen excel. The cured only to recur. It is this Moham-gallery of sculpture occupies him especially. medan business of pilgrimages which gives He will not admit the Venus de Medici, nor rise and has caused, time out of mind, the of Milo, nor the Antinous, nor Apollo, but great pestilences sweeping over the earth will adoin his gallery with statues of York- from the neighborhoods of Medius, Mecca, shire marketwomen and milkmaids, "better | Tantah and other holy cities, eventually fol-

A NEW AMERICAN CARDINAL,

ARCHDISHOP FERHAN OF CHICAGO TO BE ELEVATED TO THAT HIGH OFFICE.

CHICAGO, July 26 .- A private despatch from Rome to day announced that the Most Rev. John P. A. Feehan, Archbishop of Chicago, would be created a Cardinal at the next Consistory. It is not expected that the official no-tification of the Archbishop's elevation will be received for some time, but there is no doubt as to the truth of the message which arrived to-day. At the house of Vicar-General Conway it was stated that there will be no changes of any importance following the election of Archbishop Feehan as Cardinal. He will still remain an Archbishop, and will probably retain his council as it has been in the past. Until some more authentic information arrives the Archbishop will remain here attending to his duties. His title and designation will be Cardinal Archbishop of Chicago. Cardinal Feehan will be the second American raised to that dignity. When the Consistory meets and no. tice is received by Archbishop Feehan of his election he will probably start for Rome, where his induction into effice as Cardinal will take place.

The appointment is considered a recogni. tion of the metropolitan position of Chicago and a compliment to this city of the highest character. "There is no organization so astute in discovering the growth and progress waste-basket.

"It's generally the case with bad boys," of Rome," remarked a prominent philosophically remarks Mark Twain, "that member of that Church this afternoon, "and in the nomination of the Archbishop of Chicago to a Cardinalship she is recognizing, and recognizing properly, all the extraordinary development of Chicago as the future metropolis of the new world. So far as the Archbishop is concerned, the nomnition of his high character as a man and his eminence us a prelate."

Bishop Feehan was born in 1829 in County Tipperary, Ireland. He was educated at Maynooth College, and left for America immediately on completing his studies for the priesthood. He arrived in St. Louis in the fall of 1852, where he was assigned to the with upwards duty of Superior of the Ecclesiastical als with bank Seminary for Boys at Carondelet. He was soon afterward transferred to the Church of the Immaculate Conception in St. Louis, where he remained for geveral years. In the fall of 1865 he was consecrated Bishop of Nashville, with jurisdiction over the churches and other Catholic institutions of Tennessee, succeeding Bishop Whelen, who was the successor of Bishop Miles, the first Bishop appointed for Tennes-

see. Under his guidance the Church grew rapidly in wealth and numbers. Now churches were established in all the important cities and towns and missionary stations in many of the more remote districts of the State. Inpersonal appearance B ishop Feshan is unusually striking. He is over siz feet in height, with black hair and a pleasing, intellectual countenauce. He a financler of marked executive abifily. In Docember, 1879, the Papal See at Rome appointed him to succeed the late Right Eev. Thomas Feley as Bishop of Chicago, and at the same time made Chicago an archiepiscopal see. Archbishop Feehan is very popular here.-

SCENE OF THE OUTBAGES.

N. Y. Sun.

Tantab, the scene of the latest Egyptian massacres, scarcely less fiendish in their cruelty than those of Alexandria, is the capital of the Gorbdeych province in the Delta. The city is fifty-four miles north of Cairo, on the Cairo and Alexandria Railroad, and is the third city in Egypt. Its population is varionsly estimated at from 90,000 to 100,000 souls. In the military 100,000 souls. In the military operations doubtless soon to follow, Tantah will become an important strategical religious fanaticism in Lower Egypt. Its situation in about the middle of the Delta renders it easily accessible to those there on the trionnial Who go religious pilgrimages to celebrate the birthplase of a great Moslem saint, the Seyrid Ahmad El-Redawse. The greatest of these testivals, which is near the end of the Christian year, attracts more phyrims than any other in Egypt, and in this respect is second only to the pilgrimage to Mecca. They are characterized by debauchery, crime and riot, and exceed in this respect the revelries of Bubastis and Canopus. Few Christians ever attend the mammoth gathering known among the Franks as the "Tuntah Fair" because of the danger attending intercourse with faustics maddened with the potent Araki, a beveruge brewed from rice. The Heraid correspondent visited one of these chitis, and her sister cured of broachitis and in great religious mabs, which, in fine, is not thing more than a Mohammedan camp meeting, and being in Christian part, without even the fez, he was everywhere regarded with scowls of hatred, gestures of defiance and words of menace. It was a singular spectacle to be in the midst of one of these huge assemblies, numbering as high as 300,-000 souls, coming from every part of Syria, Arabia, even India and Northern Africa, and particularly at night by their rude camp fires, beating on the tom-tom, singing rade negro and Egyptian chants, telling fortunes, with the howling dervishes sending forth the most hideous and ear-rending bowls while whirling in their maddening testimony fealty to the Moslem God. It of can be imagined that when cometimes 500,000 strangers have thus gathered on the plain of Tantah, with water by no means plenty and with the modern Egyptian by no means disposed to use it, that cleanliness would not be a prevailing virtue. In fact, it

grimage in honor of the patron saint of Tan-As a consequence epidemic and contigious fevers spread all over the Delta provinces are carried by the rail to Cairo, Alexandria and Suez, and a large mortality ensues, for the modern Egyptian and the Bedouin are the most helpless of mortals when sick. Members of their medical profession would scarcely ce allowed to treat swine in America; and the natives have a great reluctance, on account of religious scraples, to being treated by a Chriscareful to have with him his medicine chest -not an insignificant affair either, for it was prepared by Dr. Grant, the English physician to the Khedive, with elaborate instructions. This was a companion in travel as much for self-protection as it was to obtain a useful popularity among the natives for medical science—a very easily acquired reputa-tion in Egypt. It was discovered in enworth looking at than any quantity of lowing the water courses and routes of travel

capitals of Western Europe as in the "Black CAPTAIN KIBWAN ON THE IBISH VOTE Death" which made so much havoc in Paris in 1848.

ABABI'S POSITION.

trenched, is on a narrow spit of land between Lake Mareotis and another smaller lake. ekirts both the railway and the Mahmoudieh The guns of Alabi's camp are also turned tois on the western arm of the famous bay of the same name, with Rosetta on the cordirectly leads likewise, he threatens, Kafr Zajat, and Tantab, the scene of the recent massacres. It then bends south-eastwards to Benhah. whence it branches off to Cairo on the south also have been massacres. From Ismailie, as from Cairo, there is a branch to Suez. From Tantab, also, is a branch northwards to Mansourab, from which place access is gained to Damietta at the eastern mouth of the Delta. From Mansourah also Cairo is reached by him nearly unlimited means of exit to any of the chief points of importance in the Delta of the Nile, including the Suez Canal. From it, also, he can escape, using the railway canal, and road facilities afforded him, directly south to the desert, or southwest to Tripoli, at which points he can look for reinforcements, either those of the False Prophet from Soudan, or of the Mussulmans from Tripoli intervening Powers as the possession on the he pleaded for the innocent outlaw?" Did part of Arab of a large force and the assur- not the majority of the Conservative party

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

be added that the position at Kafr-el-Dwar is

unassailable from the rear by water, as the

bar is of such a nature as to prevent tran-

sports of even the lightest draught approach-

ing it from the Mediterranean Sen.

Columns of advertisements in Spanish appear in the New Orleans newspapers. This means that the city is getting trade from

Although the Duc d'Anmale sold Orleans House, Twickenham, he prudently retained an estate in Worcestershire, England, "in case snything should happen in France.

John Arnold wrote on an order of the Supreme Court at Indianapolis, "The Court may go to the devil," and sent the document back to the Judge. For this he was sent to jail

daughter of the Frankfort Bothschilds and the Prince de Wagram, brother-in-law of Prince Joachim Murat. Of the four sisters of the lits platform, turned back the expression of fancee, the eldest is deceased, the second and third are widows, namely, the Baronesses Salomon and James de Rothschild, and the fourth is the Duchess de Gramont.

Dervich Pacha, who represents the Sultan in Egypt, is at once the most vigorous and unscrupulous of all the Generals of the Ottoman army. Although he is now 73 years old, he is quite as capable of ordering a massacre of the Mameinkes as was Metamet point, and a rallying centra for the adherents of Arabi, for this unique city is the capital of rallying and religious for this unique city is the capital of Entrol. One Arab and are the second of t

seemed identical in subject with the ludgment of Solomon. In the centre is a bench with three judges; kneeling at their feet, in an attitude of praper, is a woman; further toward the foreground is a butcher's table, share these feelings of esteem with and upon it a naked babe, which a man is which he is regarded, but I can-preparing to bill with a large knife, while been not forget that Mr Scott is not side him stands a second woman with an in- an Irishman, and has never identification. different air. Soldiers and people close the fied blusself with the struggle of the people

William Booth, the General of the Salvation Army in England, receives and disburses, with absolute control, \$250,000 a year. He owns, or rents in his own name, 250 buildings used for religious meetings, directs the work of 15,000 exhorters, and publishes a paper, The War Cry, which circulates 240,000 copies a menth. He is well educated, very winning as a speaker, clear-headed and arbitrary in management, and, according to general opinion, an honest zenlot.

Mr. Hansom, who lately died, and who goes down to fame by the cab which bears his name, was a Roman Catholic of good family, and architect of many notable structures for the English Catholics, including the Duke of Norfolt, for whom he did much work at Arundel Castle. The carriage known as brougham was designed for Lord Brougham, and the clarence was named after the Duke (afterward William IV.), for whom the first were built by the great coachmakers, Laurie

The ways of the Coreans are peculiar. Their great horrer of and the precautions taken against the outer barbarian are in themselves a curicalty. They have a system of sentinels all round the coast, who report, by beacons of fire, to the capital the approach of any adventurous or unfortunate individuals. unfortunate from the fact that very few Epropeans land in Corea unless after going through the ordeal of shipwreck. But the last days of Corea's exclusiveness have arrived, and the opening up of the country to foreign intercourse is soon to be accom-

A London, Eng., capie says that the Canada Northwest Land Co., who have acsoil any more lands en bloc.

est in command in Bosnia are Irishmen. The Governor of Livno is Major-Gen. O'Reilly. The second in command of the cavalry is Col. O'Herliny, and there are two Capt. O'Sullivans under him. One of the Generals of brigade is Rudolph Oliver Swanston, who comes of a west Cork family. It seems that still in far foreign fields from Dunkirk to Belgrade, the Irish soldier is foremost in the

The following letter appeared in the Ottawa Citizen of Thursday :--

Ksfr ol-Dwar, where Arabi Pacha is en-Canal. The position is between twenty and deavoured to show reasons why the Irish twenty-five miles to the south-east of Alex- | Catholics of the Dominion should vote with andria. Its year threatens Ramieh, a small the Opposition. The letter has been exten-post between Alexandria and the town of sively circulated, and so far as I have seen, Aboukir, which is reached by the railway not yet answered, and if you grant me perfrom Alexandris, whose depot is close mission I shall endeavour to shiver a friendly to the Ramleh Palace, where the Khelance with so worthy an opponent as this dive took refuge during the bombardment. gentleman from Minnedosa. Like Mills and the control of Arabilis and the state of the control of the like the like the control of the like the control of the like the like the control of the like the like the control of the like the control of the like the like the control of the like the lik wards the road to Aboukir, whose situation Byan, I am not a party man. Like the maresponding eastern arm, each being to the name. I stand by the party that stands by north-east of Alexandria and west of the me, and give nilegiance only to those who western arm of the delta of the Nile. The prove themselves most likely to be my railway thus commanded by Arabi friends. In their time both parties have been to Damanhour, which, hostile to the Irish Catholic interests. Anand Ismailia on the east, via Zagazig, where through the world with a cloud on their rail, so that Arabi's position is one which gives | look back a few years and see if we can solve and Tunis, supposing these should join in a crime! Can the Irish Catholics of Canada Holy War. This, of course, presupposes as forget the withering terms in which Mr. well inaction on the part of the protecting or Blake spoke of the member for Victoria when

for ten days:

A marriage is arranged between the fifth

A painting lately uncovered in Pompoli

The scene of Irish crime seems to have somewhat shifted of late. In driving through the King's County or Tipperary, a few years ago, a resident would point out at every mile or two the spot where "poor So and So was shot," but to-day Galway seems to be the most murderous of counties. Three of her landlords have fallen in nine weeks, without | in the Cabinet; we see another equally prothe least prospect of the perpetrators being discovered.

and Marner of London.

plished.

quired contracts of the lands purchased from the Canada Pacific Syndicate by the Duke of Marchester, have issued their prospectus The Syndicate, it is stated, guarantee not to

and sending the messenger of death to the path of honor, glory, and small ray.

Editor of the Citizen: Sir, Mr. Matthew Ryan, of Manifoba, is an Irish Catholic, a Reformer, and is generally considered a man of some ability. The other day he wrote a letter to the press, and he en-I, too, am an Irish Catholic, but, unlike Mr. jority of my Irish Catholic fellow-countrymen, there is for me, nothing in a political

tagonism to everything appertaining to my country was like political electricity, and the people appeared to breath this antegonism in the air. We lived like men who go brow, and the only people we should thank are those who have lifted the shadows from our path. We love those who love us, just as like begets like, and all that is lett for us is to find out which of the two parties in the State has been our best friend. Let us this problem? Let us go back as far as the troubles in Manitoba, and let us note the inconsistency of the Reform party in the O'Donoghue affair-banishing a man because he was an Irishman, although innocent of all complicity in the murder of Scott, and merely giving a slight punishment to others who were not Irishmen, although generally supposed to be guilty of the forget the withering terms in which Mr. ance of allies from those distant parts. It may atand by Mr. Costigan on that trying occasion, and did not the Reform party vote against him to a man? Who were the friends of the Irish Catholics then? Let the records of the House of Commons answer. But that is not all. Five months elapsed. Mr. Irish vote should be captured, and Mr. Blake copy abandoned the attidude he had taken in the House of Commons, and for the sake of winning the Irish vote did that which five months before he denounced the member for Victoria for having the audacity to attempt! Again, let us take another burning question—one which agitated the

Laurier was up for election in Quebec. Irish Catholic mind all over the Dominionthe New Brunswich School question. And what do we see there? We see that the Reform party voted in favor of Separate Schools, while in Opposition. They preached the policy of tolerance and good will. The Catholics should have the full measure of justice, and, all over Canada, Irish heads began to lend a willing car to the charmer. But what did we see? A short time saw the Reform party in power, and what did it do then?' Why, it once more abandoned generous support, and denied the Catholics the very measure of reform they fought for when on the left hand side of the Speaker's chair !! I shall not say one word disparagingly of what the Reform did for our people, but inconsistencies such as these must not be overlooked by any man who presumes to tell us the reasons why we should support any party in the State. But let us come nearer home. Let us look back only as far as the Administration of Mr. Mackenzie, and what do we see? We see the Hon. Mr. Scott representing the Irish Catho of two Dominion in the Cabinet, and Mr. Augua made First Commoner in the land. Now, Mr. Scott is a man for whom the vast majority of people entertain respect. He has warm friends on both sides of the Mouse. With many of my countrymen in Canada, I for fair representation in the Dominion at all. Much as I admire his personal worth, I cannot reconcile myself to the belief that he was a repropresentativo man, nor do I believe that he was accepted as such by my countrymen in Canada. But what do we see now? Under the Administration of Sir John A. Macdonald we see two prominent Irish Catholics nounced Irish Catholic appointed to the Senate; we see \$100,000 voted for the relief of our distressed countrymen during the trying period of the famine; we see six Irish Catholic Conservatives returned from Ontario, and not one Irish Cataolic Reformer; and to me, crowning triumph of all, we see the Conservative Government sanctioning the introduction of the Costigan resolutions and pinning to its principles the legend "Home Rule for Ireland." I repeat that I care nothing for parties. To me they are all the same. I stand by those who stand by me, and looking at the situation as an independent politician I cannot hesitate in giving my cordial support to the party that has done so much to elevate the social tone of my people, and to teach Irishmen that love of country is no longer a barrier to political power. Irishmen in Canada can now speak their minds and know that they will not be socially or politi-cally ostracised, and for all this it is the present Administration that is to be credited. These are my reasons for saying that Mr. Matthew Ryan is more faithful to his party than to his people, an error into which I hope Irish Catholics will never fall. I am, yours, erc.,

M. W. KIRWAN. EGYPTIAN NOTES.

The "fellah" is the lowest type of man-

hood found in the world's peasantry. Admiral Sir F. Beauchamp Seymour, now commanding the British fleet av Alexandria. is known among the London club as "The Swell of the Ocean," owing to his well-known neatness and care in dress.

Cairo, from its almost impregnable citadel, could withstand a siege for many months. There were constantly kept stacked there 100,000 stand of Remington rifles prior to this crisis, besides heavy rifled ordnance. General Stone had repeatedly declared it impregnable. Siege guns could not reach the summit; mortars might.

Considering the configuration of the territory, the ready exit for men resolved on fight The four officers of the Austrian army high- that Asia Minor or Arabia presents it is difficult to see how any European forces can be handled so as to prevent the escape of a body of men accustomed to desert travel. The Soudan (the vast hot desert to the south, and on the side of the Nile) affords an asylum to which no European force could expect to penetrate.

> The plumber, unlike the water-pipe on which he thrives, never busts up.

Hebri Advertisements.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

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Ir is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It cheeks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

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The Vigor is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

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IS a Sur., Frompt and Effectual Remedy for Nervousness in ALL its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Sperimatorrheaa, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss of Power. It repairs Nervous Waste, Rejuvenaies the laded Intellect, Strengthens the Enfeebied Brain and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Generative Organs. The experience of thousands proves it an INVALUABLE REMEDY. The Medicine is pleasant to the taste, and each box contains sufficient for two week's medication, and is the cheapest and best. The Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to mail free to any address.

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of the money, by addressing

MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO., windsor, Ont., Canada. gold in Montreal by B. E. McGALE, St. ph street, and all Druggists everywhere.



I WARRANT ONE BOTTLE a per/est cure for all the worst forms of Piles, 2 to 4 in all the worst cases of LEPROSY SCROFULA, PSORI; ASIS, CANCER, ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH and all diseases of the Skin and Blood. \$1 a bottle. Sold everywhere. Send to Boston for 22 page pamphlets free, showing its wonderful cures. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston and Montreal.

In case of failure, dealers please refund the money and charge it back to me,

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I. Werts & Son, Freedomville, Ohio

"This informs you that we have sold all those Baxter's Mandrake Bitters you sent We sold the last three bottles to-day. Two of our customers disputed about which should have the last bottle, and we decided the matter by promising to send for more at once. The Birrens give universal satisfacto all who have tried them, We want you to send us twelve dezen forthwith."

BANTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS DOVER fail to cure all discases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediatelydepend upon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the

BUMGRED APPOINTMENT.

a bottle.

United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents

[G2]

It is removed in Ottawa that Captain Kicwan, well-known in journalistic and military circles here, will be given an appointment in the Militia Department at the Capital. Captain Kirwau leit for Winnipeg some time as o. It is a fact not widely known that he was a cousin of the Late Hon. Thomas Barke, Under Secretary for Ireland, who with Lord Cavendish was murdered in Phoesix Park.

"" He that prays barm for his neighbor. begs a curse upon himself." He that recommends Kidney-Wort to his sick neighbor brings a blessing tich and full both to his neighbor and himself. Habitual costiveness is the bane of nearly every American woman. Every woman owes it to herself and to her family to use that celebrated medicine, Kidnev-Wort.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .- Old Sores, Wounds and Ulcers .- The readiness with which Holloway's unguent removes all obstructions in the circulation of the vessels and lymphatics explains their irresistible influence in healing old sores, bad wounds, and indolent ulcers. To insure the desired effect the skin surrounding the diseased part should be fomented, dried and immediately well rubbed with the Ointment. This will give purity to the foul blood, and strength to the weekened nerves, the only conditions necessary for the cure of all those ulcerations which render life almost intolerable. No sooner is this Olutment's protective powers exerted than the destructive process ceases, and the constructive husiness begins-new, healthy growth appears to fill up the lately painful excavated vit. 21-2 wf

The Diamond Dyes for family use have no equals. All popular colors easily dyed, just and heautiful. 10 cents a package.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTIONS. VICTORIA, July 26 .- Returns of the Provincial elections are coming in slowly. So far as known the Government is defeated. Vic- ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE REtoria city gives one Government, two Opposition, one Independent; Victoria district two Opposition. The Provincial Secretary is defeated in Esquimault, District Attorney-General is elected by one majority. Nanaimo gives two Opposition, Cowhican elects the leader of the Opposition. On the mainland New Westminster and Lilloct return five Opposition members. Cariboo, Yale, Comox and Casiar are vet to be heard from. The total, so far, is twelve Opposition, four Government, one Independent. Mr. Reid, Conservative, will be returned for the Commons for Cariboo by acclamation.

KIDNEY DISEASE.

Pain, Irritation, Retention, Incontinence, Deposite, Gravel, &c., cured by "Buchupaiba."

THE U.S. TARIFF COMMISSION.

Long Branch, July 26 .- Before the Tariff Commission this asternoon, Dewitt Ward, of New York, chairman of the United States Maltsters association, made an argument claiming that the present ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. on malt does not protect the maltsters. The duty should be a specific one of 25 cents per bushel of 34 pounds. He stated the several advantages Canadian maltaters had over American. In one year he himself lost \$150,000 by reason of undervalustion and underselling of Canadian malt. Chas. Stadler, Secretary of the Association, gave the annual import of Canada barley and Canada malt at six to ten million bushels. The Canadian Government levied a specific duty of 34 cents per bushel on American malt, against 20 per cent. ad valorem by the American Government on Canadian mait. The duty between the two countries should be equalized. If Canadian barley were admitted free of duty, maltsters would not object to the present duty on malt, but Ameilcan farmers would not consent to that.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. -" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such ar-ticles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with jure blood and a properly nourished frame."— Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boil-ing water or milk. Sold only in packets and Reserve for afternoon use.

A PROFITABLE INDUSTRY.

SUBJECT OF CONFIDERATION FOR CANADIAN FARMERS.

A prominent farmer, living at Cole St Antoine, gave one of our reporters last week very interesting and highly probable idea of what may be a very profitable industry among the agricultural population of Canada. The industry alluded to is that of poultry raising on a large scale. The facts we gleaned from the gentleman are as follows:-Poultry farming is now being carried on in the United States to a very large extent, and many farmers rear as many as 100,000 head of poultry during the year, including ducks, turkeys, geese, &c. That the ventures have proved profitable there can be no doubt, and he referred to the fact of several farmers whose names are sufficient to guarantee the correctness of the assertion who have made and are making large incomes from poultry raising; one farmer cleared lest year over \$8,000. Of course certain rules must be followed, the same an in any other business, to be successful. A great help to the modern poultry breeder is the use of the artificial incubators. These machines, holding as many as 2,000 eggs each, will hatch out a larger percentuge of healthy chicks than by the ordinary hea, and then many drawbacks are obviated by the use of the incubators. The chicks thus hatched are raised easily and speedily by the use of the artificial mother. Both the incubator and the artificial mother are being sold at chesp prices, and their success being assured beyond doubt their common use by farmers will be sure to follow, Several specimens of these wonderful machlass will be on view in regular running order at the forthcoming Provincial Exhibition. Canada is peculiarly adapted to successful poultry breeding, for, notwithstanding the severe climate, poultry are exempt from fatal and contagious diseases so prevalent in the United States. Should poultry farming be carried on to any great extent in Canada, the result will be a large profit to the breeder, and lower prices to the consumer, and instead of so much inferior poultry that now so

very high price, everywhere. The idea, suggested by our friend, seemed so plausible that with his consent and advice our reporter interviewed several other fermers, poultry breeders, and market poulterers, and the conclusion arrived at was, that poultry breeding as now carried on by farmers was merely a farce, and the amount of poultry raised is of inferior quality. It is more than probable that the question of poultry raising on a large scale will soon be inaugurated by the Canadian farmers, and we are quite sure the public will welcome a larger supply of really good palatable poultry in our markets, as the result will be cheaper prices.

often disgrace our markets, we should have a

richer and more palatable article. Caponiz-

ing would also be exceedingly profitable if

gone into to any great extent. The opera-

Dr W Armstrong, Toronto, writes: "I have been using Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of God Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for Chronic Bronchitis with the best results. I believe it is the best Emulsion in the market. Having tested the dif-ferent kinds, I unhesitatingly give it the preference when prescribing for my consumptive patients, or for Throat and Lung affections."

THE PHŒNIX PARK MURDER.

London, July 27. -It appears that Westgate, or O'Brien crrested in Venezuela on the confession that he was concerned in the Phonix Park murders, is a Scotchman. The day of the tragedy he sailed from Northwall for Swansea at 7 p.m., ten minutes before the tragedy occurred, consequently he could not have been one of the as assins. Friends were with him at North Well an hourbefore the vessel sailed. The authorites are confident that Westgate is innocent, though a detective will probably be sent to bring him to Ireland

DECLINE OF MAN. Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1.

CORDER OF DUBLIN.

Dunlin, July 27 .- A desperate but unsucceseful attempt was made to-day to assassinate the Becorder of Dublin, at the Green Street Court House. A tutor named Fitz. patrick, who was non-sulted as plaintiff on a civil bill process, fired at the Recorder with a revolver, in open court. He was seized by the defendant and policemen.

W W McLellan, Lyn, N S, writes: "I was sfillcted with rheumatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oll recommended. I immediately sent (fifty miles) and purchased four bottles, and with only two applications I was able to get around, and although I have not used one bottle, I am nearly well. The other three bottles I gave around to my neighbors, and I have had so many calls for more, that I feel bound to relieve the sillicted by writing to you for a supply."

Hew Advertisements.

HAS BEEN PROVED The SUREST CURE for ikidney diseases.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indi-gate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT EFESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (drug-gists recommond it) and it will speedily over-some the disease and restore healthy action.

Ladies to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Ridney-Wort is unsurpassed, as fitther sex. Incontinence, retontion of urine, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either sex. Incontinence, retontion of urine, obrick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

43- SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price 21.

KIDNEY-WORT

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE

HOUSEHOLD USE —IS THE—

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients, used for the purpose of raising and shortening, calculated to do the best work at least possible cost.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtues for a long period.

BETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark on

package. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth Fortland Maine. ST. JAMES. Medical. Medical.

Respectfully dedicated to the Rev. Father Hogan, Parish Priest of St. Ann's, and to Rev. Father Brown, Parish Priest of Chelses, Que., formerly of St. Ann's, Montreal.

O great St. James, apostle blest! Of Spain's historic land, Who suffered for thy Master first, Of th' apostolic band.

Wheree'er the Gospel truth is preached, Thy name is loved and known, Faith, feryor, and untiring zeal, In thee are brightly shown.

Grand patron of our Pastor dear, And of that faithful priest, Hisfellow worker in the Fold, 'Tis meet that on thy feast,

We should pray thee, to remember, The priests who bear thy name, Who follow thee, unnicaful both, Of earthly scorn or fame.

Their mission is to dry the tears Which fall from misery's eyes, To te:l the lonely orphan of, His home beyond the skies.

Despising all the vanities.
The worldly-minded prize,
The honors that they covet are,
Concealed from mortal eyes.

Their laurels are the mourner's tears Their priestly hands have dried. Their crown, the souls so dearly loved, For whom the Sayjour died.

Their image is enshrined within, The hearts of "God's dear poor," The memory of their virtues there, Will nye for over more.

MAKING THE MASKINONGE RIVER NAVIGABLE.

During the last session of the Dominion Parliament Mr. Houde, member for the County of Maskinonge, asked the Government to have the lower part of the Maskinonge River surveved to ascertain the cost and prospects of rendering the river navigable at this season of the year.

The request, which has been under consideration, has just been granted, and the Deminion Government has ordered the work to be done. Mr. Roy, civil engineer, with a large staff, has accordingly commenced the work of surveying, and it is probable that he will be able to report involutly on the scheme of making the river navigable.

The Czar save the death of General Scobeleff is a national loss.

FLIES AND BUGS.,

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rate, mice gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Ruts." 15c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Count TRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court.
No. 1071. Marie Edwidge Bubois, wife of Narcisse Martin, saddler, both of the Village of Laprairie in the District of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. the said Narcisse Martin, Defendant, An action en separation de biens has this day been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 28th June, 1882.

O. AUGE.

O. AUGE. Attorney for Plaintiff.

\$72 A WREK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

CLASGOW DRUG HALL—
400 NOTRE DAME STREET.
Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure; Safe
Diabetes Cure; Nervine and Tonic Bitters;
supply just received at the GLASGOW DRUG
HALL.
RICHELIEU RENAL MINERAL WATER,
Nature's Remedy for all diseases of the Bladder
and Kidneys. Call or send for Pamphlet of
Analysis and Testimonials. Price 35 cents per
Gallon.

Gallon.
HOMEOPATHY.—A full assortment of Medicines and Books. Also,
HUMI'HREY'S SPECIFICS.
Family Medicine Chests refilled.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist. 38 tf Country orders promptly filled.

TRISH AMERICAN COLONI

ZATION COMPANY (LIMITED.

Farms of all sizes for sale in South Western

Minnesota, on time contracts or for cash. HOUSES BUILT.
Implements and Goods at Wholesale

RIGHT REV. DISHOP IRELAND, Or to JOHN SWEETMAN,

Currie, Murray Co., Minnesota, Who will forward pamphlets on application, 16 DC

\$66 a week in your own town. 1erm and \$5 outsit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland. Mains.



lydia e. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

Fer all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses se common to our best female population. A Med sine for Woman. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.

The Greatest Medical Discovery Sinco the Dawn of History. FIT revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustro to the eye, and plants on the pule check of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

Physicians Use it and Prescribe it Freely.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and becknohe, is always permanently cured by its use. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will oradicate every vestige of flumors from the Blood, and give food and strength to the system, of man woman or child. Insist on having it.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 27 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, 31. Six bottles for 95. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of losenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose Sct. stamp. Send for pamphlet. No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, billousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists. 64 (1) THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH

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Gaut, Quinsy, Soro Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frested Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacons Ort. as a surfe, surre, simple and cheap External Tomedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

EOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE. A. FOORINE & CO.,

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS This thent Household Medicine Hanks

Assonist the Leading Recessa-These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act

most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels.

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are conditionally recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all aliments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

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

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub-It is an infallible remedy. If effectually robbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into ment, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchills. Coughs. Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gont, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to fail.

Both Pills and Cintment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Orford street, London, in boxes and orts, at 1s. 1kd. 2s. 4s. 6d., 1ls., 2s, and 3s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

Or. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums

PRINTERS RESTORE THE HEARING no perform the work of the Natural Brunn, always in position, but havisible to others, all Conversation and even whispers heard discharily, we refer to those using them. Single for the conversation and even physics heard discharily we refer to those using them. Single for the conversation and even physics, the R. P. K. PECK & CO., 800 Brendway, New York.

STAMMERING

Over 800 stammerers have been cured by us during the past three years. Testimonials, &c., free. Address Stammering Institute, London, Ont. Testimonials.—I have stammered for years, four months ago I attended the above Institute and was cured. I am perfectly satisfied. JOSEPH ANDERSON, Theological Student. Queen's University, Kingston. Out. 24 G



MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. Payorably known to the public since sign. Church Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other hells; also Chines and Peals. MENEELY & CO., WEST TROY, N. Y. 30 G

CLINTON E. MENEELY SUCCESSOR TO

MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Rell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturers of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. 조를 Illustrated Catalogue sent free. 26Feb. 건강-28 lv

CHANGE CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY . IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR A NEW DISCOVERY.

EFFor several years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with an excellent artificial color for butter; so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both International Dairy Relies.

Dairy Fairs.

23 But by patient and scientific chemical research we have improved in several points, and
now offer this new color as the deaf in the world. It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It

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

EF And, while propared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

EF BE WARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the buttor.

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

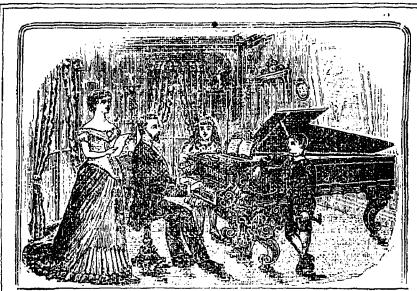
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COSSITT'S MOWERS. REAPERS & RAKES

Over 10,000 farmers in the Province of Quebec alone have bought our Implements and are satisfied they are the best they could have "Farmers, buy only the BEST." Buy at COSSITTS GEFOF, SI MCGILL STREET, MONZEMAL, E. J. LATIMERS, Manager. COSSITT'S OFFICE AT ST. SAUVEUR TOLL-BAR, ST. SAUVEUR, QUE.

P. T. LEGARE, Agent. A Local Agent to be found in every Parish.

Musical Instruments, &c.



THE WEBER BABY GRAND. RECEIVED HOME.

"THE WEBER PIANO"

Is generally acknowledged the grandest instrument of music which has ever appeared in the household, or adorned the Lyric Stage. Its tones are pure and beautiful beyond all others. It is sweet, sympathetic and plaintive, or loud, grand and majestic, at the will of the performer. In its capacity to portray feeling, and in its wonderful power of expression, it stands absolutely without a final. The duration of its terms of the stands absolutely without a final stands. rival. The duration of its tones, quick responsive action, and perfect mechanism, place it, in the estimation of all musical people, above and beyond all its competitors. For many years the "Weber" Piano was used only by the wealthy and musical aristocracy of the United States; but since the Philadelphia Exhibition, where it was first placed before the public in competition with the great makers of the world, the demand for it has been unprecedented.

The first second-hand instrument of this maker, offered at public competition in Montreal, though a square several years in use, realized \$515.00. This was far above the price reached by any other piano, and shows that a good piano, like a good painting, will always commond its price.

NEW YORK PIANG 60., ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, SO I AGENTS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SEND FOR THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Professional Cards.

DR. J. L LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

237 ST. ANTOINE STREET. DR. KANNON, C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S.

Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 210 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street. 18-0 Marble Working

Notice:

We would respectfully call the attention of the public to our large and varied stock of MARBLE MONUMENTS,

HEADSTONES, TABLETS, &c , &c. Which for neatness, beauty of design and prices MARBLE and LIMESTORE POSTS, for Terms easy. The trade supplied. All work

CUNNINGHAM BROS. BLEURY STREET.

Dye Works.

 $\overline{\mathrm{W}^{\mathrm{E}}}$ RECOGNIZE IN THE Increasing patronage we are receiving that we have been successful in doing the BEST OF WORK in Dyeing and Cleaning Ladies' and Gent's Goods, such as Costs, Pants, Dresses, Snawls, Curtains, Table and Piuno Covers, &c., and we shall endeavor to keep pace with the times in all the newest colors the art of dyeing can produce.

ROYAL DYE WORKS, 708 CRAIG STREET.

N.B .- We have no Eranches or Agencies in Established 1870.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA PROVINCIAL BYHIBITION

Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate. COURSE OPENS 6TH SEPTEMBER.

s mpowered to confer University Degrees,

PP/STROTIO UP TROUT THE TEN HE BEST BLOOD PURIFIERS' PREPARED BY
LANMAN & KEMP NEW YORK

\$200.00 Reward!

Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation Hor Birmuns, especially Bitters or preparations :- the word Hop or Hops in their name innected therewith, that is intended __nislend and cheat the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pretending to be the same as HOP BITTERS. The genuine have cluster of GREEN HOPS (actice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Bownre of all others, and of all pretended formulas or reciepts of HOP BITTERS published in papers or for sale as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever deals in any but the genuine will be prosecuted.

HOP BITTERS Mrg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 14TH TO 23RD.

Agricultural and Industrial.

Ample grounds and magnificant buildings for the display of Live Stock. Manufactured Articles, Agricultural Implements and Machin-cry in motion.

The Exhibition will be open on the 14th September; Cattle and Live Stock will come in on the 18th, on and after which date the Exhibition will be complete in every detail.

Reduced rates are offered by all the principal Reliway and Steamboat Companies.

E. hibitors will please make entries as early as possible.

A LOSING JOKE.

A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said jokingly to a lady patient who was complain-ing of her continued ill-health, and of his inability to cure her, "try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased withit, as it cost him a good patient .- Harrisburg Patriot .

"COMMENCEMENT DAY!" AT THE ACA-DEMY OF OUR LADY OF HOLY ANGELS, ST. LAURENT, P.Q.

This flourishing Academy, situated about five miles from the city of Montreal, which was founded in the year 1847 by the Sisters Marianites of Holy Cross, held its 35th annual "Commencement Exercises" and distribution of medals and premiums in the beautiful and spacious public hall of the Academy during the last week in June. The animated and inspiring scene produced by the superb, artistic decorations of the hall, the elegant display of beautiful medals and choice premiums, the bright and happy countenances of the little ones, the charmingly modest, lady-like mien of the long lines of young ladies all arranged in their beautiful, chaste, snow-white costumes and delicate blue ribbons, and last, bui not least, by the artistic groupings of the various divisions of branches of the members of the religious community, attired in their unique and pleasing "habits" or costumes, was heightened by the enthusiasm aroused, and the vivacity elicited by the successful rendering of a choice programme of vocal and instrumental music, and highly creditable literary efforts. The following young ladies took an active part in the exercises, and the spontaneous applause which greeted their efforts testified most effectively that not only is music—the loveliest of the heaven-born arts-cultivated and appreciated in the Academy of Our Lady of Holy Angels, but also that the course of instruction is solid and practical and well calculated to develop the literary tastes and talents of the pupils, viz. Misses Katle and T. McDonell, S. Waters, C. Leclair, M. Meiville, K M E Russel, B Christin, A Kerr, M L Vallieres and N North.

Passing through the Art Gallery one could not fail to be interested in the various specimens of fine art produced by the industry, skill and cultivated tastes of the young ladies of this institution.

The wax flowers wrought by Miss E Kennedy, Gloversville, N. Y., K Mulvey, Brooklyn, and N Wilds and K Spencer of New York, were much admired for their fidelity to nature and exquisite beauty. Miss C Leclair, of St. Rose, P. Q., exhibited a fine collection of wax Rose, P.Q., exhibited a fine collection of wax fruit. The display of drawings and paintings Alexandria, Ont., K Tracy, of Waltham, Mass., and Lena Waters of Montreal, took high honors in landscape productions. Two

portment, presented by Prof. T. Russell, President of the Mount Royal College, Montreal, was awarded to Miss Katie Tracy, of Waitham, Mass. The first premium for religions instruction was awarded to Miss Katie

Cameron, of Alex, Ont. The 1st premium of honor was awarded to Miss Katie Cameron also. The 1st premium for good conduct was awarded to Miss Katie Tracy, of Waltham, Mass, M. Wilds, New York and Katie Mc-Donell, Alex, Ont. The 1st premium for instrumental music

C Leclair, St. Rose, P.Q.

We have learned with [much pleasure that this progressive Academy, which already occupies a front rank among our educational institutions, enjoyed during the past year a liberal share of American as well as Canadian patronage, and that the good Sisters are now engaged in onlarging their beautiful and commodious buildings, in order that they may more effectually meet the growing demands upon their space.

CAPTURING WILD HORSES AND CSTRICHES .-A large mob of wild horses is descried, coming toward the riders, over a distant rise. As they draw near, and see themselves headed by tion on the part of the "cutters" and other mounted men, they wheel sharply on one workers in the factories, who are stimulated side, and, with manes and tails streaming in | by the success which followed the demands the wind, and their flanks shining with mois- made by the "lasters" a week or two ago. ture, they gallop off in another direction, but | Since our last, the weather for the most part only to find enemies wherever they turn. At has been favorable for harvesting operations, last, in desperation, they make straight for the | and hay-making has progressed most satiswidest gap they see in the circle. The two factorily in this vicinity. In consequence of men between whom they hope to escape leap the splendid crops in the United States and off their back horses, which they quickly hobble and leave loose, and, mounting barebacked on the spare one, wait for the right crop was harvested in the States beyond the latitude of 40 degrees by the middle of July moment for closing in on the flying and already distressed baguales as they make their final rush. If they do so too soon, of course | and is now about secured. It is said that the mob swerves to one side, and passes behird the hunter; but if they manage well, the part of the wheat regions. two simultaneously close in on the drove, bolendoras in hand, ready to cast; and at the moment the horses pass, each singles out a good-looking colt, whirls the balls round his although they had just satisfied the cravings head, and letting fly, entangles them round of the "lasters" for "more pay." As this is the both hind legs so effectually that the victim. after struggling onward some fifty yards, is by every mail, the crisis is one which may obliged to submit, and talls heavily over. | lend to serious results if a settlement is not After the first cast the hunter presses on close to the heels of the escaping mob, and loosen- | ized a union and may succeed in getting an ing his second pair from around his walet advance before long, as manufacturers are often scores another colt. Then he dis considering the situation collectively and will mounts, and, after tying the prostrate animal's no doubt take joint action. Any advance in forehoofs close together with some of the many raw-hide thongs about his person or his horse, he leaves it, struggling but secure, and resumes his place in the circle as before, in on sorting orders will no doubt be advanced. case there is more game still in it. And here let me give a brief description of the boleadorse, for it is these that are chiefly usedand not the lazo as is commonly supposedfor catching the wild horses of the Pampa. Three double twisted though of raw horsehide, each about 3 feet 6 inches long, are softened by rubbing and working them in to 1 50; shoe packs, \$1.00 to 1 75; women's the hands, and when in a pliant state are tied | pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 150; do together at one end. At the other end of one split balmorals, 90c to \$110; do prunella is fastened a ctone ball, covered with hide, balmorals, 50c to \$150; do interior baland shaped so as to fit the grasp of the hand; morals, 45 to 50; do cong. balmorals, 50c to and to the other two ends are bound worden \$1 25; do buckskin balmorals, 60c to 80c; balls (of the size of a small crequet one), also Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to cased in hide. Grasping firmly the stone \$1.15; do split balmorals, 75c to 90c; do one, the hunter whirls the others round his prupella balmorals, 600 to \$1; do cong. balhead and, when the right moment has arrived, he lets go (as a boy does half his sling), and the three balls twist around whatever they are | to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 85c; thrown et. But to resume. After all the infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3 75 to \$6.50. baguales' inclosed have escaped or been caught, we look after the ostriches, which probably remain so for some time. There have, as a rule, relnained hiding themselves continues a fair enquiry for choice plump have, as a rule, relnained hiding themselves about the middle of the circle. Any who may | Spanish sole and sales of some 2,400 sides have singly tried to run off previously, have | were reported during the week, but waxed been allowed to do so; but it a troop should upper and splits continue very dall. Slaughhave made a rush (during the horse hunt), ter sole, which is in liberal supply, has deprethree or four of the men pursue, and generally | clated in value and several sales are reported bag one apiece. Many others will drop into at from 26c to 28c. There is a little demand 1,125 feet, about 80 feet of solid salt rock, the low grass hoping not to be seen; but the for Canada waxed calf at from 70c and drilling is still going on, and not through corredors are too keen sighted and experi- to 80c. We quote: Hemlock Spanish the salt rock yet.

enced, and galloping up and down, they heat the ground like spaniels, shouting and whistling, until the birds are flushed, one by one, ordinary, 22c to 22½c. Buffalo sole, No 1, and have to run for it. On these expeditions 22c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock any deer and guanacos (a species of llama,) are not hunted; only so when neither bagulates nor ostriches have been inclosed.

22c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 26c to 30c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 39c; splits, large, 23c to 28c; small, 21c to 25c; calfskins (27) ales nor ostriches have been inclosed.

🦩 👵 เด็กได้เก็บได้เก็บสม

WARNINGS.—Lung disease and rheumatism are perhaps the most obstinate maladies with which medical skill does battle. The latter, if less dangerous, is the more inveterate of the two. Both make their approaches gradually and are heralded by symptoms which ought to warn the sunerer of the approach. As soon as a cold or the first rheumatic twinge is felt, they who can be advised for their own good will try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which gives a quietus to both the complaints, even in advanced stages, but the early use of which inwardly and outwardly is specially to be recommended, as all diseases are most successfully combatted in their infancy. Piles, neuralgic pain, stiffness of the joints, inflammation, hurts, tumors, and the various diseases and injuries of the East, the transactions representing equine race and cattle are among the evils some 2,000 balf-chests. We quote: overcome by this leading remedy. Sold by Japan, common, 18c to 23c; good comonly by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, August 1, 1882.
In London this morning Consols were at

99 13-16. As usual at the beginning of the month money was easier to-day at 5 to 6 per cent. on stock loans, according to time and security. The rate of discount for mercantile paper is 6

to 7 per cent. Stocks this morning were only formully changed. Ontarlo rose & an . onto 1. Commerce fell 4; Gas 4, and (Passenger 4. Other stocks were steady Prices offered for stocks at noon were as ... ows :-- Montreal 2111; Merchants 129: 'atario 1261; ; Telegraph City Passen-Toronto 1893; Commerce 1303; Richelieu 711; Gas 17. City ger 151 and St Paul & Manitob. 32.

Sterling Exchange on this man.... is quoted at 1001 for bankers 60-day bills, and 1091 to 109} counter. There is a little documentary making at 85 to 83 prem.

Stocks were weaker this afternoon. compared with noon, Montreal fell ! in bid; reflects much credit on the institution. Miss Ontario 1, and Merchants 1. Toronto sold K M E Russell, of Montreal, excelled in pertrait drawing; while Misses K Macdonell, of rose 1 and St. Paul & Manitoba 1 in bid. Afternoon Sales-120 Toronto, 190; 50 Peoples, 901; 25 Telegraph, 131; 50 Riche-

lieu, 72. young ladies received the graduating gold medals, viz: Miss T Macdonell, of Alexandria, Ont., and Miss M S Vallieres, of Montreal.

The Governor-General's bronze medal was awarded to Miss Nellie North, of Brooklyn, N.Y., for general proficiency.

The gold medals for polite and amiable deportment, presented by Prof. T. Russell, Pres. St L & P 333; pfd 671; W U 891.

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE

MARKETS. The fall trade appears to have fairly commenced in some branches of wholesale trade and business is in larger volune, generally, than at this season last year, dairy products excepted, the high prices of which do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Irgot Tin, on this Continent affect the export 25c to 25 c. Ingot Copper, 18 c to 19c. The 1st premium for instrumental music denied adversely. Iron and coal Sheet Ziuc per 100 lbs, \$5 40 to 5 75; was awarded to Miss S Waters, of Montreal; denied adversely. Iron and fairly seried spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 75. Horse Shoes, per and the improvement in dry goods, noted 100 lbs, \$4 75 to \$5 00. Proved Coil chain, last week, is maintained, the deliveries to the interior being much larger than at this season last year. As regards woollons the onquiry is disappointing, as retailers owing to cur last peculiar winter have still considerable stock on hand, and until they have time to make a thorough inspaction of such, they are not disposed to encourage sellers. The Customs' difficulties in the Dry Goods and Grocery trades stand in a fair way of being presently aljusted, but not so the troubles between boot and shoe manufacturers and their operatives. The action of the former in forming a protective association has been followed by somewhat similar acthe large receipts of new wheat at the shipping ports on the lakes the breadstuffs markets have remained weak. The winter wheat

> insect injuries were not very serious in any BOOTS AND SHORS.—The demands of the "cutters" and "peggers" for increased wages was hardly expected by some manufacturers, busy season, when fall orders are pouring in promptly arrived at. The men have organwages will pross severely on employers, who bave been noliciting orders on the old basis of prices which were very low. Prices Men's thick boots, wax, \$2.25 to 3.25; men's split boots, \$1 60 to 2.25; men's kip boots, 52 50 to 3 25; men's calf boots, pegged, \$3 to 3 75; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to 1 40; men's split do 90c to \$1.10; men's buff congress, \$1 50 to 2.00; men's buff and pebbled balmorals, \$1 75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1 25 morals, 60 to 70c; child's pebbled and buff balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c

LEATHER .- This trade is quiet and will

to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; de (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 12½c to 15½c; rough,26c to 28c; leather tips, \$2.50 per 100 pairs.

GROCERIES.—This department of trade is

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

particularly dull, in fact more so than usual at this quiet season of the year. There is nothing doing in sugars, and values are in favour of the buyers. There is absolutely nothing doing in granulated as far as large lots are concerned, even at the lowest price quoted, and yellows are very quiet. Molasses have been fairly active, but syrups are quiet. In fruits business is down to a limited movement of cheap currants and of Eleme and Valencia rasins. There has been a speculative move in tea, resulting from the probabilities of the result of the conflict in the medicine dealers everywhere. Prepared mon to medium, 22c to 27c; fair to good, only by Northror & Lyman, Toronto, Ont.

22D 43c; choicest, 45c to 50c. Nagasaki, 20c to 30c; Young hyson, firsts, 45c to 50c; seconds, 33c to 40c; thirds, 27c to 30c; fourths, 18c to 23c; Gunpowder, low grades, 28c to 32c; good to fine, 35c to 45c; finest, 55c to 65c: Imperial, medium to good, 33c to 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 00c to 00; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to. 65c; Congou, common, 20c to 25c; medium to good, 27c to 35c; fine to finest, 40c to 55c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c medium to good, 38c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugars are quiet. Barbadoes may be quoted Sugars are quiet. Barbadoes may be quoted at 7½c to 7½. Granulated 9½c to 9½c; grocors' "A" 9½c to 9½c; bright, 8½c to 8½c; medium, 7½c to 8½c; per bright, 8½c to 8½c; medium, 7½c to 8½c; yellow, 7c to 8c. Syrups and Molasses quiet. Eantigua is worth 48c to 48½c. Barbadoes is quiet and steady at 52 to 53c. There is a small enquiry for Tribidad at 48½c to 49c Sugarbanes 24c to 55c. Colleges are morning along. house, 34c to 35c. Coffees are moving slowly, the trade being fully supplied. Mocha, 200 to 31c; O G Java, 22c to 28c; Plantation C, 19c to 22c; Maracalbo, 12c to 14c; Jamaica, 104c to 15c; Rio, 10c to 12c. Fruit is quiet pending the arrival of the new crop. London layers, \$310 to \$3.25; loose muscatels, \$2.95 to \$3.00; layers, \$2.90 to \$2.95; sultanes, \$101 to \$11; Valencies, 11c to 111c; Samos, 9c to 91c; currents, 6c to 61 figs, Eleme, 100 to 122; ditto, Malagn, 54c to Cc.

IRON AND HARDWARE .- A fair business is notwithstanding the perverse position of the English markets there is an upward tendency in prices. A rise is expected here in ingot tin and copper through sympathy with the state of affairs on the other zide. We quote: Pig iron per ton:—Siemens, \$22; Summerlee, \$21 50 to 22; Langloan, \$22; Egligton, \$20 50 to \$21; Carnbroe, \$21 50. Bars, per 100 lbs, \$2 00 to \$2 25; Canada plates, per box; Hatton, \$3.25; other brands, \$3 15; Tin Plates, per box, charcoal IC, \$5 00 to \$5 25; Coke, IC, \$4.50. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11 25; Galvanized Sheets, No. 28, best, \$7 50 to \$7 75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sheets, best brands, \$2 60 to \$2 75; Boiler Plates \$3 00; Russia Sheet Iron per lb, 121c. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, \$5 00 to 5 25; do sheet, \$5 50 to \$6; do bar \$5 to \$5 75; do shot, \$6 to \$6 75; Steel, cast, per 1b, 11½ to 12c½; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4 25; do Tire, \$3 50 to \$4 00; # inch, \$5 50 to \$5 75; Iron Wire, No. 6 per bdl, \$1.85 to \$2 00. Cut Nails:-Prices, net cash within 30 days or 4 months note, 10 d to 60 d; Hot Cut, American or Canada Pattern, \$2.70 per keg; 8 d and 9 d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.85 per keg; 6 d and 7 d, Hot Cut, do, \$3.10 per keg; 4d and 5d, Hot Cut, American Pattern, \$3.35 per keg; 3d, Hot Cut, do, \$410 per keg; 3d, Fine, Hot Cut, \$5.60 per keg; 4d to 5d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3 10; 3 d, Cold Out, Canada Pattern, \$3.60.

HIDES AND SKINS .- The market is some what quieter than it was a week hence, but is still fairly active. Although an improved onquiry is noted in the West, Western salted hides are quiet in this city. In green butchers' hides an advance of 50c per hundred pounds was established during the week. Lambskins are steady and calfskins quiet. We quote:-No. 1 buff, 91c to 91c; No. 2 do 84c; Western steer hides, 94c to 94c; green butchers' hides, \$8 80, \$7 80 and \$6 80 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively; lambskine, 50c to 58c; calfakins, 14c per lb.

Wood.-The market continues quiet. In foreign wools nothing is doing, but in domestic descriptions a good enquiry has sprung up for pulled lambs wool. We quote:-Greasy Cape, 17c to 182c; Australian, 212c to 31c; pulled lambs' worl, 32c to 33c for A super and 30c to 31c for B super.

Oils .- The market is considerably weaker. Linseed oil is steady at former quotations, while seal and cod oils are easier. Refined petroleum is very dull, but a slight move is noticeable in the crude grades. We quote :-Newfoundland cod oil 60c per gallon; steam refined seal oil 71c, straw seal, 60c to 68c,

refficed petroleum in car lots 183c to 19c. The local breodstuffs market is quiet and without much change. In Chicago last right wheat closed \$5 to 10 higher at 96% August, 971 September. A despatch stated the advance to be due to wet weather. Corn closed stendy at 75% August, 74% September. In the local market, business is 10 small volume, but ocean fielghts are firm as previously quoted. Canada red winter in nominal, but white is quoted at \$1.23 to 1.25, and No 2 Toledo red winter at \$1 10, ufloat. Uats are at 47c to 48c and peas at 95c to 96c. The flour market here is dull and easier and there are few sales to report. Superior extra is nominal. We quote flour as follows :- Extra superfine, \$5 70 to 5 80; spring extra, \$5 70 to \$5 80; superfine, \$5 00 to \$5 15; Canada strong bakers', \$6 50; American strong bakers', \$7 50 to \$0 00; fine, \$4 40 to \$4 60; middlinge, \$4 00 to \$4 20; pollards, \$3 50 to Ontario bags-Medium to strong \$2 90 to \$3 00; spring extra, \$2 80 to \$2 85 superfine, \$2 70 to \$2 75; city bags, (deliver-

ed) \$3 70 to 3 80. In provisions the only movement worth mentioning is in cheese. Several French factories having sold at 101c to 1040. Yesterday at Little Falls 10,500 boxes were sold at 10]c to 11c. Butter is dull and unchanged. Creamery, good to choice, 22½c to 23½c; Townships, 20c to 21½c; Morrisburg, 19c to 21c; Brockville 18 to 20c. Eggs remain steady at 18 to 19c.

Ashes .- Pots per 100 lbs, \$5 00 to \$5 10; pearls, \$8 60 to \$8 75. Salt has been struck at Exeter, Ont., at 1,125 feet, about 80 feet of solld salt rock, MONTREAL STREET MARKET.-Aug. 1. Prices of garden stuff were lower to-day than at any time this year, and there was a fair attendance and a good demand. The receipts of blueberries were light, and they sold early in the day at 80c to \$1 per box. Four of old Mount Royal, which looks down so boxes of salmon, the last consignment of the kindly upon its namesake Montreal. The boxes of salmon, the last consignment of the season, arrived this morning by the Quebec boat. For further particulars we refer our; readers to our prices current.

DAIRY PRODUCE. - Poor to choice print butter, per lb, 25c to 30c; tub butter, 18c to 22c; eggs, new laid, per dozen, 18c to 20c.
POULTRY.—Fowls, per lb, 11c; Spring chickens, 80c to \$1 per pair; turkeys, per lb, 13c; geese, 10c.

Fish. -Salmon, 40c per lb ; lake trout, 10c; smelts, none; pike and lobsters, 10c; white fish, 10c; halibut, 15c; haddock and cod, 6c; mackerel, 12c; black bass, per bunch, 12c maskinonge, per lb, 12c to 15c; sword fish,

FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 25 to 3 50; buckwheat flour, \$2 00; oatmeal, do, \$2 70; cornmeal, do, \$2; moulle, do, \$1 60 to 180; bran, per 100 lbs, \$1 10. GRAIN-Oats, per bag, \$1.05 to 1 10; pens, per bush, \$1.05 to \$1.15; beaus, \$2; buck-

VEGETABLES-Potatoes, new, per bushel, 50c; carrots, new, 30c to 40c per dez bunches; onions, per dozen bunches, 30c; Montreal cabbages, new, per doz, 30c to 50c; lettuce, 20c; Montreal turnips, per doz bunches, \$2; rhubarb, 30c per dozen; cucumbers, 25c per doz; string beans, 50c per bush; celery, 50c dozen; cauliflowers, \$1 50 to \$2 dozen; pease,

50c bushel. MEATS.—Beef, per 1b, trimmed, 12c to 15c mutton, 10c to 15c; lamb per lb, 10c to 15c; veal, per lb, 8c to 15c; pork, per lb, 12c; hams, per lb, 15c; lard, per lb, 15c; sausages, per lb, 13c to 14c; dressed hogs, nominal. Fault.-Apples, per barrel, \$5; oranges

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET-July 29. Owing to the continued absence of farmers horses from the market very little business was done this week. For good horses prices are high and there is a fair demand. The averago paid by American buyers last week was \$155.75 per head as against \$56.25 the same week last year. On the Corporation market we hear of a few sales. A fine buy trotter sold for \$240, a 6 year old brown mare realized \$160, a bay reported in general hardware and prices are | colf, \$110, and two inferior working horses, steady. The pig iron market is firm, and | \$50 and \$65 each. The following dealers were operating here this week -W Drysdals, Saratoga, N Y; Geo O Goodwir, Mechanics' Fails, Ma; John Rock, Cartage Lake, Mich;

W B Whitney, Lowell, Mass. The exports to the States were as follows: July 22nd, 1 horse, \$250; 1 do, \$250. July 25th, 1 do, \$125. July 26th, 1 do, \$80. July 28th, 1 do, \$400.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET-July 31. The supply of butchers' cattle at, Viger Market being only moderate the demand soon absorbed most of the offerings, and prices were steady. The receipts were 200 head, most of which were from the west, and we quote prices at 4½ to 5½. Messra. Benoit & Taillfeur had b9 head which they sold at 4c to 55 per lb. Roberts & Wilder had two loads, which they sold at 3½ to 4½c, and Price & Delorme had 86 head, which sold at 4c to 5½c. Two Quebec butchers took 30 head of cattle for the ancient capital. At Point St. Charles shipping cattle ranged from 5½c to 6½c. The receipts of lambs for this market were 200, which sold at \$2 to \$5 as to quality. About 50 calves sold at \$2 to \$5 as to quality. About 50 calves sold at \$3 to \$10 each.

DOMINION ABATTOIR & STOCK YARDS COMPANY.

Yesterday two carloads of cattle were shipped direct to the Dominion Abattoir & Stock Yards Company by Messrs R J Hopper & Co. and found Company by Messrs R J Hopper & Co, and found ready sale at fair prices. The Company have a siding from the Grand Trunk Knilway, with landing stage and numerons cattle sheds with abundant water supply, all of which facilities, as well as use of scales (the largest in the Dominion), are given gratis by the Company, nor are any market fees charged. Fodder is retailed at cost price. We understand a number of leading butchers have determined to buy only at the yards, which directly adjoin the Abattolr, thus they expect to save the driving of cattle from Foint & Charles and thence back to the Abattoir. This will remove the present objection to the Abattoir, having enhanced the price of meat. It will tend rather to lessen it, as the driving of cattle alone back and forward through the streets is said to cost at least \$100,-600 annually.

Live stock received for sale and slaughter for

Total.2,088

FIGHT WITH DESPERADOES. ST. JOHN, N. B., July 31 .- About four

o'clock this a.m. four persons went down to the residence of the Police Magistrate, on George street, and woke him from his siumber and suformed him that a sergeant of police had been shot, and that he was wanted right away at the police office. A pistol shot was then fired at him through a side light of the hall door. The ball struck the stair banister near which the Police Magistrate was standing. He immediately seized a revolver and ran to the front window, firing five shots at them, but dld not hit them. They then proceeded up George street, out Regent to the corner of Charlotte, where a waggon was in walting for them, in which they drove off down Charlotte street. Sergeant Vandine in company with a policeman and several specials sworn in for the occasion went to the residence of George 113e, Westmoreland street this afternoon for the purpose of accessing Newton Lee, George M. Lee and Theraus Virtue, for firing at the residence of Argenat Vehdine on Friday morning last with intent to do bodily harm. Sergeaut Vandine entered a barn in the rear of the bouse and while in the act of ascending the loft, was fired at by some one in the barn. The whole charge of buckshot entered his arm. He immediately gave the alarm and the barn was surrounded, the Sergeaut in the meantime having been driven to the residence of Dr. Atherton to get his arm dressed. The arm is badly torn, most of the shot remaining in the muscles. Newton Lee, in the meantime, managed to get to the barn by some underground passage and fled through different yards and cross streets, pursued by the police, who kept up a rapid fire on him till Charlotte street was reached on him till Chariotte street was reached, where he sought refage in a back bedroom in John Garritty's house and was arrested there by ex-Sergeant Woodward and policeman Phillips, who conveyed him to the policestation. On being searched a quantity of shot, caps and wadding was found on the policestation. When the police station was a found on the police station. On being searched a quantity of shot, caps and wadding was found on the policestation. his person. His nephew, Geo. M. Lee, was found some time after under the barn lying with pigs. On his way to the police station he dropped a revolver. He had a quantity ot cartridges about his person when searched. The third man, Virtue, has not up to 4:30 p.m.

been taken, although the police and a number of the citizens are untiring in their efforts

to find him.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE.

The new wing to this popular College will be finished next fall and the building will then be one of the finest in Canada, besides having one of the best situations at the back improvements will cost \$40,000; and the eastern or new wing will be 220 feet long by 60 feet wide. It will be opened on the 5th of September, and as a matter of course will be capable of receiving an increased number of students. Mr. Lapointe, of Montreal, is the architect.

-We are happy to announce that the Hon. Mr McKenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs has appointed our worthy tellow-citizen, Mr John Hatchette, to a position on the Board of Appraisers in the Montreal Custom House. Mr Hatchette is eminently qualified for the responsible position to which he has been appointed, and his selection will afford pleasure to his large circle of friends.

DIED.

HURLEY—At his residence in East Hawkesbury, Ont., on the 18th inst., after a sport liness, Denis Hurley, aged \$4 years. He emigrated from the County Cork, Ireland, about half a century ago and lived here ever since where he was highly respected by all.—R.I.P. 211

Mew Advertisements.

CARSLEY'S MILLINERY

CHILDREN'S BONNEIS,

CEILDREN'S BONNETS,

CHILDREN'S BONNETS

FOR SEA-SIDE WEAR.

Just received a fresh stock of Colored Eateen Bonnets for Children. All new styles and decidedly pretty.

These goods having come to hand rather late in the season will be sold cheap.

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS FOR SEA-SIDE WEAR.

We have turned out of the Millinery Work Room, several dozens of Trimmed Hats, which we shall effer to muke quick sales at 50c, 60c, 75c and Sl. A large stock to choose from.

S. CARSLEY,

393, 395, 397 AND 399 NOTES PARE ST.

Canadian silks!

The Cauadian Silks manufactured by the Corriveau Silk Manufacturing Co. are selling fast. They are the right make to wear well, and are splendid value.

DARKS' KNITTING COTTON Parks' Knitting Cotton, on account of its smoothness and evenness of make, is taking the lead of all other makes.

CLAPPERTON'S THREAD!

Eur Clapperton's Sewing Thread. It is the best for either hand or machine use.

TO SAW MILLERS!

The British Capadian Lumbering and Timber Company, Torrato, wish to contract with parties who will erect one or more Water or Steam Saw Mills on the Upper Ottawa, and saw under contract for a term of years about 15,000,000 feet of Lumber annually; the logs to be furnished by the Company.

TILL WARNED, OR BY
EXPERENCE TAUGHT" people will
continue to weaken their systems by the use of
the ordinary disagreeable drugs, when the
Oriental Fruit Laxative is a greater purifier and
strengthener of the digestive organs. It is prepared by the MEDICAL SPECIALTIES MANUFACTURING CO., Montreal. Price 25c. 51 tt

ANTED—AT ST. SOPHIE, Co. Torrebonne, P.Q., 2 female teachers capable of teaching both French and English. For information address JOHN JOS. CAREY, Sec.-Treas., St. Sophie, Co. Terrebonne, P.Q.

HTIW DOLLARS

FOU CAN BUY A WHOLE

Imperial Austrian 100fl Government Bond

Which Bonds are issued and secured by the Government, and are redeemed in drawings FOUR TIMES ANNUALLY.

Until each and every bond is drawn with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond MUST draw a Prize as there are no HLANKS. The three highest prizes amount to

> 200,000 Florins, 20,000 Florins, 15,000 Florins.

Any bands not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a Fremium of not less than

200 Florins.

The next drawing takes place on the 1st SEPTEMBER,

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO. No. 150 Broadway, New York City.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874. N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS.

The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Books of Instruction and Devotion for

the Month of June, NOW READY.

A New Book of Devotion to the SACRED HEART.

A Flower for Each Day in the Month of June, By a Member of the Society of Jesus.

Paper Cover, 68 Pages, Beautifully Gotten Up, Price, 16cts)

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