# Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

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

VOL. XXXV.—NO. 42.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1885.

PRICE --- FIVE CENTS.

The Just Claims of Catholic Inmates of Public Institutions.

Interesting Discourse by Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia.

Natatorium Hall was filled to its full capreity on Wednesday evening of last week. The Catholic Club, whose house it adjoins on the south, had secured it for a public gathering of members and friends, to whom the Most Rev. Archbishop Ryun was announced to speak on "Unsectarianism." Our best known citizens were there in large numbers, and some of the oldest and most influential members of the reverend clergy; and on the stage was Mgr. Seton, D. D., who was to deliver an address before the American Catholic Historical Society on the following evening.

His Grace was introduced in a few well chosen words by the President of the Club, Stephen Farrelly, Esq.

VARIOUS MEANINGS OF UNSECTARIANISM.

The Archbishop said that he was informed that it was the custom of his predecessor to deliver occasionally familiar informal addresses to the memoers of the Catholic Club; he was happy to continue this custon. He had selected the subject of Unsectarianism for the present occasion, because just now it was very important that Catholics, especially re-presentative ones, should have clear ideas on the subject, and be able to explain and to dethe surject, and be able to explain and to defend their position on some public questions of great interest. He said that the term sectarian is frequently misunderstood and at the very outset it should be clearly explained. It is generally accepted in some one of the three following sentences. First, in its strict meaning; a sect is some-thing cut off, as the word implies, and in religion it means a body of people who have separated themselves from others on account of some peculiar opinions of their own. It is as a branch cut from the parent tree. Now, in this sense, the Catholic Church is thoroughly unsectarian. She never separated from the parent tree, for she is the parent tree-the first body of organized Christians on the earth. A branch is said to be cut from a tree, but the tree is never said to be out from its own branch. The term sectarianism is often popularly understood in the sense of bigotry and want of kindness and sharity in a man or body of men towards people who do not agree with them in religious opinions.

In this second sense also the Catholic should be thoroughly unsectarian. His great the cl is our divine Lord—the founder of On intianity. He was so kind to those not of the same household of the faith, that the Jows called Him a Samaritan. He visited the Samaritans and was generously received by them, and He held up a Sumaritan as a m del of paternal charity to even orthodox dews in a parable of surpassing beauty.

There is a third meaning attached to the term unsectarian, which supposes a disregard or dogmatic teaching in general and in pardeular for such doctrines as are controverted and not deemed essential. In this sense a C tholic dare not, cannot be unsectarian. Livery doctrine revealed by God must be to hm of priceless value. We have heard of men " fighting for an idea "-a Catholic must de for a doctrine, when he has once ascertoined that God has revealed it.

GREAT IMPORTANCE OF DOCTRINES.

This is most reasonable. We must obey God's command; but the revelation of a doc trine involves a command to receive it, otherwise why should God so reveal it? Hence faith is as absolutely insisted on as a condition of salvation as works. "He who believes not shall be condemned." Our Lord says that the Holy Spirit would convince the world of sin "because it did believe in Him." The sin of not believing, on the part of one who could and should examine, is popularly ignored in our day, but it is not less real. For a second reason we attach supreme importance to doctrinal teachings. They are inseparably connected with individual and social morality. Men who speak of teaching the morality of Christianity with its doctrines are like those who expect trees without roots, flowers without stems, effects without causes Take a few instances. How much depends on the importance which men attach to oaths Our lives, property and character are dependert on this importance.

Now, what gives to an oath its importance but the doctrinal teaching that God is omnipresent, that He takes cognizance of every-thing that passes on this earth, may be called to bear witness, and shall punish with just and appalling severity the man who dares to call on Him to witness a lie? Take away these doctrines and perjury is as easy as lying, which is proverbially easy for many

EXEMPLIFIED BY DIVORCE.

Again, look at the terrible consequence of divorce in this country and in Europe. All the areams of frightful social evil can be traced to one spring, and that spring is a knew, of course, the importance of the true dootrine, placed it beyond the power of even His Church to grant this permission, "What God hath joined, let no man separthe threshold of the family home stands a centiuel, invincible and incorruptible, and that sentinel is a doctrine. Abolish the doc-

a financia de la composição de la compos

CRIME AND CHARITY.

Again, take the great crime of suicide. On what does its criminality depend? On the teaching of the doctrine that no man has a right to take his own life, any more than he has to take the life of another, and that he will be condemned to hell for all eternity if he does so, that he will pass from the sorrows of time to those of eternity. Tell him this doctrine is not a certain—tell him, though it might be disputed, yet he should remember that independently of all doctrinal considerations, suicide was injurious to society— what does he care for society? Friendless and desolate, he looks up at the starless firmament, not a ray of hope gleams there -he curses society and dies by his own hand! Some may say that the fear of hell inspired by such doctrines is an un-worthy motive, that we should do the right for the right's own sake, as if there were no hell to punish or heaven to reward. Of course this is highest morality, and that to which individual souls may aspire. But the inferior motives of fear and hope are perfectly legitimate and likely to influence the majority of men. Who would think of throwing open the gates of our penitentiaries and striking down our scaffolds and proclaiming to the world of murderers and burglars that hereafter they were not to be punished at all, but must love the right for the right's own sake? No one but the inmates of the prisons would applaud such a proclamation. Again, look at the immense army of charity employed in taking care of the sick and poor and unfortunate of our race. Look at all the Sisterhoods of Charity, Mercy, Good Shepherd, St. Joseph, and Little Sisters of the Poor, scattered in communities of various numbers throughout the whole world. In this city alone there are one thousand such Sisters. What has created and maintains them in their sublime mission? A single doctrine announced by Christ-namely, His perfect identification with every human sufferer on this earth—" As often as you do it to the least of My brethren you do it unto

CHRIST'S MISSION ON EARTH.

The fevered brow is the brow crowned with thorns, the chained captive is the prisoner of Pontius Pilate, the broken heart is the heart pierced by the soldier's lance on Calvary. Deny this doctrine of identification. and you disband the army of charity, and you rob the poor and the outcast of their best friends. Human sympathy and sentiment will remain, it is true, but when did they alone effect what Christian charity can and does every day. Look at the nations before this doctrine was proclaimed; look at the nations now where it is not proclaimed, and look, too, at the people where its belief seems dying out, and the little negroes, and from that day they you can learn its priceless value. I might proceed in this enumeration; might show you how the stability of government and civil society rests on the great doctrine that " all power is from God, and he that resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance and purchases for himself damnatian;" that God vests temporal rulers with a special power. and gives to their laws a sanction like those which He has enacted.

ESSENTIAL DOCTRINES OF CHRISTIANITY.

I think, however, that I have given you, gentlemen, sufficient instances of the necessary connection between doctrines and morality. But some one may say to me, by unsectarianism we do not mean disregard for such salutary doctrines as you caumerate, but for the doctrines which are not essential to Christianity, and which lead to differences amongst Christians. We would eliminate all such non-essential doctrines for the sake of unity. But, gentlemen, who is to be judge of essentials and non-essentials, and what is to be the criterion by which they are to be determined? Whatever God has revealed ought to be believed simply because He revealed it. You might as well take the Ten Commandments and determine that seven of them are essential and three non-essential, or divide the seventh, and assert that the prohibition, "Thou shalt not steal," is essential, when a man is tempted to steal from an individual, but non-essential when he steals from a State or municipal

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN STATE INSTITUTIONS

The result of this reasoning is, as you perceive, that to be benefited the inmates of our public institutions ought to be taught their religion without what is called unsectarianism. If, however, non Catholics are satisfied, as they seem to be, with the present system, certainly Catholics are not and cannot be. The Mass is an essential part of Catholic worship, and, where it is possible, ought to be celebrated. Positive Catholic doctrines must be taught to produce reformation in the individual. To all the objections against this position from the inconvenience it might lead to, etc., we point to the unanswerable argument from facts that in New England, Canada, parts of New York State and New Jersey, and in Missouri and other places, it is done with satisfactory results. It is a constitu-tional guarantee to Canadians which they can-

not forego. PLAN AND MOTIVE OF THE ARCHBISHOP'S

ADDRESS. The Archbishop then entered into details false doctrine that a man can lawfully marry as to the impossibility of preaching pure a woman, or a woman a man, whilst the first ly unsectarian sermons, and said that partner still lives. Our Divine Lord, who it would be better, for Protestants themseives that their clergy should be free to preach such positive doctrines of Christianity as they retained, than to be continually embarrassed by the fear of saying The Pope, with all the Bishops of the something which somebody might regard as world to second him, cannot grant a single sectarian. The emasculated sort of Christidivorce with permission to marry again. At anity without doctrines and therefore without motives strong enough to restrain passion, would prove useless to the individual Though the object of the and the State. trine and talk pious platitudes about the address was chiefly to lay down the principle do with that rabble," meaning the Radicals social dangers of divorce, and you may please plea that underlied the controversy, it was and Irish nationalists, who are equally offenmen in general, but you will not restrain menor regarded as the expression of the Archbish sive to Sir Stafford's patrician testes.

in particular. Until the doctrine is reinstated op's desire that every constitutional means the world will continue to deteriorate, and should be promptly employed to attain the divorce will be multiplied end of freedom of worship in this State. The Archbishop kept his audience intensely interested for a whole hour, and his remarks were warmly applauded.

NAPLES IN MOURNING.

THE PUBLIC AFFLICTION AT THE DEATH OF THE FAMOUS MONK, FATHER LO-

Naples, May 3.—Many visitors to Nuples will remember the beautiful promenade to Posilippo and the pretty monument to St. F. ucis d'Assisi ou the hill of Frisio, erected in front of a charitable institution, a home for old soldiers and scrofulous children, by a humble monk, Padre Lodovico da Casoria. On Holy Tuesday visitors to Naples going on the horse cars to the promenade noticed an immense crowd before the gates of the little chapel behind the monument, and people going in and out evidently affected by some strange ceremony inside. It was there that the saintly man had just died on the previous day in his 71st year. entered the church and saw him stretched on the bara in a poor Franciscan dress, the head covered with a hood and resting on a stone, and his feet bare. The face was so calm that you would have thought he was resting in the same manner in which I used to see him cither on the deck of some vessel on the Mediterranean or on the hard benches of a third class car on some of the Roman railways in one of his so numerous charity excur-

Around the dead monk people of every condition, the prince next to the fisherman and the lemon woman crowding the prelate, were kissing his cold hand.

I saw him there last year in January in that very same church. I was with that very same charch. I was some Americans, and the good Padre Lodovico welcomed us cheerfully. Despite his age there was a fire in his spite his age there was a fire eyes, a life in his movements that con-cealed the silent approach of death. From Africa to the north of Europe he had appead the works of his charity. He had been seve ral times to Africa to huy little negroes. A wealthy canon of Florence, Monsignor Rosselli Del Turco, a descendant of the painter of the same name, had built for him a house at Capodimonte on the ground given by the King in the royal paluces, and Florentine Franciscan nuns educated the little negro girls rescued from death, misery, or vice. In one of his trips on the Nile he happened to have no more money for the journey, A tall gentleman—jurcholos and beharring, as he calls himself—stood before the poor Franciscan, and Father Lodovico called upon him for help. The Crown Prince of Germany opened his purse and his heart to the Neapolitan monk, took him on board his steamer with

From the time of this, which was his first charitable work, the redemption of the ne-groes, to the last, the home for old sailors, lately bailt by him at Frisio, ali Italy has been literally covered with houses where orphans or helplass people are succored by the good mark. He despised money, and money flocked to him from every quarter. His yearly expenses ran up to millions, which crept mysteriously into his hands. His personal expenses did not reach half a franc a day. After a whole day's work he would share a few mouthfuls of a pizza with a fisherman of Santa Lucia or a dish of macaroni at the table of a poor

priest living in the country. He knew everybody and was known by all. The Radicals and the Garibaldians took off their hats to him in Vra Soledo, and the Bourbon Princes would stop their equipage. or dismount from their horses to kiss his hands in the streets. He would apply at the San Ferdinando Palace and ask the porter, "Is the King at home?" and Victor Emmanuel was glad to come out and meet him on the stairs. His audiences at the Vatican were never postponed. Pius IX. and Leo XIII. almost encouraged and enjoyed his

familiarity. No public misfortune found him idle or late.

After the Caramicciola disaster, he opened a house for the orphans, and after the cholera he did the same in Naples. He raised a generation of young workingmen in every trade, from the Alps to Vesurio. He started papers, encouraged the publication of literary and historical works, and directed the pencil and brush of artists. He had a charm in his voice and a light in his eyes that made a man happy in talking to or looking at him.

The whole city was at his funeral, the Lord Mayor at the head. Around his coffin quieted every feud and every division disappeared. The Borbonists mourned his death at the side of the Senators of Italy, and the friends of Mazzini by the representatives of the Pope. The funeral march looked like a trium

phal procession of charity through the most populous streets of Naples. The people did not allow the coffin to be put in the hearse they claimed the honor of taking his remains to the grave on their shoulders. And the long procession went from the Church of San Pasquale at Chiais to the cemetery.

CHURCHILL AND NORTHCOTE. THE LATTER REFUSES TO LEAD AN OPPO-SITION TO THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, May 23 .- The action of Lord Randolph Churchill in taking his stand with the opponents of the Irish Crimes Act in the House of Commons is accepted as another proof of his aspiration to the uncontrolled leadership of at least a section of the Conservative party. It is stated that before Mr. Morley made the announcement which brought on Lord Randelph's demonstration the latter went to Sir Stafford Northcote and urged him to lead the opposition to the Government on the Crimes Act. Sir Stafford, mindful of the Tory landlords in Ireland, refused to commit himself to such a policy and advised Lord Randolph to have "Nothing to do with that rabble," meaning the Radicals

The Last Will and Testament of Peter the Great.

A VOICE FROM THE TOMB.

The Founder of the Russian Empire Speaks His Mind and Wishes.

PROPHETIC WORDS!

The founder of the Muscovite Empire, Peter I., traced out for his successors the road they must pursue to universal dominion. Whatever may be the authenticity of his famous Testament, one thing is certain, namely, the religious fidelity with which the Czars have made it, from point to point, the rule of their conduct. To comprehend the policy of Russia in the past, in the present, and in the faune, this solemn document should be studied. We reproduce, therefore, the principal passages:

Trinity, we, Peter, Emperor and sole ruler of all the Russice, to all our descendants and our successors in the throne and government of the Russian nation.

"The great God, of Whom we hold our existence and our crown, Who has constantly illuminated up by Hes Light, and held us up

by His Divine support, permits us, according to our views, which we believe to be identical with those of Providence, to look upon the Russian people as called, in the inture, to the universal rule of Europe.

"I ground this judgment on the fact that

the nations of Europe and for the most part arrived at the period of decline bordering on decoupling, and fast hastening to dissolution. From this it follows that they night to be easily and industribly conquered by a young and vicerous people, when this people shall have attained its maturity and full strength. I look upon this future invasion of the countries of the West by the North as a periodical movement, decreed to the designs must be fomented between the two, that they

lands of E\_ypt. "I found Russia a stream, I leave it a

river; my successors will make it a vast sea, lestined to fertilize impoverished Europe, and its waves will overflow all the dykes which the efforts of weakness may raise to oppose them. For this reason I leave to my successors the instructions that follow, and which I recommend to their careful attention and to their constant observation, in the same way as Moses recommended the Tables of the law to the Jewish people.

"(1) To maintain the Russian nation in a state of perpetual war, so that the soldiers may always be ready for service and ready to act; never to leave them in repose, except it be in order to improve the finances of the State, to set the army on a better footing and to choose the fittest moments for attack. Thus, peace will be made to serve war, and war to herve peace, and all to promote the aggrandisement and increasing prosperity of Russia. (2) To adopt every possible means of attracting from the best informed nations of Europe military leaders in war time, and scientific men in time of peace, in order that the Russian nation may profit by the advantages of other countries without losing any of its own. (3.) To take part on every occasion in the affairs of Europe and the quarrels of European nations, especially in those of Germany, which from its great proximity more directly interests us.

"(4) To divide Poland, by fomenting in it disturbances and continual jealousies, to gain its great men by bribery, to influence its Diets and corrupt them, so as secure influence in the election of the kings, to get the nomination of the friends of Russia and to protect them, to bring about the introduction of the Russian troops, and to quarter them in the country till such time as they shall be able to remain there altogether; if neighboring powers present difficulties, to quiet them for the moment by the partition of the country till such time as the several portions can be recovered again from those to whom they have been given. (5.) To take all that can be taken from Sweden, to force Sweden to take the offensive, and thus to supply the pre-text for her subjugation. To this end to isolate Sweden, and assiduously to foment their rivalries. (6.) To take for the Russian princes wives from the princesses of Germany, and thus to multiply family alliances, to identify family interests, and to lead Germany to espouse our cause by the diffusion of our influence within herself.

"(7.) To seek in preference the alliances of England for purposes of commerce, as being the power which has the greatest need of us for her naval affairs, and which might be the most useful to us in the development of our own. To exchange our wood and other produotions for her gold, and to establish between her merchants and sailors and ours such continual intercourse as may form those of our country to navigation and commerce.

(8.) Constantly to advance without intermis-

sion northward along the Baltic, and southvard along the Black Sca.

"(9) To approach as near as possible to Constantinople and India; to rule ness is to rule the world. To this end, to excite continual wars, at one time in Turkey, at another in Persia; to establish timber yards on the Black Sca; to take possession by degrees of this sea, as well as of the Baltic, both being necessary for our ultimate success; to hasten the decay of Persia, and to penetrate as far as the Persian Gulf; to re-establish, if posssible, by way of Syria, the old trade of the Levant, and advance as far as India, which is the emporium of the world. Once in India, no more

need of the gold of England.

"(10.) To seek and preserve assiduously the alliance of Austria; to tester, in appearance, her ideas of her future sovereignty over Germany, and to excite surreptitiously the je lousy of the princes against her. To en-deavor to make one or the other call in the aid of Russia, and to exercise a kind of protection over the country, so as to pave the way for future sovereignty. (11.) To interest the House of Austria in the ejectment of the Turks from Europe, and to neutralize its jealousies at the sight of the conquest of Constantinople, either by involving Austriain a war with the ancient States of Europe, or by giving her a portion of the conquered provinces, a portion which may be resumed at a later period. (12) To lose no opportunity of making friends with all the Greek schismatics, scattered whether in Hungary or in the south of Poland; to become their centre and their "In the name of the Holy and indivisible support, and to establish by anticipation s universal predominance by means of a sort of sacerdotal royalty or supremacy. This will secure so many friends and allies in the very homes of our enemies

> "(13) Sweden dismembered, Persia con-quered, Poland subjugated, Turkey vanished, the Black and Baltic seas guarded by our ships, proposals should be made separatel and with the greatest secreey, first to thye Court of Versailles, then to that of Austria, to share with them the empire of the world. If one of the two accept the proposal, as will infallibly be the case by diat of flattering their ambition and self-love, then one of them must be used to crush the other. Finally, the one that remains will have to be crushed by engaging her in a struggle which cannot be doubtful, as Russia will then possess as her own the whole of the East and a vast portion of Europe,

"(14.) If, as is not probable, both of them them refuse the offer of Russia, then quarrels of Providence, which thus represented the Roman people by the invasion of the barbarians. These emigrations of the men of the North may be compared to the mendation of the Mile, which at containing the Nile, which at the Nile, which at containing the Nile, which at containing the Nile, which at containing the Nile, which at the Nile, w the Nile, which at certain seasons rises to enrich with its rich soil the impoverished lands of E ypt. Black Sea and of the Baltie; these, advancing by the Mediterranean and the Atlantic will overspread France, on one side, while Germany is being overwhelmed on the other and when these two countries are conquered the rest of Europe will pass easily and with out striking another blow under the yoke. In this way Europe may and is to be subjugated.

ARCHBISHOP ALEMANY,

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 22 .- A number of leading citizens to-day waited on Archbishop Alemany any presented him with a purse of \$10,000, prior to his departure from San Francisco. The clergy of his diocese also presented him with a purse of \$6,500. The Archbishop has been en the Pacific coast thirty-three years and is greatly beloved. He has resigned the Archbishopric and will be succeeded by Archbishop Riordon, lately of Chicago. Archbishop Alemany leaves for Rome on Sunday next.

There are not wanting in the history of the Catholic Church many instances of such a combination of business shrewdness with selfdevotion on the parts of prelates as will go far toward effacing the memory of the gigan-tic and tragical financial failure of Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati. The withdrawal from San Prancisco to the cloisters of the Barcelona Monastry of Archbishop José Sadoe Alemany presents one of these instances. For thirty years in that stirring and expanding community he has been familiar and active figure. Living and dressing with a plainness suggesting miserliness, he has not only constantly performed deeds of charity and public spirit, but he has managed the real estate and other material interests of the Church with the skill of a great financier. So remarkable have been his business qualities, and so sound and so fortunate his investments, that his fellow townsmen have obtained the idea that he was himself a very rich man. The good and queint old Archbishop now turns over all the large property that has been amassed in his hands to his successor, Archbishop Riordan, and retires to a cell for the remainder of his days, respected and missed by everybody, and, literally, poor as a church mouse.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, May 22.—The Senate of Trinity College to day elected a successor to the late Earl Cairns, who held the office of Chancellor of the University from 1867 to the time of his recent death. The choice falls upon the Earl of Rosse, an Irish puer, whose father erected the largest telescope in the world on his estate near Parsonstown in Kings county. This immense instrument, which was completed in the year 1884, has a clear aperture of six feet and a focal length of 53 teet. The present carl is 45 years of age and was educated by a private tutor in this city and subsequently took his degree in Trinity. He was made a honorary D. C. L. of Oxford in 1870.

There are 3: 000 Irish soldiers in the Eng.

# THE CRIMES ACT.

THE PARNELLITES DETERMINED TO FIGHT IT TO THE BITTER END.

. Gladstone Offers a Buit to the Irish Members in the Shape of a Promise Introduce a Land Purchase Bill Frebruit

LONDON, May 22.—It is becoming qui ! evident that whatever else he has done ! his promise to introduce an Irish Land Pu chase act after next Monday, Mr. Glac. Parnellites. They are already scotling at the proposed measure, and although its provisions are not yet known, they say that the utmost that is to be hoped from the present Government will feel to from the present Government will fail to satisfy them unless accompanied by a repeal of the Crimes act. In fact, they do not want to be conciliated by any concession less sweep-ing than the granting of all their demands. They are in splendid trim for a fight, having been strengthened morally, numerically, and financially by the indignation over the proposed renewal of the Crimes act at a 'ime of profound peace in Ireland. They are making the most of this feeling of indignation, but they know it would be turned against them if they should acquiesce in the revival of coercion for the sake of a vaguely promised land reform. In such a bargain promised land reform. In such a pargain they would not only be buying a pig in a poke, but paying a price which would be extravagant for the best kind of a pig. The Crimes act will come up for debate in the House of Commons, in the preliminary stages. of its progress, almost immediately. The Land Purchase bill, according to the promise of Mr. Gladstone, will be introduced after Whitsuntide. Next Sunday is Whit Sunday, and the next two days are holidays. The bill, therefore, could be introduced at the earliest next Wednesday, but Mr. Gladstone's promise will be equally fulfilled if it be intro-

duced next August. The best weapon for immediate use now in the hands of the Parnellites is the obstruction of vital public business. Their progamme, about which they make no attempt at concealment, and which they have already begun, is to talk against time by relays on every subject when talk is possible, and to fight the Crimes act tooth and nail at every stage of its progress. The object of the first part of this progress is to prolong the session beyond the Augustlimit set by Mr. Gladstone, unless they can kill the Crimes act before then, and of the second part to ventilate the injustice and folly of singling out Ireland from Scotland, Wales and England by imposing a severe penal code upon Ireland alone, and then expecting the Irish to be as loyal and docile as the Scotch, Welsh or English. If the Government could keep the Irish members silent until August by the promise of eventual land reform, their silence would be cheaply purchased by the passage of the most liberal Land Purchase Bill that

could be framed. Later.

London, May 22 .- The Radicals, Parnellites, and the Churchill Conservatives last night arrayed themselves informally hut en-thusiastically on the side of the Opposition in the House of Commons, and the friends and foes of coercion in Ireland had their first opportunity of measuring forces. The scene in the House was a memorable one. The movement was started by Mr. John Morley, who gave formal notice that he would oppose a renewal of the Crimes Act. This announcement was greeted with cheers from the l'ar-nellites. This was a matter of course, but it instantly became evident that the volume of cheers was too great to come entirely from the Home Rulers. A glance around the House showed that every Radical present was swelling with applause, and a round of cheers came from a compact body of Tories, lustily led by Lord Randolph Church-ill. The Whigs were for a moment paralyzed into silence. The Tories who were not cheering looked on with amazement at the eathusiasm of the young fellows and the quandary of the Cabinet. The effect on Mr. Gladstone was very noticeable. He was on his feet in a moment, looking angry and chagrined. He tried to speak and the Whigs continued their silence in a courteous effort to hear him, so that the cheering for some time was all one-sided. It was enough, however, to drown the Premier's voice, and he could only glare at the Opposition benches. Then the Whigs began with counter-cheers at every pause of breath made by the coalition. The cheering and countercheering necame general, but the Parnellites had got their second wind, and they fairly yelled with delight at the unexpected numbers of their new allies. The demonstration was sufficient to make it quite sure that im-mediately after the Whitsuntide holiday the Gladstone Government will have on its hands as bitter, desperate and prolonged a fight as has ever been encountered in its stormy

VICTOR HUGO'S DEATH.

Paris, May 22.-Victor Hugo died at 1.30 this afternoon. His condition was so manifeatly worse this morning that his death was regarded certain to take place within a few hours. When the fact became known, Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, sent a special despatch to Hugo's residence, offering to visit him, and administor spiritual aid and the rites of the church. Lockroy; the poet's son-in-law, who was in attendance at the death-bed, replied for Hugo, declining with thanks the Archbishop's tender, and saying:—"Victor Hugo is expecting death, but he does not desire the services of a priest." It is reported that Hugo bequeathed his manuscripts to France and left it to the service to select a buried place for his republic to select a buried place for his rerepublic to select & burial place for his remains, and to decide as to the form of his funeral. The ministry will request the Chamber of Deputies to adjourn as a token of respect to the memory of deceased.

Farm rents in England have declined 6 per cent. in five years. was a Curbelie b

way so church.

#### MARINE DISASTERS.

COLLISION OF THE DRACONA WITH AN ICE-

BERG. HALIFAX, N. S., May 20.—The new steel Thompson line steamer Dracons, 2 300 tons, Capt. Sangater, arrived to day from Charente. On Saturday at midnight she crashed into an iceberg while going at the rate of ten knots an hour. Her stem was smashed from the sixteen-foot mark up to the main deck and the plates twisted around to the starboard side, leaving a gaping hole nine feet wide. The bow was broken clean through to the bulkhead, and shows the great force of the collision and the wonderfully narrow escape of the ship. The Dracona has a cargo of fruit and liquors, from Charente, for Halifax and Montreal. She passed the first iceberg on Saturday morning on the Banks of Newfoundland.

LOSS OF THE ANNA CHRISTINA QUEBEC, May 20 .- The Norwegian barque, Anna Christina, from Cork, April 20th, bound for Quebec, on May 7th dashed on heavy ice, opened out, filled and sank almost immediately. The crew put provisions in the boat and barely escaped when the barque

keeled over and sank. The crew were eighteen hours in the boat, then 300 miles from Cape Race, when a large three-masted black-funnel, red-band steamer approached. Signals of distress were made, but the steamer passed unheedingly by. A few hours afterwards the French ship Cornelius Stokern hove in sight, bore down on the ship, rescued the crew and lauded them at

THE BARQUE MOEN CRUSHED,

The barque Orion, Captain Mathieson, which arrived in port from Havre last night brought the captain and part of the crew of the Danish barque Moen which foundered in the ice, while on a voyage to Quebec. Captain Juul makes the following statement regarding the disaster: The Moen left Elsinore for this port in the beginning of April, the vessel being in ballast. All went well till May 1st, when in lat. 46 N., long. 41 W., at 7.30 p.m., during thick weather, the vessel collided with an immense iceberg towering out of the water as high as the ship's masts. The ship baying become firmly jammed in the berg, the boats were got out to save life. Twelve men got into the first boat, which was sreedily carried out of the vessel's reach. As six more of, the crew still remained, another boat was got ready, but was at once smashed and filled. Matters had begun to look serious for those on the vessel, when the first boat managed to get within heaving distance and a line was thrown to her and hauled alongside. Then the remainder of the crew succeeded in getting on board, with the exception of Johann Robt, a native of Denmark, who was lost. The captain himself, who was the last to leave the vessel, had : very narrow escape, being precipitated into the water and carried down a considerable depth, losing consciousness. They were picked up and kindly treated by the Norwegian ship Helgia, of Lousberg. They were subsequently divided and transferred to the Moen and barques Magdalena and Agatha, and all arrived here last night.

### A GHASTLY DISCOVERY.

NEW YORK, May 20 .- Early this morning Louis Francis, a Frenchman, living on 10th avenue, was arrested while on his way to the river, bearing on his back a bag containing the mutilated corpse of a woman. The body was doubled up and in almost a nude condition. There were ghastly wounds about the head and also on the trunk from which the blood had flown and congealed. Francis declared the corpse was that of his wife, and that she had died a natural death, and being without the means necessary to defray | previous evening. the expenses of a funeral, he had conceived the idea of carrying the corpse to the river and throwing it in. The officer refused to accept the explanation, and directed the Frenchman to accompany him to the police station. He again shouldered the bag and bore the corpse to the station. He was placed under arrest, and steps will be taken to investigate the supposed crime. Francis

is 37 years of age.

Later—It has been ascertained that the woman was not Francis' wife, but his mistress. Her name was Selina Fehot. She was 38 years old and has a son 18 years of age who lives in Boston. Francis has worked for some time in the marble yard. Three mouths ago the courle moved into the apartments where the crime was committed. His three rooms were comfortably furnished and neatly kept. Both were persons in appearance above the average in the neighborhood, but both drank freely of beer, the man often to excess. They quarrelled frequently.

### AN INDIAN AGENT IN YARKAND.

CALCUTTA, May 18 .- The Indian government has decided to send Mr. Carey, a member of the British civil service, to Yarkand, in Chinese Turkestan. It is believed Carev's mission has relations to the possible importance of the relations of Kashgar in Chinese Turkestan in the event of war with Russia, and it is thought he may arrange preliminary steps for an Anglo Chinese alliance.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. WASHINGTON, May 18 .- Secretary Manning has called the attention of collectors of customs to the fact that a large quantity of goods manufactured in Europe have been imported from Canada at ports on our northern frontier, which were invoiced in Canada at original European values, and which passed at our custom houses without any addition being made to raise the invoice prices to the market values of goods in the markets of Canada.

# Young Men!-Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated Electro-VOLTAGO BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANces on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thir ty days trial is allowed. Write them at onc for illustrated pamphlet free.

The married women of Flushing, L. I. have organized a vigilance committee for the purpose of meting out punishment to all husbands who spend their evenings away from home.

Mesers. Mitchell & Platt, druggists, London, Ont., write December, 1881: We have seid Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil since its first introduction, and we can safely say no medicine on our shelves has had a larger sale, or gives better satisfaction. We always feel safe in recommending it to our customers. \*.\*

ANTI-CATHOLIC DEMONSTRATION.

Another anti-Roman Catholic demonstration occurred at Bay Roberts on Sunday, The house of William Daley, a leading Catholic, was almost demolished by stones. Several Catholic boys and men were assaulted on the way to church. The Orange ringleaders were

STRUCK BY TWO YOUNG SAVAN NAHIANS.

Yesterday it was developed that one fifth of ticket No. 59,075, in The Louisiana State Lottery, in the drawing of April 14th, was purchased by two young men of Savannah, Messrs. John W. Haywood and L. M. Verdery, who have secured for fifty cents each the handsome sum of \$7,500. They are clever, worthy young gentlemen, and have congratulations upon their fortune.—From the Savannah Evening Times, April 19th.

A music expert says only 1 man in 1,000 can whistle a tune.

#### A GOVERNMENT SHERIFF.

Mr. Edward L. Green, Sheriff, Auckland, New Zealand, writes :-"I received an injury to my shoulder in Jane, 1882, and from that date until July, 1883, I could not use my arm. I applied to medical men and used all sorts of liniment, without any benefit. I have great pleasure in stating I had occasion to use St. Jacobs Oil for it, and I had not used it more than ten minutes before I felt the beneficial effect, and I can work with my saw or spade as well as ever I did, and recommend it to any one suffering pain."

An Englishman has offered a prize of \$2,-500 "for the invention or discovery of an economical, efficient and safe substitute for gunpowder and other explosives employed in the getting of coal."

#### DAIRY MEN GETTING RICH.

Progressive dairymen, who are only satisfied with the best results, are adding to their wealth and conferring a benefit on society by the rapid improvements they are making in the art of butter-making. This class use Wells & Richardson's Improved Butter Color, and know by actual test that it fills every claim made for it.

New Orleans was founded by a company of French adventurers in 1743.

-Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound strengthens the stomach and kidneys and aids digestion. Is equally good for both

The grasshopper plague is assuming alarming proportions in California.

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

There is more railway travel in Massachusetts than any other state in the Union. If your children are troubled with worms,

give them Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; safe, sure and effectual. According to the London Times the price

of diamonds has steadily fallen from \$15 to \$3.75 per karat.

THE LAWS OF THE MEDES AND PERSIANS were not more immutable than those of nature. If we transgress them we suffer. Some times, however, we break them inadvertent-Damages frequently take the form of Dyspepsia, Constipation and Biliousies, which can be easily repaired with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the Great Blood Purifier and renovator of the system.

Prussia has now 17,659,114 adherents of the Evangelical Church, 9,220,329 Roman Catholics, and 357,554 Jews.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Is composed of two of the most valuable remedies in the department of medicine for the cure of Consumption, Scrofula, and all wasting conditions of the body.

A Tennessee Justice of the Peace some years ago fined himself \$10, and paid it, for having inpulged too freely in stimulants the

H. Gladden, West Shefford, P.Q., writes: For a number of years I have been afflicted all would vanish; but I should peep from my with rheumatism. Two years ago I was at | concealment behind a curtain somewhere and tacked very severely. I suffered a great deal see the movements of their dance, and per-of pain, from which I was not free for a day, haps catch some words of their dainty dis-natif last spring, when I began to use Dr. Would not that be delightful, Mr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil, and I rejoice to say it has cured me, for which I am thankful. "Not for me, madame. I should have no

Two hundred years ago there was a fish in the Arabian seas so large that the natives sawed it into planks, which they used to make roofs for their houses.

Puny, sickly, fretfal children, are very trying to the potience of all who have the care of them, and in the majority of cases the fretfulness arises from a week and cmaciated condition of the body, caused by the drain on the constitution during the period of teething, or the rapid growth of childhood, in such cases give Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion according to directions, and

or the advice of your Physician. An infidel colony is Missouri, after five years' experience, is falling to pieces. The people are continually wrangling, and "It's a wise child that knows its own father" in that town.

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

"Some like it hot, some like it cold, some like it in the pot nine days old." Thus runs the song about peas porridge, which is not often found on a modern bill of fare. Our porridge, the much abused oatmeal, is improved, according to a scientific writer, by keeping in closed jars several days before using. It is sweetened by the formation of sugar, while the fibrous material is softened.

Mr. C. P. Brown, Crown Land Agent, Ste. Marie, writes :- "Two or three of my friends and myself were recommended to try Northrop & Lyman's Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Sode, in preference to Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. We prefer your Emulsion, and think it better for the system than the Syrup," &c,

Invalids who depend upon cod liver oil to sustain their vital forces should, be careful to get a pure article. Cotton seed oil is now doing for the cod liver product what it long since accomplished in the matter of olive oil.

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

An Obio scientist says the current of Lake Erie has an effect upon the adjacent shores to make the spring season from two to four weeks earlier at Toledo than at Buffalo. [Now First Published].

# CAMIOL

A GIRL WITH A FORTUNE.

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY.

Author of "Miss Misanthrope," "Maid of Athens," &c.

CHAPTER VI .- PHANTOMS AND SHADOWS "The dark old place will be gilt by the gold of a millionaire." Mrs. Pollen was spending her gold freely enough; but not so much to gild the dark old place as to bring anew the splendour of its ancient gilding. She did not hope to have the old place completely renovated in time for what might be called its housewarming. The entrance hall, the staircase, two large rooms, and two or three smaller apartments were the utmost objects of her present designs. The teas, the suppers, the wines, and the at-tendants, were to be imported straightway from a great West-end caterer, and all that was asked of Fitzurse House was that it should furnish a decent casket for the reception of the company and the feast. All the old designs and ornaments were carefully and skilfully brought out anew on walls and roofs. Shepherdesses with sheep, pastors with gilded crooks, which had been hidden for generations in dust and soot began to 'simper out upon the living world once more. Goddesses whose nudity had long been concealed by the protecting web of the modest spider, shone forth again upon the day naked and not ashamed. Ancient tapestries shook off their dust and displayed their dismal imitations of the painter's art. Lights burnt all through the right in Fitzurse House, and the once deserted chambers resounded unceasingly to the work of the busy carpenters, and upholsterers, and renovators. People who had been passing up the river every night of their lives in the late steamers without knowing there was such a place in existence Fitzurse House, now stared in wonder at the windows whose light streamed across the water. They could hardly believe their eyes, and asked in amazement what place that was, and why it was lighted up now, having never been lighted up before. The popular mind of Fitzurseham was nearly as much astonished and agitated as the mind of the Sultan in Aladdin's story when he woke up one morning and saw the palace of his son in law standing in all but perfect

completion just opposite his own.
"I should like to spend a whole night said Mrs. Pollen one evening to her here.' Lithful henchman, Christian Pilgrim.

"Yes, madame," the faithful henchman said, and he inclined his head in the attitude of one who deferentially awaits explanation. He was in the habit of spending every night in the house, and had been so for many years, and it did not seem to him to be an experience likely to have great interest for the outeiders.

"I mean when the workmen were all gone; and no one was in the house but myself; not even you, Mr. Pilgrim. I feel sure that after the darkness had set in all around, and in the house as well-for I shouldn't have any lights of my own-I should find the place illuminated with the mild beams of innumerable wax candles, and should see a stately company filling the freat rooms and crowding the staircases, and flirting in the corners and corridors. would come to the doors in They noiseless carriages; and the gentlemen would wear gargeous full-bottomed wigs and carry swords, and the ladies would have yest hoops and patches, and would play with their fans after the most coquettish fashion described by The Spectator. I should not dare to mingle with such a company, for if they saw me

sympathy with these courtly shadows; I should feel that they would never have cared for me; and they would only drive away my own special shadows and phantoms which people the place for me."

" What shadows are these, Mr. Pilevim, if quite wish to tell me."

She was always unaffected, always herself,

wanted to know. Shadows of youth, and-"And of beauty, Mr. Pilgrim? Why

not ?

" And of beautiful people, madame; and of friends, and of children, and of honorable ambition gratified, and of affectionate hopes realized. All that sort of thing."
"Mr. Pilgrim, were you ever young?"

He shook his head and answered gravely, Never, madame, never."

"Then you must have your youth before you-the best of your life I mean. Take my word for it, the best is to come. You are young enough in years, and I am sure there s a good time coming for you yet. There isn't for me : but that's a different thing. I had my chances, and I didn't make anything of them: but I don't find from what you tell me, and what I guess, that you ever had a chance at all. Now I am sure you deserve better than this; and so I feel good hope that you will have it. Anyhow, you said the first day I spoke to you that you had only one friend in 'he world, didn't you—the time when Albert Romont came in?"

"I did, madame."

"Could you say that now?" He was for a moment hardly able to speak ; out of very gratefulness; his lips moved spasmodically. At last he said :

"I believe-I know that I have a friend in you, madame, a true friend; and I thank heaven—and you."

"Come," she said, in a cheerful tone, "that is something. You see things are improving. Better things will come for you, I am sure. You will grow young : and you will fall in love; and you will find happiness, perhaps, when, where, and how you least expect it. Weil, I am going now; I shall be back early in the morning. I leave you to your phantoms for the present; but I hope they will begin soon to vanish and give place to substances, to good things, hope realized and all that."

Mrs. Pollen had seen the expression that passed over Pilgrim's face when she talked of his fatiing in love and she augured well for it. She was thinking of the pretty girl to whom he taught shorthand. "I don't see why that should not be brought about," she said to herself.

Pilgrim had spoken truly to Mrs. Pollen. He had never been young; at least, he had never been a young man. He had been first a child, and then an elderly man. Boybood and youth he bad not known. He had crossed their frontier lines unconsciously, as one asleep traverses a country in a railway train et night. The years which ought to have sionate zeal meanwhile, rising unnaturally of fortune by trying to make a match becarly and sitting up unnaturally late tween the heiress and her son.

for the sake of the reading, which was the best of life to him. He found himself once laid up with illness in a provincial town, and the daughter of the woman in whose house he lodged nursed him and was kind to him, and she was a pretty girl-a sort of pretty girl; and he felt grateful to her, and thought he was in love with her. He married her, and soon found that he had mar-ried a worthless little creature with a shrewish tongue and an insatiable thirst for flattery and flirtation. There was no harm in her, however, he thought, and he put up with her ways and was a good husband to her and worked harder for her than ever to keep her in dress and in little comforts, and he spent every spare moment with her, although they had not two ideas in common. They had children, but the children all died, and the home was very lonely. It was made more lonely still and dreary for him when his wife's mother came and lived with them. The mother and daughter incessantly quarreled, and used to insist on his hearing out the whole story of each successive quarrel. Once mother lost her self-control and her sense of decency so far as to make a vile charge against her own daughter in the presence and to the face of that daughter's husband. The mother screamed out that the daughter had been badly conducted long before she married Pilgrim. Upon this he insisted that the mother must leave his house at once and for ever; and he had his way. He never saw her again. He never spoke one word to his wife concerning her mother's odious statement. Whether he believed there was any foundation for it or not his wife never knew. Certainly her manner was for ever after more quiet and self-restrained and conciliating to the low window which was open. Girls do him than it had been before. They lived on, not always look well, and as she sprang to all appearance not unhappily. At last the wife died; and he was sorry for her; sorry for himself; for his loneliness; for his lost youth; for her wasted youth and barren life; sorry when he thought of what she might have been under different conditions. Perhaps he would have been less sorry if he could have leoked back on her with pure unalloyed affection; if she could have remained in his memory as the ideal wife of his youth, if he could have thought of his married years with sweet and tender regret. After a while his regrets, such as they were, settled down to a mere sediment at the bottom of his life's quict pool. He awake to the perception of the fact that he was now a prematurely old man; that the time of youth had long since gone by, and that he never had been young. He was forty-four years old, and looked still older than that. The world had nothing more for him, he thought; all was over but the dying; it did not matter when that came.

After a while, however, he became conscious of a strange bewildering sensation growing stronger and stronger within him. It was as if in late autumn the sap were to flow anew in some withered branch and quicken it into the vitality of spring once more and out of time. He found that his heart was still young; still full of youth's most exquisite feeling; was capable of love, was longing and straining for love. He knew now that he never had loved before, and he felt, with something like terror in the feeling, that he was certain to fall in love. It was the strangest sensation, this lighting up of late passion in premature old age. Well he knew that there was no human creature in all the land or in all the world that loved him, or was likely to leve him. He was sensitive to an almost extravagant degree, and he trembled at the absurdity of the position in which he might be placed if his passion were to take shape, were to centre itself in some one woman—he at his time of life to fall in love and let his folly be seen! Sweet, poetic, and charming in a Cherubim is the sentiment that yearns to be in love with some woman, any woman, to be in love for the sake of being in love. But oh, how unspeakably ridiculous it would be in an ancient or even as elderly Dr. Bartole! There were times when Pilgrim could have cursed himself for the existence of this feeling which was day by day seriousness he wished he were safely dead. It was as if a living soul were to be imprisoned in a dead body thus to feel the emotions of youth, the emotions that his youth had never known, thus dushing the feeble veins of age, Feeble! Was he feeble! More than once he grimly tested his strength and found that he was physically stronger now than he ever I may ask ! I don't want to know if you don't had been in his youth or his prime. Sometimes he said to himself imperuously, "I am not old: I will not admit that I am old. After all, I am not yet quite forty-five-

when speaking to Mr. Pilgrim.

"Shadows, madame, of all the people, that is not old. Why shouldn't I fall and things I have not known and always in leve, and marry again if I like, and if I can find any one to love me?" This thought always brought him back to his sober self and made him smile bitterly at his ontbreak of folly. He looked in the glass and saw his white hair, his grey beard, his deeplined and bloodless face, his stooping shoulders and he asked himself, "what woman on carth could think of me as anything butan old man? I must only grin and bear it," he said. "Iam old and I never was young; I am unlike the Psalmist in that respect at all events." He went about like a man with a terrible secret. The sight, the name, the thought of a woman frightened him: in the approach of any woman there was a possible discovery of his weakness and an exposure of him to the ridicule which it deserved. For he saw only too clearly that it did deserve ridicule; he ridiculed it himself with quite merciless deliberate scorn. · He analyzed his own folly with chill, unsparing study; he did not leave one scrap or rag of self-delusion to cover. He left it naked and ashamed. But it would not be of shame. It lived and thrived and grew stronger day by day. His only hope was that the woman, the one woman, might never come. & Meantime some changes had taken place in

the domestic life of the Lisle family. Young George, St. George Lisle had come home, and he had been wounded. He had had a thrust of an Arab spear in the neck; he got it, not in one of the big encounters, but in a sudden and casual skirmish. It was not a very bad business in itself, but George Lisle was never a robust youth, and his commander thought is better to send him home. Home he came, having managed to con-ceal from his people any knowledge of what had happened until he was able to show himself in bodily presence among them, and thus assure them that he had not any dangerous hurt. He was, of course, the hero and the idol of his mother and his sisters; of all the girls in fact. Camiola petted him and attended to him just as devotedly as either of the other two girls. He was, in appearance, like his sister Janette: he was not much taller, or, to all outward seeming, much stronger than she. His mother watched him with a tender anxiety, different from that of anyone else, un-known to anyone else, She kept all her thoughts on this subject even from her husband; but sho did in her heart wish, oh, so fervently, that her son had not come back to his home and his country until Camiola Sabine had got safely married and out of the way. She did not believe he was at all the sort of man with whom Camiola would be likely to fall in love; she dreaded his falling in love with Camiola, and she shuddered at heen boyish he had commed in working the bare idea of its being and that she had he of for his living and in studying with passionused her position as the caretaker of a girl

Another change was caused by the frequent visits of Kitty Romont's son. Bertie Romont was of inestimable value in helping Lady Letitis and Mrs. Pollen in everything. It must shan't be not be supposed that the Lisles limited their he said. exertions on behalf of the poorer people of Fitzurseham to the getting up of bazaars and concerts. They went about incessantly, sometimes all day long, among the worst of the dens and lairs where poverty is transfigured by daily friction into vice. Many a time Lady Letitia confessed that her heart would him in a certain good-humored way, and have sunk within her from sheer despair if it would even turn him into ridicule before his were not for the never-failing courage and face without thinking any harm or supposing good spirits and hopefulness with Albert Romont confronted every difficulty The young women did not take did look well on horseback; his legs did not lighter duties of charter and the face of despair. He was fond of riding, but he certainly never did look well on horseback; his legs did not lighter duties of charter and the seem to take hold. He was fond of the seem to take hold. lighter duties of charity and beneficence belonged to them; and therefore Romont saw comparatively little of them. His first conversation with Camiola began somewhat oddly. Lady Letitia and he and the young women were bustling about doing something connected with the grand event of the approaching festivities. Lady Letitia suddenly said, "Where is Camiola? Somebody call Camiola." Now well, and whose clothes always looked well Romont had accustomed himself to be the on them; and she could not resist the somebody who was to volunteer every service, and without giving himself a moment to think about what he was doing he called out, "Camiola, Camiola?" in ringing tenor that all too soon reached Camiola's ears. She had left Lady Letitia for a moment to talk to Georgie Lisle, who seemed to her to look rather lonely on the lawn. Lady Letitia saw her and wanted her back; for various reasons, Camiola ran across the lawn and sprang in at lightly into the room she was a living picture of youth and active womanhood. She had hardly noticed who called her, until she saw Roment's embarrassed face. He then became aware that "Camiola" was none other than Miss Sabine, the young lady with the large

fortune. "I am sure I beg your pardon a thousand times," he said; "I really didn't know at the moment; I didn't stop to think." Camiola was a little vexed. For a moment

her usually sweet temper gave way. "Perhaps you thought you were calling Lady Letitia's maid," she said saucily, and giving him a defiant look.

"I didn't think anything; and I beg your pardon again." "My name is Miss Sabine," said the young lady. "He is presumptuous," she thought to herself, "because he is Kitty Romont's son-whoever Kitty Romont is-and because

class." "She is a self-conceited, purse-proud young woman," he thought, "and I understand her His composure was quite restored.

he knows that I am not of Kitty Romont's

"Your name isn't Miss Sabine, it you come to that," he said, good-humoredly, "'Miss' isn't a name, so far as I undersand. It is a

title, I suppose." "I have nothing to do with titles," Camiola answered. "I am a plebeian; but I am called Miss Sabine all the same," and at the same moment she said to her own heart, " it I were called a fool now for going on in this way I should very well derive that title." She was angry with herself and therefore

angry with Romont.
"What are you two talking about?" Lady Letitia asked. "Miss Sabine is vowing eternal enmity to

me hecause I called her Camiola. Won't you protect me. Lady Letitia?" "I think you are very well able to protect yourself. But why did you call her Camiola,

she doesn't like it?" "I didn't know who Camiola was,"

"That makes it worse," said Camiola.

"So it does," said Lady Letitia. "But you will forgive him, dear, won't you; and he must never call you Camiola again. "Never again-hear me swear," Romon's declared gravely. Camiola inclined her head, He was laughing at her, she thought; and she

also thought it served her right. The incident was not quite ride, according the French phrase. When Camiola afterwards went back to Georgie Lisle she found

him very angry. "Why do you allow that man to call you by your name?" he asked pettishly.
"I don't allow him, he did it in mistake

without thinking. But he will not do it "I detest him," said George, emphatic

"But, Georgie, my dear boy, every one likes him. He is a splendid fellow, although

he did call me Camiola by mistake."
"I don't see anything splendid about him.
What has he done? Disguises himself as a house painter, I believe; nothing very great in that, surely.

"But you must remember what he did is for. "Did it to get talked about, I dare say. He

seems mad with self-conceit.' "Oh, come now, Georgie, I don't think he is self-conceited at all. You are very unfair

to him." "I think it is you who are unfair; you seem to adore the man; all of you, I mean. "I never saw you so unreasonable or in such a temper before. I often heard that men can't bear to hear other men praised, and I do believe it is true,'

"I don't like him; but you know that I don't object to hearing men praised when they descrie it." Camiola laughed.

"And they say men are reasonable, and women unreasonable. You don't object to hearing men praised when they deserve it that is to say when you think they deserve it Every man would say that, I suppose; and yet it leaves my general proposition exactly where it was."
"He thinks he knows a great deal too

much," George said, sticking tenacionaly to his point. "He contradicted me yesterday about something in Egypt; in this very campaign; and I was there, and he wasn't."
"But didn't it turn out that he was right,

Georgie, and that you were mistaken?" "Of course you think everything he says

and does is right," George grumbled.
"I am in luck to-day," Camiola said, good-humoredly. "He is rude to me on the one side and you are rude to me on the other. I shan't stay with you any longer, Georgie; I'll come back when you are in a better humor. No; I am not angry with you, silly boy; but I don't like you to be silly. I must go now; Lady Letitia wants me. It is she who calls

Camiola this time," Camiola was sorry for George. He appeared her to have very little indeed of the hero in him, except that courage which every man can call up when occasion needs. But she reflected that he was sickly, that he was still suffering from the effects of his wound; that he was distressed because he had to come back prematurely from the campaign, and she found various other qualifying conditions telling in his favor or his excuse. He certainly did not show to advantage by the side of Romont. He was not much younger than Romont, and yet he seemed like a prevish child sometimes when brought into comparison with the bright, brave, self-reliant young man who never appeared to know a moment's doubt or hesitation or ill-humor or despondency. Somehow even the soldier's wound did not

seem luroic in poor George Lisle, Lady Letitia and Janette came out on

lawn; Mr. Lisle presently came burrying after them.
"I am going for a ride with Romont; I shan't be more than an hour if anybody calls,"

"My dear," said Lady Letitia, "if I were you I wouldn't ride with Mr. Romont; he looks so well on horseback."

Lady Lotitia was very fond of her husband

and had always been an excellent helpmate to him. But she nevertheless liked to chaff which that she was detracting in any way from the reverence due to his position in the church and other genteel and innocent games, but he played very badly and put people out. He was fond of talking with bright, elever girls, and Lady Letitia frequently disturbed and bewildered him by laughingly insisting that he was carrying on a flirtation. Lady Letitia had had the good or bad fortune to have a temptation now and then to contrast their ways with the ways of her husband. More over, Lady Letitia came of a great old family, rich with titles since ever so long before the Conqueror, while her husband's father was the first peer of the name and got his peerage because he had been a dull and successful lawyer whom it was convenient for his party to turn into a Lord Chancellor. The well assured conviction which Lady Letitia so often expressed that the days of aristocracy in England were over, did not by any means prevent her from feeling and often giving atterance to a pride in the knowledge that she came of a really aristocratic family, not one of whom had ever known what it was to earn a living.

"Oh, I don't mind," Mr. Lisle said. "So long as one doesn't fall off what Batter how he looks - at any time of life." "I don't think Romont rides particularly

well," said George. "I should like to see how he would look on acamel."

how he would look on acamel."

"You may be sure he has ridden camels scores of times, George," said Mr. Lisle,

"At the Zoo, perhaps," George suggested.

"I should like to see him gallop a cantel los these Bedouin fellows do, and then turn the causel right round when at the very top of his speed. I should like to see him do that." "Can you do that, Georgie, dear ?" asked little Alice, gazing on her brother with even

of wonder and admiration. "That isn't the question, Alice; we were not talking about what I could do; but what he could do."

"Well, he can do a great many things, Lady Letitia said; "that's certain. So could his mother, Kitty Romont; before she became Kitty Romont. When we were at school she could do everything and I couldn't do anything. Goodness gracious, what a stupid girl I was !"

"Perhaps she has changed, too," said the Rector. Lady Letitia smiled at the delicately in sinuated compliment to the more matured

condition of her own intellect. "I am very much disappointed with Mr. Romont," Janette said, and she shook her little grave head with the air of one whose former idol is so utterly broken that it would not be worth while even to try to pick up the pieces.

George looked gratefully at his sister. "Why disappointed, Janette?" her father

"Because he is not enthusiastic. He doesn't seem to have one thrill of what I call enthusiasm in himf; he doesn't believe u the greatness of the present age; he has no real sympathy with its noblest hopes. He does not believe in the coming of a time when all class distinctions and social distinctions are to be levelled, and men and women are to be brothers and sisters. I was much more

impressed by Mr. Walter Fitzurse."
"Oh, well, Fitzurse," Mr. Lisle said hastily; "He's a good-looking young fellow enough, and I am told he is very clever : but I shouldn't have thought there was much of

the enthusiast about him." " Papa, you haven't talked much to him. "No, Janette, dear; there you have the advantage of me; for I could see that you talked a good deal to him yesterday, and

that he talked a good deal to you."
"I think I like him," Lady Letitia said, 'for the sake of the great old family he belongs to, I think he is like the portreits of some of them; and like the bust in the church."

Mr. Lisle did not usually say disparaging things of anybody, but he winced occasionally under the not infrequent allusions to great old families, and he could not keep from saying, " As to that, Letitia, I am told by those who ought to know, that he has no more to do with that family than you and I

" We have something to do with it," Lady Letitia interposed, calmly. "Our family intermarried with theirs in the fifteenth contury; and I think there had been an earlier intermarriage, too."

"I'll say my family, then, and stick to the ground where I know I am safe. I'm told he has no more connection with the historic Fitz-

"I should be delighted to think so," Janette said, gravely; "I should like him much better if he had sprung from the people. But I am afraid, papa, you are mistaken. I think you will find he does come from that family, once so famous for its oppression, lately for its vices, and more lately still for the ruin brought upon it by its own prodigality."

"Why, Janette, you are the most eloquent of social democrats," her father declared, with eyes wide opening and a good-natured, amused smile.

"Henry George is not in it with Janette, I should say," Lady Letitia remarked, looking by no means particularly delighted. But why do you think I am mistaken, Janette ?"

"Well, because-I think-he told ma-that he comes of the old Fitzurse family." "Oh, as to that, from all I can hear—" and Mr. Lisle was about to add something highly disparaging to the value of any statement coming from the lips of the modern Fitzurse, when he pulled up in time, and remembered that it could hardly be right to

disparage anyone's character on hearsay. CHAPTER VII. - WALTER FITZURSE.

In one of the wider streets of Fitzurscham there stands a row of small houses, set a a little back from the road. These houses are lower than the level of the street : their foundations have perhaps for some time been going through the unsatisfac-tory process which is described as "setting;" sinking, that is to say, un-evenly down into the soil. Between them and the street is an enclosure, marked off by a rotting fence, or paling. What to call the enclosure it is not easy to determine. No doubt the original purpose of the builder was to make it a front garden; but the man who could cast his eyes upon it now and think of a garden must have a mind ruled by the oddest of laws of association. It is simply a little damp, only patch of waste, bearing no-thing more like to downs than a few ragged, stinted leaves of discolored grass, and having for its principal ornaments a few old shoes,

some scraps of paper, a cork or two, a moulding to practice for a few days; I am to take part in the concert."

ing tin canister that once held Australian in the concert."

"What concert; the Concert of Europe!" meat, and a few broken bottles.

One of these houses might attract the eye stranger by the peculiar import of the inscription on a signboard which it displays on its and shyness. The signboard announces that the occupant of the house is a "morning callman," and that be calls persons "at two pence the call or sixpence the week." It might seem surprising that anyone in Fitzurseham could have a motive for early rising strong enough to induce him to pay twopence for being called, unless, indeed, he were promised a means of escape from the place forever on condition that he proved himself equal to getting out of bed at some given hour next morning. Even then one would think that rather than pay the twopence.

young man whose democratic fervour had impressed Janette Lisle. Young Fitzurse leave the Rector's lady to the Rector's lady's-was not exactly a handsome man, but he was maid." decidely what would be called distinguished looking; he was a man upon whom well-made clothes showed to great advantage. There was a curious blending of self-conceit and shyness in his manner. Fitzurseham in general did not like him; he held his head too high, people said; and for no particular reason that anyone could see. He had lived all his life in the place, and he hardly ever spoke to any of the aboriginal inhabitants if he could avoid it. He must have been miserably poor, and yet he always contrived to be well dressed. He was never known to have committed an excess of any kind; he did not care about drinking or smoking, or flirting, for it was understood that his "keeping company," as it was called, with a pretty girl of the locality was something more than flirtation was a regular engagement to end in marriage as soon as Walter could find some way of making a living. He had been a brilliant success at the foundation school, and had carried off various prizes and rewards at middle-class examinations. Rumor even said that he was able to keep himself thus far by the money he got in that way. Fitzurseham did not like him, but was very proud of him, and had already determined that Walter Fitzurse was destined to get on and make a great name in the world. Figurese came slowly along the street. One

of the complaints which the people made of him was that he walked as if the street belonged to him. He had unquestionably something of this in his manner just now. He looked about him with a lordly, patronising air, as of one who surveys property to see if everything is right and in good order. This grandour of deportment was considerably enhanced by the fact that Walter wore an eye glas and kept it almost constantly in his eye, accomplishing this feat without the slightest wrinkle or shade of a grimner. He was in a particularly happy mood this day, and he was auxious to communicate his happiness to sem one, There was, indeed, a "some one" who had an early communication of any glad tidings he might have to impart, but the opportunity, although close at hand, had not yet arrived, as anybody might have guessed who observed his frequent glances at his watch. He was passing the door of the callman when an idea appeared to strike him. He stopped for a moment; then he went on a few paces, stopped again, finally turned back resolutely and went up to the door of the house and gave a resounding knock. The door was opened by the morning callman himself, who made a profound obeleance not altogether in the true spirit of deference to

"Oh, Merridew, I say, would you be kind enough to call me at six o'cleck every morning for the week? I wish particularly to be called: I sleep so late; am not in the habit of getting up early."

Jethro Merridew, the morning callman, was one of the characters or additios of the prictborhood. He was an odd person to look at. Those who remembered him long knew that he must be at least sixty years old, and might be much older; but he did not lock anything like fifty. He was a short man with a curiously well-preserved pink and white face, and glittering, shallow, blue eyes. He had yellow hair which he wore very long, and falling in curling lengths down on his shoulders and on the back of his coat, like a cavalier of the time of the Stuarts out of date or inapproprintely clad. His costume never varied. He wore a faded blue cutaway coat buttoned with one button over a white waistcoat, and black trousers with natty black stock-

ings and dancing shoes underneath. It is not surprising that a get-up like this worn without regard for time, season, or place, should have started in the public mind of Fitzurseham a prevailing doubt as to the sanity of Mr. Merridew. Nor was this popular doubt discouraged by the fact that Mr. Merridew had apparently an imimmense opinion of himself, his knowledge, and his intellect. He leved to pour forth the treasures of his poetical reading without due consideration for the receptive enpacity or even the sympathy of his audience, and indeed he not unfrequently accompanied his portentous displays of erudition with an expression of the most atter contempt for the faculties or the good opinion of the particular person whom he was then endeavoring to enlighten. But the weakest of all his weak points was in the opinion of his neighbors—he had no friends—some absurd notions he had got into his head, that a daughter whom he had, or believed he had, and who was lost in some way. This daughter, he always said, would come back to him some day a great lady. He was always preparing for the girl's return; he read and studied, he assured every one, in order to be properly up to the level of his daughter and her highly-educated circle of friends. When she came, of course he would have to go and live in the West-End, probably Park-lane or Berkeley-square, he thought; and a mun must be properly read up to make a becoming figure in the society he met with in these exclusive regions. Had be ever a daughter! Some people said he never had; that he was an old bachelor. On the other hand no one now in Fitzurseham could remember him for more than a few years-he had only migrated or drifted into the place; and he might have had the price has been so low since June of last any number of daughters for aught year that many raisers have lost heavily and they knew before that time. But he ever had a daughter, and she had suddenly gone away from him, as he said she had, the general opinion of Fitzurseham would not have been that she was likely to return to him metamorphosed into a fine lady. Her fate would have seemed to most persons likely to be something very different, at once more tracic and commonplace. Mr. Merridew did not live merely on the profiles of his profession of morndo or. Fitzurscham was hardly active an analous enough in its habits to allow a man to amass much of a fortune by rousing

"Wherefore this sudden burst of early rising, oh! my young bird? What earlier

methodically and well.

each caitin to his task of care-of sinful man

the sad inheritance. He was principally oc-

cupied in collecting the rents of small houses,

and he did his business, it was said, always

"A charitable concert at Lady Lisle's," and at first puzzle the mind of a passing said the young man, bringing out the name of the lady with a certain blending of pride

> "Lady Lisle; who's she ?" "You old fool, you know very well; the Rector's lady of course; what other lady is there here?"

"I see you mean Lady Letitia Lisle. You are an ignorant young man, although you think you know a great deal. Lady Lisle and Lady Letitia Lisle are not by any means equivalent terms, let me tell you. If you are getting into swell society you ought to learn something of the aristocracy. Nothing is so awful as to make a mistake in the titles such a person would lie awake all night of these people. It stamps a man. Always the first time this year. come to me when you want to know anything About the time at which we have arrived of that kind. I have made that a study; in this story, Walter Fitzurse was passing the and, listen here, if you are talking to any door of the morning callman one bright and person of real position in society don't you beautiful evening. Walter Fitzurse was the go using such expressions as the Rector's lady. Always say the Rector's wife, and

Fitzurse tried to seem as though he were not annoyed; but he was annoyed Mr. Merridew's criticism had hit a blot. "Well, you'll call me at all events, Merri

"Yes. I'll call you. 'If you're waking call me early.' Do you admire the Laureate? 'Call it not vain. They do not err.' That's Scott-Sir Walter-they don't read him now. I do. 'Call spirits from the vasty deep. That's the Immortal Bard. They don't read him now, either; but they say they do. 'Call up him who left untold the story of Cambuscan bold;' that's Milton. They say they admire him, but they don't. Shall I go any further with the calls ?"

"Not on my account, thank you, Merridew, I'm sure. Much obliged for the specimen of your reading of the poets."

"Merridew! Merridew! And why not now, Mr. Merridew? Ludy Letitia Lisle— Lady Lisle you would call her; or perhaps I should say you would have called her—always addresses me as Mr. Mecridew. Mrs. Pollen, the great rich woman that's having the old house done up for her -she wrote me a note, and she addressed me as Dear Mr. Merri dow,' A word to the wise, eh-only, God bless me! there is not much of the wise about you. So you are invited to Ludy Letitia's 'Well, well! What is the world coming to?'

"Do you know Mrs. Pollen ?" Walter asked the question with seeming carelessness, taking no account of Mr. Merridow's some what disparaging observation on the probable

destiny of the world. 'Know her? Of course I know her. She

to understand that whatever else Mrs. Pollen might be she was not exactly a real lady, and he was amused at poor Merriaew's words. Mr. Merridew saw the quit saile, and was mode angry by it.

dence to call me among them."
"Oh, yes, I know, when your daughter comes back in a carriage of mother-of-pearl, drawn by eight milk white horses. We know all about that, Merridew, my boy."

"Who are you, sir, that talks in this way about me and my daughter ? Ain't you the son of the poor copying clerk who used to get drunk at the Old Ferry inn yonder?"

"Come, Mr. Merridew, you are getting reurrilous. "Ain't you keeping company with poor old Mrs. Lamman' daughter ?-unless, perhaps, you mean to chuck the girl up now because you've been asked for once to meet women of rank. It would be just like you 1 ou can yourself Fitzurse, and you pretend you are one of the old Fitzurse family-which you are as much as I am. Why, you never had a grandfather, and your father only borrowed the

name of Fitzurse. My daughter will be a lady when thou liest howling ! I To be continued.)

"Be wise to day; 'tis madness to defer." Don't neglect your cough. If you do your fate may be that of the countless thousands who have done likewise, and who to day fill consumptives graves. Night-sweats, spitting of blood, weak lungs, and consumption itself if taken in time can be cared by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." This wonderful preparation has no equal as a remedy for lung and throat diseases. All

druggists. Prince Jerome Napoleon is ill.

Holloway's Pills .- Epidemic Diseases .-The alarming increase of English cholera and diarri. a should be a warning to every one to subdue at once any irregularity tending toward disease. Holloway's Pills should now be in every household to rectify all impure states of the blood, to remedy weakness, and to overcome impaired general health. Nothing can be simpler than the instructions for taking this corrective medicine, nothing more efficient than its cleansing powers, nothing more harmless than its vegetable ingredients. Holloway's is the best physic during the summer season, when decaying fruits and unwholesome vegetables are frequently deranging the bowels, and daily exposing thousands, through their negligence in permitting disordered action, to the dangers of diarrhoa, dysentery, and cholera.

Germany has 324 and France 325 locomotives for every 1,000 kilometres of railway.

AFTER TWENTY THREE YEARS' SUF-FERING.

Rov. Wm. Stout, of Wiarton, wa cured of scrofulous abscess that seventeen doctors could not cure. Burdock Blood Bitters was the only successful remedy. It cures all impurities of the system.

The Sandwich Islands send 5,000 bushels of bananas to San Francisco per month, but the price has been so low since June of last are going out of business.

THIS IS RELIABLE.

R. N. Wheeler, merchant, of Everton, was cured of a severe attack of inflammation of the lungs by Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. This great throat and lung healer cures weak lungs, coughs, hoarseness, bronchitis, and all pectoral complaints.

One of the "business interests" of San Francisco is the gathering of old tin oil and fruit cans for use in the packing of matches. Collectors receive 4 cents each for them, and 20,000 are annually used.

DEPEND UPON IT.

You can depend upon Hagyard's Yellow Oil as a pain reliever in rheumatism, neural-gia and all painful and inflammatory comworm would you devour?" gia and all painful and innammatory "I don't want to devour anything; I want plaints. It not only relieves but cures.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

LORDS SALISBURY AND CHURCHILL AT-TACKING THE MINISTRY - THE PAR-NELLITES.

LONDON, May 20.-The Marquis of Salisoury, speaking this evening at the dinner of the Middlesex Torics, said it was now quite evident that diplomacy was useless to stop the advance of Russia towards India. The right policy now would be to mass all available troops in the north of India and fortify the Indian frontier. He upbraided the Liberal administration for its waste of lives and money in the Soudan campaign, which has resulted only in humiliating failures, and urged the Tories to educate the new electors, who would exercise the right of suffrage for

Lord Randolph Churchill, in an address this evening at the dinner of the St. Stephen's club, asserted that the intention of the mivistry to renew the Irish Crimes act was an admission of the failure of the cabinet's Irish policy. Referring to Ireland, he said when the time of popular disorder had passed the government was bound to return to and rely ipon the ordinary law. They had reason to believe that Ireland was now marvellously free from crime. Politics would always be a turbulent trouble, owing to difference of race and religion, but at present there was nothing abnormal in the condition of the country. The renewal of the Crimes act during the short period before the general A GREAT NAVAL DEMONSTRATION. election, which would drive Irish voters to support Parnell and home rule, showed that, the government must possess evidence that the boasted policy of coercion had failed, and a latent spirit of treason in the hearts of the Irish people is ready to break out at any moment. No other state of things would justify the government in renewing the act. The government's foreign policy had alienated

England's old ally, Turkey.
The News says Mr. Gladstone cannot resign until the Russian and Egyptian questions are settled, that the general elections in November will turn on his foreign and home policy. The liberals, the News says, cannot

fight the issues without him. DUBLIN, May 20 .- Four leading national ists will contest Tyrone in the coming parliamentary election and attempt to carry all the seats. Mr. Parnell will contest South Tyrone against Mr. Dickson and Mr. O'Brien will contest another division.

THE COLONIZATION SOCETY.

The following is the annual report of the Colonization Society of the Diocese of Montfor 1884-5. The collections in the various was good enough to express a wish that I should be introduced to her. Now there is a real lady for you!"

Store smiled quietly. He had been given Providence (Etats-Unis) \$95. St. Rémi \$94. Vaudrenil, \$91, Boucherville \$91, St. Laurent, 891, St. Martin 888, Woonsocket (Etats Unis) \$80, Stc. Genevieve, \$78.50, St. Eustache, \$78.15, He Dupas \$77, St. Timothice \$77, Eglise St. Pierre (cité) \$75.65, St. Sulpice, \$71, "Of coarse, you are a great an hority on St. Anne du Bout de l'He S71, Confrecour, the ways of the higher classes, Merridew," \$70.60, L'Assomption \$70.57, Beaubarnois Bruno \$42, St. Urbain \$41, Notre Dame \$40 45, St. Vincent de Paul \$49, Lavaltrie \$37 25 St. Hermas \$33 50, St. Philippe \$31.25, Sherington \$27, St. Isidore \$24, Riviere des Prairies \$23.50, Oka \$22.50, Berthier \$21, Ste. Martine \$19, Ste. Brigide \$17.67. Ste. Adele \$17.25, St. Dorothie \$17, He Perrot \$17, St. Stanislas \$15.30, Stc. Therese \$13 12, St. Vincent de Paul (city) \$12.35, Manville, U.S., \$12, Ste. Emelie \$11.60, St. Jacques le Mincur \$11.50, St. Polycarpe \$10.42, St. Clet \$10.25, Notre Dame de Grace \$10, Convent d'Hochelaga \$10, Convent de St. Laurent \$10, Can vent du Sacre Ceur (city) \$10, St. Melanie \$9.18, St. Gabriel de Montreal Ste. Justine \$9, Ste. Scholastique 88.40, St. Cuthbert \$8 00, St. Thomas \$7,25, St. Roch \$7,00, St. Sauveur \$6.67, St. Barthélemy \$6.50, St. Benoît \$6.50, St. Ambrose \$6.10, Chambly \$6.00, St. Paul l'Ermire \$5.94, Ste. Agathe \$5.00, N. Dame du Bon Consell \$5.00, S. Cour \$5.00, N. Dame du Bon Consell \$5.00, S. Cour \$5.00, Ste. Rose \$4.67, St. Anicet \$4.60, St. Lin \$4.55, Pointe Claire \$4.40, Stc. Julie \$4.00, Lachenaie \$3.72, Rawdon \$3.50, St. Lazare \$3.50, St. Felix de Valois \$3.50, St. Régis \$3.10, Les Cedres \$3, St. Janvier \$3, St. Placide \$3, St. Jean de Matha \$3, St. Ligori \$2, St. Gabriel de Brandon \$1.80, St. Théodosie \$1.37; St. Damien \$1.29, St Colixte \$1.25, Repentigny \$1.25, B. Alphonse \$1.20, Ste. Marthe \$1, St. Telesphore 90c, He Bazard

75c, St. Come. The society also received aid from several private individuals and directors of the association. The principal expenses of the society during the term of 1884-1885 were on the following objects :- The Ascension chapel of the R.R.P.P. Jesuits establishment of Lake Nominingue; insurance on chapels already constructed, the chapel of Chilton and the chapel of St. Michaels of Wentworth. We also mention the agricultural orphanages, and the chapel of Notre Dame de Montfort in the county of Wentworth. The sum of \$5,800 was collected this year by the Rev. Father Rousselot, parish priest of St. James (Montreal) and by the lay organizers of agricultural orphanages, and this sum was expended for improve-ments and constructions in that place. The colonisation society address themselves again this year to the Rev. Fathers and all the Catholics of the diocese, to secure means to carry on their patriotic and Christian work. They return thanks to those who have aided them in the past, and they count on them for the future. With more resources they could arrive at more advantageous results. As they work for the benefit of the public and for the interest of the colonists of the Ottawa Valley, they hope the public will comprehend their mission better, and not be too sparing towards them, either in their sympathy or generosity.

THE SECRETARY

Bishop's Palace, Montreal, May 18, 1885. The annual contribution to be a member of the Society is 10 cents. Any person giving one dollar (\$1.00) becomes a director of the society and has a right to vote at the general assembly of the 15th of May (feast of St. Isidore le Laboureur) for the election of officers ex-officio. All contributions (outside the parochial societies) can be addressed to the secretary or treasurer of the society, Bishop's Palace, Montreal.

A COSTLY ANIMAL DEAD. CHEYENNE, May 19 -Rudolph, the finest Hereford bull in the world, the property of the Wyoming Hereford association, died last evening after an operation in which a tumor of 65 pounds was taken from him. The animal was valued at \$10,000.

GEN. GRANT'S BOOK.

New York, May 19 .- Gen. Grant to day wrote the following dedication for his literary work: "To the Officers and Soldiers ergaged in the War of the Rebellion, and also those engaged in the war in Mexico, these volumes are dedicated. U. S. Grant." The General took a drive this afternoon.

THE AMEER DISSATISFIED WITH ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 19.—A Cabul despatch states that the Ameer, dissatisfied with England's policy, and fearing the worst from a Russian advance, is sending his treasure to the stronghold of Badakston and is retiring thither with the flower of the Afghan army. Tirpul advices say Sir Peter Lumsder's advice to the government was that, in view of the recent advance, it was best to break up the commission, leaving the government itself to settle the frontier question with Russia.

EVACUATION OF THE SOUDAN.

Dongola, May 19 .- The British evacuation of the Soudan commences on Thursday. Merchants and civilians are leaving, fearing to remain after the departure of the troops. The thermometer averages 114° in the shade; half of the men are sick.

THE QUAKER STATESMAN'S VIEWS LONDON, May 19 .- John Bright, in answer to a letter from an American friend, asking if England would return to the policy of protection, writes :- " Not until the United States return to slavery. England's present danger is in its foreign policy. The tories and liberals are equally blamable for the lunatic policy of adding millions to the military expenses of the nation whilst trade is depressed and the poor are badly housed.

LONDON, May 19.—The Admiralty has de-cided to have the combined naval reserve squadron, including fourteen first-class menf-war, assemble at Portsmouth and proceed to Bantry Bay, Ireland, to engage in a naval

demonstration of extraordinary importance. Torpedo experiments will be carried on on a gigantic scale and the demonstration will conclude with a sham naval battle of a magnitude beyond all affairs of the kind ever un dertaken.

A PRINCELY GIFT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 20 .- At his farewell interview with the Sultan yesterday, Minister Wallace was decorated with the Grand Cordon of Mejdeji and presented with a magnificent gold eigarette case, richly mounted in bril-

GEN. WILSON'S EXCUSE.

London, May 20 .- Gen. Sir Charles Wilson, who commanded the advance corps of the Khartoum expedition after the wounding of Gen. Stewart, has sent in an efficial report in response to the charge that Gen. Gordon might have been rescued alive it tion troops necessarily halted at Gubat for three days. parishes were: 8. Jean \$208 60, St. Jacques | The report explains that it was needed by to secure the small force at Guiat against attack threatened from Berber on the north and from Omdurmann on the south. After the arrival of the troops at Gubat it required a great deal of time to select evers and prepace the steemers for the advation.

> A CHATHAM SENTRY SUICIDES. CHATHAM, May 20.--A sentry at the Upmor Castle powder magazines was mysterionely mundered last night. A revolved lay by his side. He had been shot through the lungs. The authorities are disposed to regard the case as one of assas ination, con-

mitted to make possible an attempt to blow up the magazine. The authorities, after investigation, decided that the case was one of suicide. Surgeons discredit this view. EMIGRATION TO THE COLONIES. London, May 20 .-- A committee of the London Chambers of Commerce has forwarded to the Government a resolution is favor of

tion of British goods exceeds 48 per head, instead of to America, where the consumption of British goods is only 10s per least.

TRISH LAND PURCHASE. Losnos, May 20 .- It is reported that the Irish land purchase bill provides that th government shall advance three-fourths of the parchase money, the landlord retaining a lien for the other fourth, and that before he is paid off a large portion of the government claim must be satisfied.

TYPHOID FEVER EPIDEMIC.

PLYMOUTH, Pa., May 20. - The relief committee reports that on May 15 there were 841 cases of typhoid fever in the town. Since then 64 new cases have been reported, making 905 in all. The deaths in the past two weeks number 55, which leaves 850 cases; 134 are convolescent. The majority of the sick are on the mend, but many are in a critical condition. The number of families receiving aid

THE WAR PAPERS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19 .- Wm. Kelly on nounces that he will shortly publish a reply to Gen. McClellan's paper on the "Peninsular campaign." Kelly says the article is misleading, illogical and malicious, and that McClellan's statement against the dead shall His assertion that not pass unchallenged. Secretary Stanton sacrificed thousands of men in the peninsula in 1862, because of his his sisters, Lizzie and Dolly Handel, who bitter personal hatred to McClellan, is an inwere twins. Mrs. Myer found the body of bitter personal hatred to McClellan, is an infamous calumny.

THE LONDON DYNAMITERS.

WASHINGTON, May 19 .- It is learned from the State department that the presence of Mr Phelps at the conclusion of the trial of Cunningham and Burton in London yesterday was in pursuance of special instructions received by him prior to his departure for England looking to the protection of the legal rights of the prisoners.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

APRIL'S BANK RETURNS.

The Government Bank returns for April reflect the continued stagnation in business as shown by the following figures: The public discounts in April, 1884, were \$130,806,977; in April, 1885, \$125,172,154. Over due debts unsecured in April, 1884, 2,-031,188; in April, 1885, 3,150,848. O.er due debts unsecured in April, 1884, 2,-421,416; in April, 1885, 2,579,123. Circulation in April, 1884, \$29,239,635; in April, 1885, \$28,491,692. Public deposits in April, 1884, \$96,538,895; in April, 1885, \$92,034,575. The near completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway is shown in the contraction of bank circulation, the circulation in April, 1885, being \$28,491,602, against \$29,791,262 in March and \$30, 166,082 in February.

For cholera morbus, colic, diarrhies, dysentery or bloody-flux, or to break up colds, fevers or inflammatory attacks, ree Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed or Water Pepper. 50 cents. By druggiats.

Three-fourths of the children born in Calaveras County, Colorado, in the past two years ENGLAND'S TROUBLES.

NOTHING SETTLED ABOUT ARBITRATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND RUSSIA-MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RESIGNATION CONSIDERED CERTAIN - RUMORED DISSENSIONS IN THE CABINET.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Gladstone said the government would be unable to speak definitely concerning the duties on wihe, spirits and beer while negotiations with Russia continue. The government would give due notice of their intention regarding these duties. Concerning Turkey, Mr. Gladstone said England had bad communication with the Porte in regard to the occupation of Sudding, but none with any other power. "Nothing is yet settled," said he, "in regard to arbitration between England and Russia, nor less it been abso-intely settled who shall be arbitrator." It would be impossible to convey to the house a etear or satisfactory idea of the work of the Sucz Canal conference by partial statements, and full statements could not be made pending the completion of the work. Of the correspondence with France about the Bosphore Egyptica incident, it was stated that M. DeFreyeinet had instructed the French consulate at Cairo to assist Nubar Pada in suppressing the paper it it publishes matter

effensive to Egypt or England.

LONDON, May 22.—Mr. Chamberlain's resignation from the cabinet is considered cortain by some of the morning papers. Sir Charles Dilke's probable dissension over the Crimes Act is the cause. In the Commons last night Mr. Gladstone stated that it was inopportune to explain the grounds for a re-He denied that newal of the Crimes Act. the Government's policy in Ireland had been a faiture. He declined to say whether the proposed measures would be coercive or not. He feared he had aiready given too much in formation. He warned members against utterances and criticisms which tended to strongthen the bands of the Russian war party. The Linky News to lieves the differences developed in the cabinet will have important results. Mr Cleanberlain and Sir Charles Dicke pro opposed to the renewal of the Crimes net unless he empanied by a liberal med are of self-gove innext.

The a lair sty has only all the immediate preparation of the rosu of the Cormorant for sea and the expedience of work on the ironelels Saltan, Rupert, Devaszation and Polyphenos. In the bobble, satisfit there are rum resof discussions in the evolute, eticity in connection with the conduct the Lich Crimes act and made attor of the budget. The House of Lords have any armed till June MOCTORITORIANTA CONTRACTOR

A TERRIBLE MOLOCAUST.

SEVENTEES PERSONS BUDNED TO DEATH ACCENCINNATE. Circle over, Ohio, Mac alle A flee at No.

19 Six a seriet this action on consid the o sheef six all a persons. It was at first themety the edge has a value who praped from the first atory window were killed, but when the the was rab at 4 so that the ficemencould concrete Uniting, to use that that the Aske There ten bodies by in heaps on the fifth floor and the first could be found in the review six who good beauty first opine blood and one lay on the fourth. There were six who good beauty, layed a Wood Bitters is the jamped from the window and were killed, and one men, after riving the lives of two This was Mr. Sullivan, brother of the proprictor of the printing works, where the five originated, by the evolution of a gesoline stove on the second floor. The flunes en-tered the elevator chute, which is next to the diverting emigration to British colonies, stairway, and all chance of escape was cut especially to Australia, where the consumpoff. The killed are mostly employes of the dyn works, which occupied a portion of the building. The list new obtainable is as follows:—Mary Lowry, uged 17, of Covington, killed; John Saffiyan, killed; famma r according to back, backy ir jured; decid Hawks, severely small. A full General gets from \$1,150 to \$2,900 a year in our money, according to leagth of service; a Lieutenant General from \$780 Lizzia Meyer, killed; Dolly - \_\_\_\_, aged 22, jumped from the top storey and was dashed to pieces; two sisters named Putnam, of Newport, both killed; Mary Bertrine, aged 17, of Newport, killed in escaping from the tifth story. Chas, Braam made an effort to to catch her, but the force of the fall was too great, and she was dissided on the pavement as his feet a shapeless corpse. Famic Jenes, west end, was killed. In addition eleven corpses were found inside the building, and search is now being executed. The fifth story was completely burned out, but the walls still stand and other floors are not much damaged. The building was occupied by Sullivan & Co., printing works; Orth, Wissell & Co., Parisian Dyeing and Scouring Company; J. R. Kingeley, plating works. It was not long until the life was under control. The mass of telegraph and telephone wires prevented the firemen from patting up ladders promptly for the relief of the in-

mates. The scenes at the undertaking establish ment where the dead bodies were taken, and where friends and relatives came to identify them, were of the most painful character. In one case, a policeman of Covington identified her daughter and had to be led away from the terrible sight. Mrs. Leanhau had the awful experience of finding her three daughters among the dead. The fatal list now made up is:—Anna Bell, aged 48; Dellie and Lizzie Handel, twins, 20 years; Fannie Jones, 22; Delia, Katio and Mary Leaubau, Katie Lowry, 20; Lizzie Mero, 16; Anne McIntyre, 20; Fannie Morton, 34; Katie and Mary Putnam, sieters, 22 and 19; John Sullivan, 22; Lillian, 20; The injury of the New York, 20; The injury of the New York, 22 and 19; John Sullivan, 22; Lillian (19), 20; The injury of the New York, 22 and 19; John Sullivan, 22; Lillian (19), The injury of the New York, 22 and 19; John Sullivan, 22; Lillian (19), The injury of the New York, 22; Lillian (19), The injury of the New York, 22; Lillian (19), The injury of the New York, 22; Lillian (19), The injury of the New York, 22; Lillian (19), The injury of the New York, 22; Lillian (19), The injury of the New York, 22; Lillian (19), The injury of the New York, 22; Lillian (19), The Injury of the New York, 20; Lillian (19), Winn, 20. The injured are: Will Bishop, printer, 23 years of age, crushed and burned and will probably die : Joseph Hawkins, broken leg; Emma Pinchback, unconscious, will probably die; Nanny Shepherd, head badly cut. Already preparations are in progress for the relief of the families of the victims, most of whom were the support of dependent parents.

MORE ABOUT RIEL.

WHAT "LE CANADIEN" HAS TO SAY. QUEBEC, May 21 .- Le Canadien, the lead ing French journal in this city, contradicts statement made in Montreal, as coming from Chaumette, a former employé of Beauport asylum, stating that Riel was perfectly sane while confined in that institution. Le Canadien says Chaumet does

not speak the truth; that Riel entirely lost his reason, having a religious mouo mania, and at times got so furious that he was uncontrollable. To bring weight on their assertion they state that Dr. Roy, physician of the asylum, Mr. Vincellette, the manager and part proprietor, and Mr. Landry, M. P., joint proprietor, can bear witness to the fact that Riel was a real

The lower grade sailors on the Russian man-of-war at New York receive only \$1 per month wages. They admire everything in New York excepting the American vodki, which they think too weak.

crazy man.

Working Prople's Rights By a printer; 95 pp., paper, 10 cents. Concord Co Operative Printing Company, No. 47 Centre street, New York.

The social question in the United States, as seen by an American workingman, is here discussed with great power. The author describes the relation which labor has held toward the old political parties, and tells why so little has been done through politics for the working people. He depicts the growing discontent of the rapidly increasing ranks of the poor; notes the effect of machinery and pools upon the condition of the industrial class; declares that men do not succeed by industry, economy and similar virtues; tersely explains the effect of the law of rent and the law of wages; aggerts that men do not enjoy their upationable rights when they cannot have free access to nature's resources, and proposes a destaration of principles and a platform for our American workers. He also devotes space to showing the almost similar condition of wago carners in Europe and in America, estimates the value of free trade to a nation, has an oplaion to express of some of the more prominent labor issues, and tells something about Communism and Socialism. The pith of the table problem is in the book, and it is written with strong feeling. Its style is compact, hold and char.

FEVER colic, unnatural appetite, fresultiess, weakness, and convul-sions, are some of the effects of Worms in Children; destroy the worms with Dr. Low's Worm Syrup

Saving machines of English and American makes retail in Goorgerown, British Guiana, at only \$13 each

READACHE.

Headache is use of those sir to sing com plaints that depends upon acress scribation, but eleculation, or a gleadered state of the stepsch, tiver, boxets, etc. The editor and proprietor of the Came to Predy criun was cured after years of sumaring with newdache, and now testings to the virine of Bardock Blood Bittets.

All hame physicians say that pacumonia is worse now in the state than ever felore in their experience a period of thirty or forty

NATIONAL PILLS are sugar confed, miss has therough, and nce the best clounch and liver Pill in save

The price of the Rection pers, in some medical constitution of the California being as food production.

AN IS MERIMAN TROOP IT.

Electricity is the of Trans. tried Helphanist V and Office Cornella team. It could be for the case had

Tro West San Buffrey sprace thetin in life testes in the enertary new recordination leading of community

grand by that undocks all the secretions. It encey at Secondicus Diseases, acts on the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Skin and Bowels, and women by letting down a rope from the roof, was himself killed by the burning in two of the same rope before be reached the ground. The bloom of beath to the pallid the same rope before be reached the ground.

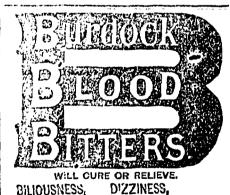
> In New South Wales male school teachers are paid from £72 to £156 and female teachers from £10 to £89 ter annum.

> THE HECTIC FIUSH, pale hollow checks and precarious appointe, indi-cate worms. Freeman's Worm Pow-ders whi quickly and effectually remove thom.

> to \$1.390, and a Colonel commanding a three hatt dion regiment, 2,400 strong, gets \$594.

> USE PROF. LOWS SULPHUR SOAP for Prickly Heat, Nettle Rash, Scaley Ergustion, Itch, and all diseased conditions of the skin

The wages paid in Adelaide, Australia, aggregate \$20,000 a week less than they did one year ago at this time. There are 1,500 rentable houses in the city, and the amount of the poor fand has had to be raised from \$100,000 to \$150,000.



BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA. INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, erysipelás. SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE,

DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART **40 YTIC'OA** THE STOMACH DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. T. MILBURY & CO., Proprietors, Toronto. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.



FREEMANS **FORM POWDERS!** 

Ere pleasant to take. Contain their own Fargative. Is a safe, cure, and effectual



66 THE TRUE WITNESS' IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Co. AT THEIR OFFICES:

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. 

TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS' at 150 per line (agate), first insertion, 16c per line each subsequent insertion. Special Notices 26c per line. Special nates for contracts on application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 50c per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 50c each insertion.

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers in the country should always give the same of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office. Remittances can be safely made by Registered Letter Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label attached to paper. Subscribers will see by date on the didress label when their subscription expires.

Pample copies sent free on application rites wishing to become subscribers can de so ugh any responsible news agent, when there is tol our local agents in their locality. Address all munications to

The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-LAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF STEEN SCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY......MAY 27, 1885

A DESPATCH from Rome brings the gratifying intelligence that the intrigues of Errington & Co. against the appointment of Dr. Walsh to the vacant archbishopric of Dublin ave been of no avail, and that Pope Leo .III. has been pleased to confer the dignity pon him whom the clergy and people of celand had considered and pointed out as ae most fit and proper person to become the archbishop of the Irish capital.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL told an English audience last evening that Ireland was marvellously free from crime, and that the intention of the Government to renew the Crimes Act was an admission of the failure of the cabinet's Irish policy. His lordship warned them that the renewal of the act would drive Irish votes throughout the kingdom to support Parnell, and that the boasted policy of coercion had failed. Lord Randolph is about right.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, President of the Board of Trade, is strangely advised by the Tory organs not to quarrel with Mr. Gladstone, as the result would be the downfall of the Liberal party. Coming from Conservative sources this advice is rather singular, but there is reason to believe that it is inspired by the fear of a split in the liberal victory for the radical or democratic ticket. sherlain should abandon the premier on the question of renewing the infamous Coercion Act, he will in all probability be followed by Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the postmaster general.

THE drink bill of Great Britain for the wear 1884 is formidable beyond expression. It represents a larger expenditure than what seventeen States of Europe actually have to expend for the support of their standing armies, which number 2,599,532 men. The total of the war budgets of these seventeen States is \$508,363,910. The beer portion o John Bull's drink bill alone amounts to £74,483,620, or \$382,418,100. With the wine and spirits list, the total mounts up to £126,-349.250-more than six hundred millions of dollars! This astounding amount, which represents billions of gallons, is about four millions and a quarter dollars above the bill for 1883. This increase in the use of strong drink has taken place notwithstanding the cd times and a decrease in the population.

A letter from Lord Dufferin to the Home vernment has caused great uneasiness in , litical circles. The Viceroy gives an alarming account of the effect produced upon the native Indian subjects by the yielding of the English ministry to Russia's demands in regard to the Afghan frontier. Yakonb Khan is said to consider the cession of Pendjeh to Russia a fatal error on the part of England, and the Ameer. The Hindoo Patriot, published at Calcutta, describes the Pendjeh affair as an insult England would never have tolerated from any other power than Russia, except, perhaps, while seeking to continue the struggle, more Germany or America. Other English and native Indian papers deplore England's surrender to Russia. Altogether, the situation is far from being bright, and the attitude of ment will also keep in mind the outspoken the native population of India is losing much of its meekness and patience.

THE visit of the Irish bishops to Rome has attracted general attention, and has given rise to very considerable speculation. In an account of the bishops, which has appeared in the Unita Cattolica, we find some signifiant allusions made to the standing and to the views of several of the Irish produtes. The Unita Cattolica, which enjoys the confidence of the Vauand Bishop Nulty, of Meath, are the two hands." Bishops most calumniated by the English press, for the reason that their power and popularity are well known. Of Mgr. Woodlock, Bishop of Ardagh, it is said that he was ence a great triend of Mr. Errington and was the means of bringing him to Parliament.

because, having been sent to Parliament on a promise of always voting for Home Rule, he has not ceased to vote on every occasion against Irish interests. Mgr. MacCormack, Bishop of Achonry, is regards occupancy and ownership, is redescribed as wise and prudent, beloved by his clergy and people, an enemy of emigration, and rightly too, as detrimental to the Catholic faith. The other bishops are described in brief sketches, and those who are Whigs in politics or friends of Dublin Castle, that is to property if not absent from the parent's resisay of the Government, are marked as such.

....

THE Irish National party are earrying the war right into the heart of Africa. Ulster, the stronghold of so-called loyalty, has been invaded, and there is every promise of it being ultimately captured and redeemed. The national sentiment, which was so long and ruthlessly stiffed by the ascendancy and Orange-faction, is again asserting itself with its old time vigor and exuberance in the North. Mr. Healy's election two years ago in Monaghan was the first emphatic sign of Ulster's return to the national fold. In the coming parliamentary elections all the constituencies in the North will be wooed by Nationalists. Many of the constituencies will answer " yes," others may say "wait," and a few will still decline to come under the national banner. It is said that Mr. Parnell himself, with the most prominent members of the party, will seek re-election at the hands of the sturdy men of the North.

THERE is but little doubt that Cunningham and Burton, who were charged with the crime of the late London dynamite explosions, were convicted on false and manufactured evidence, and through the prejudices of the jury, who betrayed not the slightest intention to deal impartially and fairly by the accused. There was not enough of evidence produced upon which to convict or sentence a dog; but there was quite sufficient to prove a flagrant conspiracy on the part of the detectives and the other Crown officers to secure a verdict and victims by hook or crook. The skill and ingenuity of Scotland Yard had to be protected and vindicated, and the popular vengeance had to be satisfied. The sending of Cuuningham and Burton to penal servitude served that purpose as equally well as if the bona side culprits had been caught and sentenced.

THE mounted police under Col. Irvine are coming in tor a round share of severe criticism, and from all accounts they highly deserve it. They locked themselves up in the snug and comfortable barracks and awellings in Prince Albert and for the past two months led an idle life. While our young volunteers were shedding their blood to go to the rescue of the police residents of Prince Albert, who were supposed to be in danger of annihilation at the hands of the Indians and halfbreeds, these same police were having a high time of it, and holding all kinds of games and sports. This conduct naturally created party, which would ultimately result in a great indignation amongst the men and officers of General Middleton's column which mounted police should got a ticket of leave for the rest of the season.

THERE is in certain quarters and in certain sections of the press a strong expression of regret that General Middleton did not put a bullet through Riel after the latter had surrendered. This short way out of the difficulty, says the New York Sun, " would have been brutal and iniquitous." Our esteemed contemporary takes an exceedingly charitable view of the fanatical cries for blood when it remarks that the cry that went up for his instant execution by drum head court-martial, or even without that ceremony, arose from thoughtlessness. The Sun says :- " Had Riel's revolt spread and lasted for years, and cost Canada thousands of lives and vast sums of money, a voluntary surrender would probably have procured him a fair trial if not the still more liberal treatment given to a leader conquered in the field. But his prompt acceptance of defeat is no more discreditable to him than a prolonging of hostilities in order to extort terms It would now be a gross breach of faith to treat Riel as if General Middleton's letter, inviting him to surrender, had never been written. He voluntarily gave himself up, trusting to Middleton's offer and promise. Riel turned back to accept these inducements, after having already, so far as the accounts show, made good his escape; accordingly it would be strange to find the Dominion Government treating him precisely as if he had been caught in spite of himself especially if the lives of other insurgents hereafter captured with arms in their hands should be spared. The Dominion Governsympathy of many French Canadians in Quebec and other provinces with the cause which Riel represented. They have regarded the revolt as the result of neglect to settle equitable claims, and, to use one of their expressions, as 'the outburst of momentary despair rather than of premedi. tated disloyalty.' The Government itself has practically admitted that it was in the wrong by making proposals of compromise since the first bloodshed. These facts cannot be oblitenated by sending Riel to the gallows, now can, remarks that Archbishop Croke that he has put himself in the Government's

# ALMOST MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

THE criticisms of the House and of the Press upon the Franchise Bill have not been altogether unproductive of satisfactory results. Sir John Macdonald has been induced Now that the Bishop has abandoned this to give his measure a much more liberal com- landlord. On the hearth there was scarcely to the Prince of Wales! Was it not you in resource, of no mean capacity—as Colonel

proposed to introduce amendments which will broaden the franchise in a very marked manner. By these amendments the property qualification in towns, both as duced from \$300 to \$200; the income franchise is brought down to \$300 a year, and carnings are declared to constitute an income qualification; sons of owners of real property are allowed to qualify on the father's dence for a period longer than six months in the year, the bill, as first introduced, limiting absence to four months; and the time spent by mariners in pursuit of their calling, and by students at colleges or schools, is to be considered as time spent at home With these reductions of property and of income qualification, and with the low yearly as extended a franchise as with manhood suffrage. We shall have the substance with out the name; for there is not one man in fifty who does not pay at least a monthly rental of \$2 or a yearly rental of \$20, or earn in some way or other \$300 a year, or own property to the extent of \$200. The measure, as it now stands, is practically universal suffrage under another name.

Having come so close to it, it is a pity that Sir John does not take the remaining half step and adopt the principle of manhood suffrage all along the line. It is the franchise that is most in harmony with democratic and constitutional institutions. Its ultimate adoption is only a question of time. Sir John is losing a splendid opportunity of identifying his name with the granting of the greatest privilege of free and popular Government, the inherent right of every citizen to vote. Besides, were manhood suffrage adopted, the duties of Revisors of the electoral lists would be much simplified, and these officers would be rendered almost harmless. Let Sir John think over it

#### THE FAILURE OF FALSEHOODS.

Day after day the most absurd and silly stories about the doings of the Irish Bishops in Rome and about their relations with the Vatican are set alloat and industriously circulated. It is indeed a pitiful task which is imposed upon English newspaper and cable correspondents to give effect to a policy of malicious representation and to blind the world to the truth. Notwithstanding the fact that Errington is discredited and disowned, the public are asked to swallow the following cable absurdities :---

LONDON, May 21.-The Irish bishops have concluded the conference with the cardinals at Rome. The Pope will receive the bishops in a body some time during the present week. The bishops depart for home during Whitsuntide. There is hardly a doubt they have created an unfavorable impression at the Vatican by open opposition to Mr E-rington's being officially accredited to represent England at the Vatican. Mr. Gladstone is understood to be very anxious to establish such basis as that established in Germany. It is also understood that the Pope is in full accord with the British Premier on the subject. As Mr. Errington has proved eminently agreeable to both parties the Holy See, it is said, looked upon the action of the Irish bishops as not only unreasonable, but imper-

Anybody reading between the lines of that production will observe that not one statement is made on its merits. The writer of it knew that he had to evade the truth, and he dangles his false information on such unbaited hooks as "There is hardly a doubt,' "It is understood," and "It is said." Of course the blind and the giddy are caught by such chaff, but the numbers of the intelligent who are able to see through such transparent trickery of utterance are becoming so large that it will soon be a thankless and bootless job to try and bolster up public opinion on such flimsy and meaningless grounds as "It is said," "It is understood," and "There is no doubt."

Notice the difference in the straightforwardness and simplicity of statement made by correspondents and other newspaper writers who are not under the thumb of British influence. The Roman correspondent of the Boston Pilot, writing on the same subject says: "The fears that have been expressed in various quarters that the authorities in Rome had lent an attentive ear to the insinuations of persons assuming to represent the English Government, and that influence of a nature prejudicial to the proper pursuit of Irish liberty would be brought to bear upon the bishops, are equally devoid of foundation. Even were such the case those prelates would show to the Holy Father the true nature o the Irish question; and that they will do so in their individual or collective audiences with him is a fact. The attempts to prejudice the Holy See against Ireland by means of falsehoods and evil insinuations are known here, and are rendered a complete failure by such knowledge.

# THE LAW VS. HUMANITY.

Mr. Gladstone, in a memorable speech some years ago on the unhappy results of landlordism in Ireland, said that an Irish eviction was nothing less than a death sentence passed upon the unfortunate tenant. The dreadful truth of the Premier's words has remained unchanged up to the present day, for evictions still continue with all their inhuman surroundings. The Dublin Freeman publishes a letter from the Rev. Father O'Donnell giving a graphic and thrilling natrative of a scene at the eviction of a poor old woman and a family of young grandchildren from their farm in County Limerick, The reverend gentleman had been summoned to attend at the bedside of this woman, who was ninety years of age and an invalid. He found her a perfect skeleton; and

was required in the discharge of the priest's young princess and almost succeeded in was administering the sacrament of the of a mother? dying to the poor patient the officers of thelaw set to work to tear off the leaky roof and batter down the miserable walls. The priest begged the executors of the will of a fiendish landlord and of the commands of a still more fiendish law to desist for a while, but they were inexorable; they were not authorized prayers of God's minister were said amid the crash of falling timber and stones and the piteous cries of the little ones.

the landlord had ordered it, and the officers of Her Majesty were not to be deterred by the terrors of suffering humanity or by a North to place before the loyal brethren of rental of \$20, Canada will practically have priest's protest from carrying out the death Canada the exact situation. The Derry sentence. It takes a stronger argument than the lamentations of children, the sufferings of the dying or the protest of a man to prevent the commission of such barbarous atrocities. That strong argument was wanting in the present case, and the officers, with much boldness and triumph, carried the bed containing the nonagenarian into the open air and deposited her in the yard.

Rev. Father O'Donnell thus describes the closing scene of this cruel and brutal proceeding: "It was extremely distressing. The poor creature, with a look of inexpressible anguish, and with tears falling from her eyes, put out her wasted hand to cover her head from the biting north-east wind, blow round their grandmother's bed, bewildered streets. That is the test. and crying loudly. Alas! it was truly nitiable. It was a scene I shall never forget, and I trust in God the like of which I shall never again witness."

the so-called benevolent provisions of Mr. | people. Groans again; and they startle and Gladstone's Land Act. It is not an exceptional instance of what is authorized and carried out under English rule. Evictious, as terrible in every aspect, are common occur. painful situation. The prince was introduced rences throughout the land, for landlord exactions and heartlessness are the same, the cruelty of the officials is the same, and the the populace to groan her son now. The law is the same in the North as in the South, in the East as in the West of Ireland.

And in the face of these horrors, perpepurely sentimental, that their demands for Reform and Home Government are prepos terous, and that their protests against English rule are but the echo of disloyalty and turbulence. How much longer will the cry of the nation for justice and right remain unheeded. Will the English Government force be an unwise course to follow.

FOR ORANGE YOUNG BRITONS ARE HONORABLE MEN.

The "Grand Lodge of Orange Young Britons of British North America" have just held their fourth annual convention in the capital of the Dominion. It will be interesting to the Canadian people and to our government to know what sentiments animate that "honorable" body of loyal citizens. The gathering was apparently a respectable one, as several prominent members of Parliament were present, such as White of Hastings, Wallace of York and Cochrane. But this outward respectability of the assemblage was no guarantee that the interests of truth and justice, that the harmony and peace of the community would not be foully violated in the dark and unholy precincts of the Lodge. Grand Master Bro. J. H. Smith, of Hamilton, after prayers had been piously read, rose from the chair and delivered the opening address. He crowded into his very first statements as much infamy, malice and falsehood as would paralyze any decent and truthful tongue, but Brother Smith seemed to speak with the tongue of a reprobate whose privilege it is to curse and spit fire for all eternity. And this is what he said :-

"Since I st I met with you, events of great and grave importance have transpired, bloodshed and outlawry still rampant run in Ireland, Isle of the green, and no better opportunity could be offered for the ventilation of their disloyalty than the visit of peace to that unhappy land, of the heir in the Protestant North he was received with that respect that has always characterized that loyal portion of the country, and in hamlet, as in castle, in highway as in byway the voice of welcoming and rejoicing winged its way upward, proclaiming in deed as in word the feeling and sentiments of her liberty-loving, free and happy people. Would that such could be said of the south : there the emissaries of Rome show their true form as the manacled slaves of a foreign tyrannical power, and the arch enemies of civil and religious liberty. Rome is ever active, as was evident by her dastardly attempt to resuscitate the devilish deed of Guy Fawkes in demolishing the British House of Commons; her activity, aggrandisement and tyranny in the North West are the fruits of mands for free lands for nunneries, etc., and be it remembered that some two years ago our Federal Government gave consent, recognized, and incorporated the present distur bers of our country's tranquillity in the persons of the Oblate Fathers, but better known as Jesuits, who in 1872 were expelled from Catholic France, and at the same time refusing a like act of courtesy, and justice to our present society, &c., &c., &c.

And Bro. Smith with his Orange Britons all honorable men! First, he says that bloodshed and outlawry still were rampant in Ireland. And this gentle charge he makes in face of the admiswe are ashamed of you in thus slandering the officers of the peace and the agent of the the proper persons or body to talk of loyalty bold and daring leader; a man full of member, he will certainly lose his seat, plexion than it originally possessed. He has as much fire as would light the candle which our own generation who plotted against a Wolseley found out in his Red River than any other State in the Union.

sacred functions. While Father O'Donnell depriving England of a Queen and the Prince

Was it not you who wanted to set up a Royal Duke, who happened to be the Orange Grand Master at the time, on the throne of Was it not Orangemen who threatened to "eat up" the Queen's troops, and even to kick the Prince's mother's crown into to show mercy and they did not. The the Boyne? Again, Bro. Smith ventures to charge the Catholic Church with being the arch enemy of civil and religious liberty, and the cause of the At last it came to the removal of the poor | popular dissatisfaction in the South of Ireland woman herself. The law said she must go; while the Protestant North was undivided in its enthusiasm and loyalty to the Prince. We will allow one of the loyal organs of the

"Now that royalty has departed from Derry there is one controversy-whether the groaning did not preponderate over the cheers. Be it creditable or be it designated a disgrace royalty has been grouped in Derry ; emphatically and unmistakably grouned through the streets of Darry. It is the merest folly to disguise or gloss it. The prince's own ears took in the booming sounds of dis-satisfaction. The royal procession passed, at points, through a storm of and groan. Cheering, too, of course there was, much cheering, if somewhat thin and straggling for so great a crowd. The 'loval. made the royal visitor their own, and they failed to have accorded him what he could have likened unto one good British cheer. Rulers never learn the true story of the governed from the stilted phrasing of ing at the time. The little children flocked formal addresses. Put the people into the let them gather along the path of royalty. Don't mind the dragoons and their glitter ing display. That is hired at so much a day, Here comes the procession in which is the king that is to be. Here is a mighty crowd. How dumb they are, and royalty coming on And remember, all this transpires under | The king that is to be is in the midst of the confuse his highness. He is visibly disconcerted. The cheers-and there is now considerable cheering-do not drown the sullen signs of disapproval. It is a painful, intensely in association with the fees of popular liberty; and even as they in other years grouned the name of his mother, they have exasperated prince will be the dullest of mortals if the esson read in the streets of Derry does not set him pondering seriously. Here in 'loyal Ulster, the heart's core of the English protrated in the name of the law, they tell us vince, his procession is assailed with hiss and that the grievances of the Irish people are | groan, and manifestations more striking and lisagreeable still.

> We hope that Bro. Smith will find some wholesome confusion in this testimony from one of his honorable colleagues who happens to be on the snot.

Few will believe the worthy Grand Master was serious in trying to persuade such honorthe Irish people to await England's difficulty able men as White, Wallace and Cochrane. for their opportunity? This would manifestly M.P.'s., that Pope Leo XIII. played the role The Dominion raises its revenue by of dynamiter in attempting to blow up the Customs and Excise duties, of which every British House of Commons. Of course when his hearers applauded the sentiment it was only out of courtesy to the eloquent and in genious speaker, for Orangemen, whether they be M.P.'s. or not, are all honorable men.

Canadians will be glad to know that the rebellion in the North-West was not altogether an unprofitable and bootless job all around, and that far distant Rome was shrewd and enterprising enough to gather in all the fruits of it. It is Brother Smith who affirms it and he is an honorable man. We would, however, submit that the Grand Master is astray in confounding the identity of the Oblate Fathers with the Jesuits. They are two distinct and separate religious bodies. It is needless to assure Bro. Smith that he has our less it be assumed that the possession of prodeepest sympathy in having to go without an act of incorporation, while the Oblate Fathers are enjoying official recognition. Our sympathy has increased tenfold after having analysed and digested his spirited harangue, for the Grand Lodge of British North America is indeed an honorable body !!!

# WHAT A LONDON PAPER SAYS.

Some of the English papers have been enbled to grasp the situation in the North-West and to consider it in its true light. A London paper, which has perhaps the largest circulation in the Kingdom, likens the campaign on the Saskatchewan to the one on the Nile, and says that "Canadian half-breeds, as they are called, are like the native tribes apparent, the Prince of Wales. Everywhere in the Soudan, fighting for their hearths and homes." Our contemporary has exhibited in its treatment of the rebellion an intelligence and an insight which are not generally characteristic of English utterances on colonial affairs. The cause of the rebellion is plainly and truthfully put down to land-grabbing and mal-administration. The observations of our contemporary on this point will be read with interest. It says :- "These half-breeds have been settled on reservations and homesteads on the Saskatchewan for years, but of late the pale-faces-that is, English, Scotch and German emigrants-have been pressing in upon them, and been attemptthe present rebellion, by her arrogant deling to take from them the land they had in some cases cleared, and in others cultivated for years, without compensation, without warrant in law, and without having any right to it whatever except that of might over right. Within the last five or six years hundreds of these half-breeds have thus been driven from their log-cabins and homesteads, and been compelled to move forward into the wilderness, only, as they knew, to be driven out of their homes once more as soon as a tow trendy and unscrupulous white settlers again came upon them. But the half-breeds have sion of a Tory leader, that "Ireland is mar. at last turned upon their persecutors, vellously free from crime." Oh! Bro. Smith, and so far they have been able to give a good account of themselves. In the person of land you so patriotically style the "Isle of Louis Riel-to whom our "only general" in a helpless condition. In and around the the green." But, Bro. Smith, and all ye is in no small degree indebted for his milihumble cot were the bailiffs, Her Majesty's Orangemen, who are honorable men, are you tary reputation—the half-breeds have a

expedition; one people with whom he has to deal, knows their fighting capacity, and, above all, is acquainted with every inch of the ground he has chosen to fight the Canadians on. His men, the half-breeds, may not be disciplined England instead of the youthful Victoria? in modern military tactics, but they are, like the Boers, splendid marksmen, which in their case is far better. Canadians have no more right to put down Louis Riel than our Government had to crush Arabi Pasha. He represents a feeling in the country, as the Egyptian leader did in Egypt, and that feeling, on every principle of right and justice, ought to be respected."

#### DECLARING FOR MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

What sort of franchise shall be given to a people is a question of supreme importance to a Government. In our opinion the people ought to exercise that franchise to which they are entitled. Here in Canada, where our institutions, political and social, are essentially democratic, there can be no two questions about the right of the people to the enjoyment of the fullest measure of the franchise. From the beginning of the discussion on this question THE POST hiss has advocated the adoption of the principle of manhood suffrage to be limited only by registration, citizenship and good behavior. Of course we readily understand that there are circumstances which do not permit of the immediate adoption of this fundamental form of the frapchise. Prejudices have to be wiped out; the old feudal idea of property ownership being the test of responsible citizenship has to be reverently buried before the inauguration of the proposed system. That, however, will not be long. Already we notice with much gratification that the tendency of our representative men and of many organs of public opinion is in the direction of manhood sufirage. The two leading and official organs of the two great political parties of the Dominion, the Toronto Globe and the Montreal Clazette, have been converted to the views inculcated in these columns, and they have expressed their preference and their reasons for the eventual adoption of manhood suffrage in no equivocal manner. We shall first quote the utterances of the Opposition organ as showing the progress and development of opinion on this question. The Whole says :- "It is evident that the people of all the Provinces desire that manhood suffrage, or something approaching very close to it, should be the basis of the franchise.

"The reasons for the adoption of manhood suffrage in the Dominion, if indeed a uniform suffrage be insisted upon, are much stronger. man must pay his share-the poor under the present tariff paying proportionately much more than the rich. The Dominion Par liament regulates the trade and commerce of the country. In those every man is interested. The Dominion Parliament enacts all the criminal laws, defining what are crimes, and determining how crimes shall be punished. These laws affect all alike. The Dominion

appointments all are interested. "It is impossible, therefore, to conceive on what grounds the right to vote at Dominion elections should be confined to persons having property, or occupying real estate, or in receipt of an income above the average, un-

perty is proof of intelligence and honesty.

Government appoints Judges, and in these

Of course, this pronouncement of the Globe does not mean that every man in the Lineral party is committed to the advocacy of manhood suffrage, or is willing to adopt it, but it shows that if they are not soon in line with the idea, either their party or their supporters in the country will have no more use for them. On the other hand, we have the Gazette, evidently speaking in the name of the Conservative party now in power, frankly pronouncing in favor of mav hood suffrage, and declaring its adoption to be only a matter of very brief years. We consider its conversion to our ranks a triumph and an augury of speedy victory. It holds that every man who contributes to the cost of government ought to exercise a vote, and says:--"Every citizen is a tax-payer and contributes to the maintenance of the central government, and may fairly ask that he shall be given a voice in the control of its administration. Manhood suffrage, with registration, need not be dreaded by any class of people. It will come sooner or later, and judging by the liberality of the bill now before Parliament, is already well nigh reached. The Conservative party in two provinces is formally committed to manhood suffrage, and in the direction thus indicated the whole party must ere many years follow. The Franchise Bill now before Parliament is a long step towards it; as far as, having regard to the recent expression of opinion by the Provincial Legislatures, it would be proper to go at this time. The discussion will have an educational influence which will bear fruit before many years."

#### MADAME CARRENO'S REAPPEAR-ANCE.

This eminent lady has been electrifying the musical people of Chicago. At a recent public recital in Weber Hall, in that city, the enthusiasm of her audience became a perfect ovation. The critics pronounce her playing the grandest exhibition of pure and powerful piane music ever estended to in that city. She used a magnificent Weber Grand on the occasion. 122-2

Mr. O'Brien, M.P., addressed a meeting of Irish Nationalists at Caville, County Armagh, recently. He denounced the Government land purchase bill, which, he said, was intended to catch the votes of the Whigs of Ulater.

Iowa contains more persons who can read and write in proportion to her population

# RENOUNCING FREEMASONRY.

METHODIST MINISTER REVEALS THE HORRORS OF THE MASONIC LODGES. We take the following from the Iconoclast, s live religious paper, published in Brantford, by a Methodist Minister:—

CENTRETON, Ont., Sept. 20th, 1883. To the W. M. and members of Lodge No. 39 of A. F. A. M. situate in Trenton.

Dear Sirs,-Permit me to announce to you my full and complete renunciation of, first, my membership in Lodge, and second, my non acceptance and rejection of the theories and professed religious character of Freemasonry. I may remind members who witnessed my initiation ten years ago, how I was troubled, when taking the first degree. at the horrible phraseology of the obligation, "Under no less a penalty," &c., &c. So also my soul revolted with each successive degree nutil I was made a Master Mason in the lodge. Members will remember I refused to utter the words of the oath until the Muster of Ceremonies offered an explanation that temporarily quieted my conscience. I talked with Masons of my inability to reconcile the masonic caths, or make them accord with the spirit and genius of the only religion I accept, viz., the religion of Jesus Christ. I furthermore am induced and emboldened to deny "The religion of Musonry" as anti-christian in its character. Its Christ-less prayers, its bloody oaths, its lifeless sys-tem of morality, (lifeless because Christless,) must decisively condemn. I wish also to

announce my belief and purpose,
First, that having not "Of my free will and accord," (because I was ignorant of what I was called to pass through) but unadvisedly led into the taking of what I can only conceive to be murderous, horrible, and wickedly anti christian oaths of the three first degrees of Freemasonry. And second, Having for the last eight or nine years been so persuaded concerning the character of said oaths, and thirdly, chiefly believing that by the authority of the written word of the Lord Jesus, whose I am and who I serve, I am divinely authorized to disavow and refuse to obey or observe said oaths. I proclaim to the Lodge, and to all Masors, everywhere, my freedom from all obligations to so respect and keep the obligations of the three first agrees of Freemissonry. My Purnose is based on the consciousness I have that Our Lord Jesus Christ maketh me free from all obligation to keep the unboly oaths I took in the Lodge. Matt. v; 33.) "Thou shalt not forswear thyself; but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oaths." Second, On the nature of my commission as an ambassador of Christ, "To warn every man." see Ezek. 33; 6, and Col. i; 28; which I or another so minded cannot do, and be true to those oaths. I hold it to be my bounden obligation in the sight of my Divine Master. and my sacred purpose, to prevent by my adver, and by my example, also (so for as sums needful to save men), to fully institution. I do most positively affirm that in taking this course I have only what I name of His Son, my adorable Saviour Jesus Christ. I am aware of the consequences possible in connection with this step I take. But none of these things move me." helieve myself true to a good conscience in the sight of the living God, in what I am now doing. I believe I sinued in the first justance toward the Christian's God when I bowed at Masonic alters and took

Jesus Christ. I am, Gentlemen, Sirs, yours only in the true faith of Jesus Christ, R. W. Marsh, M. E. Minister. I wish now to add that previous to writing the above I had never seen any exposures of the lodge, save when a boy about 13 or 14 years old, I read some in Morgan's book, that I now know to be true, with but slight verbal changes from the form of words in the lodges I attended : changes not in any wise relieving the situation or altering in substance Masonry the world over; as the exposures go to show. Witness the latest given in public print, that of the ex-Prefect of Police in Paris, Andrieux, giving the very cut-throat language of the waths I took here in Ont. My renunciation was made on the basis and strength of my own interpretations of the institution, the Lord being my helper. It cost me more to do what I have done, and am ready to do, than perhaps some may think. I have been oalled liar, perjured villain, and I need not say more. God that searcheth all hearts and who has declared by His Son that "There is nothing hidden that shall not be revealed," He knoweth I have uttered truths, undying truths only, in what I have written of Masonry. If to be placed 'Under no less a penalty than to have my throat cut across, and my tongue torn out,' assemble for the election of officers. etc., in the first degree, and 'My left breast cut open and my heart torn therefrom,' etc., in the second, 'My body severed in two, my bowels torn thereout, and burned to ashes in the centre,' etc., in the third degree, the very position of every man who becomes a Master Mason, if, I say, all this and more, Oh! how much more! be right, he of the saints in light (?) here below, and not of the unfruitful works of darkness," as I supposed, then I have been wrong in writing my "renunciation" and in publishing as from the house tops what I saw "in the chambers of their imagery." Glory to God, I revel in my freedom from the snare Hating nobody, loving, I trust, everybody, I am yours for Christ and his cause.

shall apply myself to warp all I can, while I

live, against the gigantic evil that paralyzes

R. W. MARSH, Meth. Minister. CAMPBELLFORD, Mar. 19th, 1885.

THE STORY OF COUSIN JOHN'S

WIFE.
This delightful little book published by Wells & Richardson Co., of Montreal, P.Q., tells how one bright woman kept up appear ances on a small salary. Every woman should read it, and so know for herself how money can be both saved and made by using Danness Dyes. Sent on receipt of stamp.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

AN INCREASE OF THE PRICE OF RAILWAY LANDS CAUSES EXCITEMENT.

VICTORIA, B.C., May 22.—Much excitement has been caused on the main land by an order from Ottawa raising the prices of railway lands and increasing stumpage and other duties on timber to an extent that will destroy the

speaker said :-- "It would be better to live under the Czar of Russia than under the rule of Ottawa. The whole conduct of the government is evidence of incapacity, and by we will stand it no longer. I recommend that we proceed to business at once and declare here to-night that we shall sever our connection with the Dominion government

and go back to Old England." Two thousand men, headed by a band, bearing torches and transparencies, marched through the streets here last night, organized a meeting, and passed a resolution condemnatory of Chinese immigration. A proposition to march through Chinatown was not entertained. Good order prevailed.

#### THE CANADA GAZETTE.

APPOINTMENTS - TEMPETANCE ACT-ELECTIONS-GOVERNMENT AND OTHER NOTICES.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 22 .- To-day's Official Gazette contains the appointment of Hugh McMillan as port warden of Port Hastings, Inverness, N.S., and of Samuel McDonald, Dundas, King's, P.E.I., as measuring surveyor of shipping under section 3 Imperial Colonial Shipping act, 1868, and section 11 Canadian Merchant Shipping act, 1873. A proclamation is published that elections under the Canada Temperance act will be held in Hastings on July 2ad, G. H. Boulter, of Stirling, returning officer. An order-in-council has been passed approving of the new tariff of tolls of the Ontario & Quebec Railway Co., and bringing Port Hastings, Inverness, N.S., under the Porc Warden act. The new warden of the county of Chicoutimi, Honore Petit, is appointed a commissioner under the License act in place of the late warden, not re-elected. The liquidators of the Exchange hank give notice of a call upon the contributuries of 20 per cent, payable July 7th. The Cumberland Railway & Coal Co. will hold its annual meeting at Montreal on June 23rd. The Erie & Huron Railway Co. give notice of the deposit of plans for a railway bridge across the Sydenham river at Wallaceburg, with Public Works department. The Cauadian Bank of Commerce gives notice of a dividend of 4 per cent, for the half-year payable July 2ad, and of the annual meeting on July 14th.

#### PRONOUNCING THEIR VOWS.

The Texas papers give an interesting account of an imposing religious ceremony which took place at the St. Mary Convent. Ten young ladies from Canada, who took the veil of the Sisters of Charity, pronounced their last vows. Their names are Miss Ellen McDermott, in religion Sister Mary Bonaventure; Miss Bridget Fogurly, Sister Mary Patrick: Miss Delia Georgina Giroux, of St. Roch, Quebec, Sister Mary Paul; Miss Emilie Levoie, Bay of St. Paul, Sister Mary Ann : Miss Delia Desrobet, Lothiniere, Siserrore the anti-Christian character of the ter Mary Berchman; Miss Mary Deschamps, St. Sauveur, Sieter Mary Peter; Miss Minnie Blakiston, of St. John Subarbs, Sisanderstand to be love, Christian love, toward ter Mary Evangelist; Miss Ann Hebert, St. all men. I take my stand for God, in the Sauveur. Sister Mary Catherine: Miss A. Sauveur, Sister Mary Catherine; Miss A. Berryman, Sister Margaret; Miss Mary Hough, Sister Usule.

#### DROWNED IN TORONTO BAY.

TORONTO, May 25. - The Queen's Birthday celebration here was marred by two drowning accidents in the bay, both occurring about when I howed at Masonic altars and took Masonic oaths. I know myself true to the Christian's God, and the best interests of my ber, and Wm. Hozack, while rowing home, race, in boldly throwing off all allegiance to Freemasonry. By this communication I Freemasonry. By this communication I henceforth stand fully committed in proper capsized. Before assistance arrived Welsh was drowned, but Hezack retained his Mason put Carlisle's work in my hand to study, that I "might be posted," immediately after my joining. In the name of the Lord I capsized, Tarlton, Randall and the girl Mc-Ewan succeeded in catching hold of the capsized heat. The girl Farmer three where capsized boat. The girl Farmer threw her arms around Harper, both sank and never rose again. Private Middleton, of C Company many into funcied religious security without Infantry School, jumped into a boat and succeeded in rescuing the other three, the girl McEwan being unconscious. All three were properly looked after at the fort and speedily recovered.

# THE COMING FESTIVAL.

The ex-scholars and graduates of St Mary's College, as already reported, will meet this year on the fete of the Rev. Father Rector, the 27th of May. On this occasion axtrilogy, entitled "Bouvines," will be presented by the pupils. This play has been written by the papils. This play has been proceed the Rev. Father Loughaye, and the scene is did in the time of Philippe Auguste and his march to Battleford. The balance of the troops there, with the exception of the Winship garrisons that place, and The Vassals," the action being in tho dungeon of Montrouil-sur-mer; the second act, "La Roi," takes place on the square at Peronne, and the third, "La France," on the borders of the plain of Cysoing, between Lille and Tournay. On May the 28th (Thursday), a High Mass will be chanted at the Geometric France. the Gesu at 10 o'clock. Fauconnier's Easter Mass being the selection; the soloists are Messrs. H. C. St. Pierre, H. A. Cholette, J. M. A. Beaudry, Alexander Clerk, Horace St. Louis, and Arthur Mainville. Mr. Dominique assemble for the election of officers.

# READ THIS

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

# IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Montreal branch of the Irish National League was held Sunday afternoon in their hall, Mr. Donovan in the chair. A letter was read from Mr. Harrington, secretary of the executive committee in Ireland, anent the Parnell fund. After announcing the annual meeting and election of officers to take place on the 14th prox., the meeting adjourned.

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

# AN ARMLESS BRIDEGROOM.

PHILADRIPHIA, May 23.-John Saber, an armless man, was married to-day at the Museum to Sallie Berkstein, a German girl, in presence of a large crowd. The groom placed the ring on the bride's finger with his

A SIGN OF THE TIMES. LONDON, May 25 .- The cabinet have decided that over-time nightwork in the Royal arrenal

#### NORTH-WEST TROUBLES.

THE NEWS OF RIEL'S CAPTURE THE CAUSE OF POUNDMAKER'S SURRENDER.

TORONTO, May 22.—The Mail's special from Clarke's Crossing says :- Poundmaker sent in a flag of truce, to-night, along with the captured teamsters, two women and a priest, to ask upon what terms he would be allowed to surrender. Baptiste Fontaine, the scout supposed to have been killed a fortnight ago while on a scouting expedition under Constable Ross, came in with the released prisoners. He says: Poundmaker was badly broken up, yesterday, on hearing of Riel's surrender. The Indians were terribly frightened and piled their rifles in a tepee and hoisted an old British flag which they captured somewhere. They then held a big council, and decided upon sending in this letter asking for terms of surrender. There is great rejoicing here over Poundmaker's collapse.

WINNIPEG, May 22 .- A despatch from Battleford announces that Charles Bremner, one of the teamsters captured by Poundmaker's Indians, came into the fort yesterday bearing a message from Poundmaker asking for terms of peace. Jefferson, the farm instructor, wrote the letter. The answer was that they would have to treat with Gen. Middleton, who is now believed to be on the way here, his arrival at Prince Albert having been reported by the operator at Charke's Crossing. The names of the teamsters who have been released are: — J. F. McNeill, J. G. Retly, W. Mc-Neill, A. W. Freeborne, George, F. Morton, W. McKane, T. Westaway, D. McLean, G. Barnes, Jno. Shera, G. Brodie, Frank Cox, Wm. Fish, Jas. Fish, Thos. Hynes, Chas. Sheriff, W. Farkin, Thos. Cooney, R. Cardy, D. McNewan and Neil Brodie. The men were treated well while in the Indian's hands, Poundmaker himself saw after their welfare, and half breeds attending to their wants. Fontaine, the scout, who was lost from Charlie Ross's scouting party a week ago, and captured by the Indians, was shackled at night, but not otherwise illtreated. Three bags of newspapers were in the mails captured with the train, and were opened. The news of the surrender of Riel demoralized the ludians and made them come

#### THE VICTORY JUST IN TIME.

Riel's appeals brought the Indians east, and they are now encamped forty miles southeast of Buttleford. The half breeds say time! Riel ordered them to join Poundmaker, and blame the Stonies for most of the outrages, A delay of three or four days would have seen Poundmaker's Indians at Exteche, and greatly increased the difficulty of General Mallha-

#### GENERAL MIDDLETON AT PRINCE ALBERT.

A despatch from Prince Albert, via Humboldt, to which point is was taken by a courier, announces the arrival there of Gen. Middicton and the troops under his command. They were tendered an ovation by both citizens and the mounted police, who were much rejoiced in the defeat of the rebels and the capture of Riel. Capt. Steele telegraphs from Prince Albert that all three of the Hudson's Bay Company's boats are now at that point and are in readiness to proceed to Battleford with the troops if the state of the water permits of this mode of transit. An immediate start was expected when the courier left.

GENERAL STRANGE STOPPED.

A courier has reached Calgary with what is now believed to be reliable news from Gen. to join Poundmaker, but sent no answer.

# RIEL GOING TO JAIL.

Capt. H. A. Stone, Royal Grensdiers, Toronto, has been appointed Brigade-Major in place of Capt. Geo. H. Young, of the Field Battery, who has gone east in charge of Riel, who will be taken to jull at Regina ria Swift Current up the Saskatchewan River.
Messrs. F. X Lemieux, M.P.P., and Chas.

Fitzpatrick, advocates, of Quebec, have been retained, it is said, as counsel to defend Riel in his coming trial in the North West. They are employed by a prominent French-Canadian, who is a friend of Riel's, and who has volunteered to meet all the expenses incurred by counsel in the defence.

CLARKE'S CROSSING, May 24,-The Royal three hundred men who accompanied General Middleton by the steamers Alberta and Baronesss. The steamer Marquis is disabled and will not be ready to leave for a couple of days when she will proceed with supplies. The Queen's birthaay was celebrated at Prince Albert by the troops. A courier from Carlton says the General passed there yesterday. Caven, one of Riel's messengers to Poundmaker, and the latter's brother in law, were captured at Duck Lake by the police and taken to Carlton. The news of Riel's defeat was brought to Poundmaker by loyal half-breeds, but was not credited. Poundmaker sent out runners to make enquiries, and, if true, to make peace with Gen. Middleton. Having verified the report, they met the latter, who replied:
Poundmaker and his counsellors must go to Battleford and surrender with their arms, unconditionally." If the redskins decline the terms, the General will at once proceed to the reserve and fight them.

Riel passed here on Tuesday last, per steamer Northcote. He was escorted by Major Young, of the Winnipeg Field Battery, and thirty men, who, in case of an at tempted rescue had strict orders, first to shoot Riel and then to settle matters with his would-be deliverers. The intention was to take him to Winnipeg, but later on the desti-ination was changed to Regina. Riel was taken from the steamer at Saskatoon early on Wednesday morning and hurried off by teams to Moose Jaw, which place they expected to reach on Saturday. The troops here knew nothing of his being on board the steamer and were much disappointed. The General's foresight in keeping matters strictly quiet no doubt prevented trouble.

# THE NINETIETH'S DEAD.

WINNIPEG, May 24 .- Winnipeg has had another day of sorrow in committing to the grave three more of her brave volunteers, who died at the front in battle. Flags were at half-mast all over the city. The churches were draped in black, and many shops along the main street were also draped in memory of the heroes of the 90th Battalion, who gave up their lives in defence of their country. Funeral services were held in Grace church; three coffins confining the bodies of Corporal Code and Privates Hardisty and Fraser, were placed upon biers in front of the pulpit. Sur-

and appropriate address, reviewing in a touching manner the events that had led to the solemn gathering. Rev. Mr. Barclay, chap-lain of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, Rev. Prof. Hart, of Manitoba College, Dean Grisdale, and Canon O'Meara, of St. John's Cathedral, assisted in conducting the services. At the conclusion Chief of Police Murray organized the funeral cortege. The city clergy led off, the city police came next and were followed by the fire brigade under Chief McRobie; next followed a firing party selected from the Montreal Garrison Artillery, who walked with arms reversed, the three hearses following each other with their respective pal! bearers came next, and following them were carriages containing friends of the deceased as chief mourners and a small detachment of the 90th Battalion now in the city under command of Capt. White. The band of the Garrison Artillery came next and played the solemn why were commissioners sent out to settle dead march in "Saul," "Nearer My God to their claims after the rebellion had broken Thee," and other appropriate music, rendering the scene doubly expressive and affecting. The artillery followed their hand and were followed in line by the Kuights of Pythias, the Oddfellows and citizens in carriages It took the carriages half an hour to pass a given point and fully ten thousand people lined the Main street from the Queen's hotel to the Canadian Pacific railway deput. It was a noble tribute by the citizens of Winnipeg to her brave dead. The scene in St. John's cometery, where but one week before two other comrades of the deceased were interred was very impressive and brought tears to many eyes. Three volleys were fired over the graves, when all returned to the city again headed by the military band playing martial airs. The city is passing through a terrible ordeal. Since the war begon one day there is a display of bunting and great rejoicing over the news of the victory at the front, and another there is a lowering of flags and mourning for these who have bought

#### the victory with their lives. RULL IN JAIL.

A despatch from Regina announces that Riel is safe in the custody of the police under Captain Deane in command of the force at Regina. Riel shook hands with and thanked Captain Young for his attention. He was dressed in a long overcoat and broad-brimmed

A despatch from Clarke's Crowing an nounces that after the battle of Fish Creek Dumont ordered all the prisoners to be shot, but Riel interfered and provented the deed. The rebel loss at Batoche is now alligally reported by Riel to have been 63 killed and 122 wounded. Eighty teams heavily louled with hospital stores and general supplies arrived at Clarke's Crossing on Saturday,

Thus, Scott, Charles Nolin and Jones Ishester, who were held as rebel prisoners at Prince Albert, have just been released uponsditionally. Ny charge had been made against them, although they were imprisoned for five or six weeks.

#### THE GENERAL CONGRATULATED.

General Middleton has been the recipient at Prince Albert of congratuatory relegrans cent victories.

ner, and Privates Tauffel, Wheeler and Wil-Capt. Wilkes, Sergt. Callen, Corporal Turliams, of the 90th, and Sergts. Burling, Ross and Strachen, Corporal Hines, Bombardier Sheppard, Guurers Bradbury, Feneron, Lench and Coates, of the Winnipeg Field Battery, are en route home on leave of absence from their respective corps

The Saskatchewan is again rising rapidly and is three feet above the average water level of the season. The steamer Northcote will now be able to do effective service as a transport boat between Swift Current and

# FRIGHTFUL WASTE.

Consumption carries off its thousands of victima every year. Yes, thousands of human lives are being wasted that might be saved, for the fact is now established, that consumption, in its early stages, is curable. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will, if used in time, effect a permanent cure. It has no equal as a remedy for bronchitis, coughs and colds. Its efficacy has been proved in thousands of cases. All dauggists.

# PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

THIRD SESSION-FIFTH PARLIAMENT.

(From our own Correspondent ) OTTAWA, May 20.

In answer to a remark of Mr. Curran, Mr. Caron denied that any petition had been sent from bankers and merchants of Montreal asking that the Victoria Rifles be not sent to the front. The regiment had not been called out. Sir John Macdonald, in regly to Mr. Blake, said the question of squatters' rights on Domreceived, and the Dominion Lands Act would ably be introduced. If this surmise is cor-

be applied as far as possible. The House then went into committee on

the Franchise Bill. Sir John Macdonald said he desired to smend the clause providing an ownership property qualification of \$300 in cities and towns, by reducing the real property qualification to \$300 in cities and \$200 in towns. He thought, in view, of the different positions property in these places, the change would be equitable. Without altering the position of tenants he proposed to require that the tenant shall have occupied the property for a year prior to January instead of Novem ber, and that the rent shall have been paid up to the last rent day prior to January. As regarded the occupancy qualification, he intended to propose that it be, as the ownership qualification would be, \$300 in cities and \$200 in towns. In the income qualification, he intended to propose that the clause be altered so as to provide that a vote shall be given to any one who derives an income or earnings from some trade, calling, office or profession, the amount being reduced from \$400 to \$300. Another amendment he proposed was that the time spent by marines and fishermen away

Some discussion ensued and a number of small amendments were proposed and lost. Mr. Edgar moved an amendment that no Indians except those who had been duly enfranchised and had the same civil capacities us other people should be allowed to vote. Mr. Dawson spoke at some length in lavor

from the country should be considered as

enent at home.

of the Indian franchise.

After further debate, the amendment was lost on division and the house adjourned ai OTTAWA, May 21.

THE NORTH-WEST TROUBLES.

Before the orders of the day were called, Hon. Mr. Blake said that he would avail himself of this opportunity to move that the lumber trade of the province. At a public meeting held at New Westminister, pedite the armament and manning of several telles, tokens of love for the deceased. Rev. House should adjourn. He said that it was pedite the armament and manning of several telles, tokens of love for the deceased. Rev. time the attention of Parliament was directed denunciatory resolutions were passed. One ocean steamers.

Riel's former rebellion and commented severely on the Government's neglect to bring down information which might throw some light upon the causes of the recent insurrection. He said there was no Hudson Bay

Company to blame now. Sir John Macdonald said that the outbreak of the half-breeds was a causeless outbreak. The leader of the Opposition was merely trying to make a point against the Government. There were papers that the Government would bring down, and others would not be brought down. There were papers which it was not in the public interest to have said before Parliament.

Sir Richard Cartwright sail it was to be deeply regretted that the first Minister had no better answer to make to the reasonable request of the Opposition. If, as the Premier pretended, the halt breeds had no grievances, out. By issuing that commission the Government stood condemned.

The House went into committee on the Franchise Bill, Mr. Mullock moved an amendment proposing to reduce the real estate qualification of veters in counties from

The amendment was finally voted down. OTTAWA, May 22.

The House went again into committee on the Franchise Bill. Mr. Mills said that the sons' clause should be amalgamated to apply to farmers' sons and

ions of owners generally. Mr. Edgar moved an amendment giving tenant farmers' sons votes also. Sir John Macdonald said that the vote was

based on the assumption that the sons would succeed to the farms occupied by their fathers. The son of a tenant farmer had no interest in the succession. Mr. Davies said farms on a long tease

should be put on the same footing as other farme. Sir John Macdonald sail long and short

term lea es might be di cei nina ed. The amendment was los. On County qualification, Sir John Macdonald said he should introduce a clause making the qualification for cities such as Belleville, Guelph and Brantford, which were not of thems lives electoral districts, the same

as the qualification for towns.

Mr. Cusey moved an amendment to the effect that an elector can only vote in the polling to the twicers hear allow. The remendment was lost. Mr. Cameron objets I to the disqualities

tion of megistrates and jewices.
Sir John Medona'l introduced an amend ment selting forth the time spent by voters as marmers or tista casen, or studentis in any institution of Jearning in Canada, should be counted as time spent at leaner Carried. Sir Richard Cartwright asked if the govenament had received any further intelligence from the North West, that it would

communicate to the House.

Sir John Macdonald "We have received from certain sources, but not from official sources, information that the pri oners taken from Lord Lansdowne, the Governor-General, | in the raid by Poundmaker are now released, and Lord Wolseley, in Egypt, upon his re- and that Penndorder has sent a ring of trule, wanting to know on what terms he can sur-

The House adjourned at 12 15.

#### ENGLISH POLITICS.

A RUMOR THAT THE CABINET IS ON THE VERGE OF A SPLIT.

York, May 23 .-- A London cable letter, dated to day, says :- The fact that a majority of the members of the cabinet have left the city is generally accepted as an indiention that the allered dissensions in the his resignation. Radical newspapers declare that he is mainly responsible for dissensions through his persistent efforts to force the government to adopt a radical policy. Sir Charles Dilke's organ, the Dispatch, urges the radicals to combine and assert them selves. Even if they do not secure a major-ity, they can, the Despatch argues, so increase their power as to seeme a more radical leader than Mr. Gladstone. A general survey of the political situation would, perhaps, show that Mr. Gladstone realizes thoroughly that there are in the present state of British affairs all the elements for a nolitical crisis, and that he is strongly in favor of making every reasonable concession in order to hald the Liberal party to gether. Shrewd observers discern the coming hand of Gladstone in Dilke's visit to Dublin, ostensibly to attend a meeting of the commission for housing the poor. Lord Spencer believes thoroughly in renewing the Crimes Act, which Sir Charles opposes. In the conferences between Dilke and Spencer it is more than possible the strong personality of Lord Spencer will seriously affect the impressionable Sir Charles, and that he will return to London more tractable in his relations to the Prime Minister, in which event a harmless compromise renewal bill will probrect the government will before recess announce the terms on which they will proceed next year with the bill for local self government in Ireland. The moderate liberals are certain to follow Gladstone and consent to almost any concessions to the radicals rather than cause a split. The return of the Tories to power during the ensuing elections would almost inevitably be followed by a war with Russia. Lord Salisbury refuses to join forces with Lord Churchill in opposing a renewal of the Irish Crimes act and Churchill has arranged to organize a tory opposition. He will fight hard and effectively if the government do not withhold the renewal bill. The Dublin Freeman's Journal, commenting on the situation, says the retirement of Sir Charles Dilke or Mr. Chamberlain from the cabinet would be a far more disastrous blow to the government then the resignation of Earl Spencer. The resignation of either of the two first named, the Journal thinks, would cripple the government hopelessly

# ECYPTIAN POLITICS.

during the rest of the session and prejudice

their chances for success in the general elec-

The reports reiterated that Bismarck, actuated by a desire to induce England to assume protectorate over Egypt with the reinstatement of Ismail Pasha as ruler, initiated the pressure which induced the Khedive to refund the 5 per cent. tax on Egyptian coupons. In return for Bismurck's support of this policy it is said England is to support Germany's colonization enterprises in East Africa and elsewhere. It would not be surprising if the present special conferences at Berlin between Lord Roseberry and Bismarck have been arranged for the purpose of adjusting the terms of a new Anglo German Egyptian policy. Berlin papers declare that Lord Rosebery's visit has political significance and predict that the result will be new negotiations between Eugland and Germany in regard to affairs in Egypt and against the interests of France in Cairo.

#### tories and proceeded to review the facts of A SENSATION IN THE FRIE CHURCH.

DISTINGUISHED MINISTER DEFENDS HIMSELF AND THE CRUCIFIX.

EDINEURGH, May 26 .- There is a great sensation in free church circles over the alleged Popishness of the distinguished preacher, Dr. A. Stuart Muir, of Trinity Free Church, Leith, whose appeal from his dismissel, for Pepish practices, was unsuccessfulls leard yesterday in general assembly of the Free Church of Scotland. Dr. Muir was accused of teaching haptismal regen-eration, worshipping God in nightly prayer before a representation of Christ on the Cross, and sanctioning the sale of his portrait in an attitude of indicative approval of Popish doctrines and practices. He cofended himself in an eloquent namer, and, in concluding his appeal, produced almost a riot among the learned body, when he quoted Cordinal Newman's hymn. "Lead, Kindty Light," and taking an ivory crucifix from his packet, held it out with his right hand, amid a great sensation in the assembly, which swelled into hissing and cries of "Shame;" and then he added: "Time will come when I shall appear with this emblem of even your faith upon my bosom." He is now expected to soon enter the Church of Rome.

#### THE COMMUNISTS' RIOTS.

Paris, May 22.-To-day being the anniversary of the fall of the Commune the communists here attempted to hold a demonstration at the tembs of their comrades in Perc Luchaise cometery. The police ordered the communists to surrender their red flags and the latter refused. Fighting ensued. The police drew their swords and drove the rabble against a heap of stones; these the rioters used as missiles. One of the policemen was knocked sensele s: another's skull was crushed. The Republican Guard, with fixed bivorets, charged the meb, wounding several in the foremost rank, one fatally. Several reporters were accested, but afterwards released. One anarchist received five sobre cuts; others were fearfully gashed. The police were unusually severe, showing no sprater. The scene resembled the outbreak of a revolution. Show in the vicinity were auditionally closed. The atmost exprement provided matil a late hour. Knots of comnumists gothered in vicious places to night you ing venceance on the police and govern-Later reports say five men were killed and eight wounded during the rioting. The police maintain that ten persons were sere on-ly wound, d and now hilled.

#### A RENEWAL OF THE TROUBLE.

Lovernon, May 25.- A Paris despatch says there was another serious fight to-day be twice the police and amerchists. A large party of the latter want to Pere la Chaise consecry to inter the remains of a revoluthaist named Commet. They entered the cem tory quietly, but became excited by violent mutions delivered over the grave by Heari Rochefort and others. They selled out with a red flog flying, and the police mode a rush to capture the flag. A desperate light ensued in which knives were freely used. Several were wounded on both sides and many arrests made. In the riot yesterday thirty persons were wounded, but none killed.

#### A PERSECUTED PEOPLE.

VIENNA, May 23,-Private letters from Posen and Sileria describe the present expulsion by Germany at Russia's request of Russian Poles from those provinces as attended with the most cruel and heartrendhencetorth stand fully committed in proper light. I enclose a couple of tracts which, if read, may be an additional expression of my views in part at least. Morgan, Carliste, Ronavne of Chicago, Rev. Prof. Finney, and John Harper, and two girls, Etta with many others, have clearly discover- with many others. Little Poplar is now others, have clearly discover- with many others, have clearly discover- with the cabinet is cally on the population, was caught in the body of trivate abouts of the capsized boat and was big Bear. The General has deemed it is a could be diers, is expected from the west to night the other west to night the other was could be contracted from the west to night the other was could be contracted from the west to night the other than the cabinet is cally on the contracted from the west to night the other was containing three of a split to Posen and Silcria to escape measurement of the contracted from the west to night the other was could from the west to night the other was could from the west to night the could fire, is expected from the west to night the could fire, is expected from the west to night the could fire, is expected from the west to night the could fire, is expected from the west to night the could fire, is expected from the west to night the could fire, is expected from the west to night the could fire, is expected from the west to night the could fire, is expected from the west to night the could fire, is expected ing incidents. Many Poles, now being driven out, have been settlers in German already been arrested without warning and conducted to the German frontier by Prusaism troops. The remainder consist of those who had obtained permits of settlemeat. The decree gives these a short respite to settle their affairs. Whole villives have already been denopulated and their refugee inhabitants turned over to the Russian authorities at the German frontier. Numbers of poor Poles are fleeing into Austria News of this cruelty has cast a chill of despair throughout Russian Poland. It is regarded as fresh evidence of the binding nature of the connection between Germiny and Russia and of their united policy to entire'y suppress Polish nationality.

#### ELECTION IN ANTRIM.

DUBLIN, May 25 .- The Conservatives had a disagree-die surprise in Antrim to-day. They felt confident of the election of Mr. O'Neil, their candidate; and could scarcely believe the their candidate; and could scarcely believe the figures when it was announced that Mr. St. Chaire, the Liberal candidate, was elected by a majority of 139 Antrim is a Conservative constituency. The late Mr. Chaine, whose death on the 4th inst. caused the vacancy, was a Conservative and won the election in 1880 over Mr. Charles Wilson, the L beral candidate, by 335 votes; and Edward Macnaughton, the theorem. the other member, is a Conservative, who won his seat by 346 votes over his opponent, Mr. Samuel Black.

# ALLEGED AUSTRIAN ILL FEELING.

LONDON, May 22. - Despatches from Vienna indicate some ill feeling against England in official circles. Count Von Taafe, President of the Ministry, is reported to have said for publication recently: "London is the great centre for the printing of the revolutionary literature circulated on the centre for the printing of the revolutionary literature circulated on the continent. Until England becomes less tolerant toward alien conspirators she should not expect any reciprocal action from the United States towards crushing out the anarchism of dynamiters who are giving her so much trouble.'

# MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, May 22.—The report that Mr. Gladatone has decided to retire from public life is more credible than this often revived rumor would otherwise be by circumstances and by the conduct of the Prime Minister's friends. The Liberal leaders have already chosen a candidate for the Midlothian district. This would indicate either that they know that Mr. Gladstone is determined to retire before the fall election, or that they are arranging to have him stand for some other constituency. The latter is most improbable.

# ENGLAND'S RETROGADE MOVE-

MENT. It is stated that Bismarck is advising England to confine her protection of Egypt to the control of Egyptian finances and to assist Germany's colonizing enterprises in eastern Africa. The National Zei ung says: England after repeated attempts to make a stand in Exert has began a retrogade movement before the advancing phalanx of United Europe.

New Orleans contains seven white women Brooklyn claims a population of 700,000, or to six men, and four negro women to three about half that of New York. men; negro men.

#### A RUMORED FIGHT

BETWEEN THE POLICE UNDER MAJ. STEELE AND THE INDIANS.

SEVERAL POLICE REPORTED TO BE KILLED -EXCITEMENT AT CALGARY-HOSTILE INDIANS AT MEDICINE HAT.

HOW HE DELUDED THE METIS INTO A REBELLION.

Scouts are scouring the country in all directions for the rebel leaders. Maxime Lepine and Garnet have surrendered. Lepine came in shortly after Riel's capture, the news of which seems to have spread very rapidly among the fugitives. Rations are served out to the half-breed families at Batoche,

MRS. DELANEY'S FATE.
Mr. R. Latouche Tupper, of Col. Smith's Battalion, writes that information has been received to the effect that Mrs. Delaney was horribly ill-treated by the Indians and then hacked to pieces by the squaws. Mrs. Gowanlock is said to have been taken as his wife by one of the Indians.

DEPREDATIONS ON THE NORTH SASKATCH-EWAN.

Further plundering by the Indians on the North Saskatchewan has been reported. The Hudson Bay stores at Lac la Biche have been robbed and the supplies destroyed. The same thing occurred at Green Lake. The Indians ings-feelings of pain and regret that the are plundering the entire community. The robbing of the stores at the first post is a most serious affair, as all supplies for the northern stations were there in transit for different points. Lac la Biche was a well-known Catholic mission, and was supposed to be a stronghold of that denomination. This post is four or five hundred miles northwest of Fort Carleton.

OTTAWA, Cut., May 20 .- The following correspondence between His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Lansdowne, and Major General Middleton, will be read with much interest :-

OTTAWA, May 13, 1885. Gen. Middleton, via Qu'. 1ppelle, N. W. T.,

Accept my hearty congratulations on your You have had a task of unexceptional difficulty. Please tell your gallant soldiers that as the Queen's representative here I congratulate them on their behavior, not only in this action, but during the toils and hardships of the advance. The list of casualties is, I fear, heavy. We can ill afford to lose such an officer as French. My sincere sympathy is with the wounded. Shall (Signed)

THE GENERAL'S ACRNOWLEDMENTS.

GUARDPY'S CROSSING, May 15. To His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne On the part of my troops and myself I beg to thank you for your kind congratulations on our success, and appreciation of the difficulties we have labored under, and, coming officers and soldiers, they richly deserve your wounded are doing well; all at Saskatoon.

FRED. MIDDLETON. WINNIEG, May 31 .- A despatch from Calgary reports that the police under Major Steele, in advance of Gen. Strange's column. en rowe to Fort Pitt from Edmonton, had an incounter with the Indians, losing several nen. This news is brought by freighters, tends effecting a junction with Col. Ctter's charge of the sherift. troops at Battleford and thus prevent Big Bear and Poundmaker joining forces. Calgary seems to be the scene of considerunnecessary excitement. Imaginary troops. The last ruse is to get the Garrison Artillery away from Winnipeg, where they are detained for absolutely necessary duty. There are, it is thought, enough troops now in the West to effectually quell the insurrection. Major McGilton and Capt. Palliser, of Gen. Strange's staff, reached Calgary to-day.

CHANGING THE BASE. change of base of supplies from Swift Current

FEARS AT PLEASANT FORKS. Pleasant Forks, requesting him to have dovernment furnish the settlers in that section or kept in possession at any time. Every provision is made for the effectual carrying out of threatening attitude of the Indians. Mr.

Stephenson has replied that the Government Stephenson has replied that the Government could not accede to their request, but if the settlers would ruise a company as York colony had done, the Government would furnish the arms and ammunition required.

INDIANS WEAR MEDICINE HAT. Word has just been received that four com panies of the Halifax battalion are encamped upon high ground overlooking Medicine Hat, and are very vigilant on account of rumors of the close proximity of Indians to the North. Capt. Stewart's rangers are also still in that vicinity, and scout the country for miles around.

QUIET AT BATTLEFORD.

Telegraphic communication has been restored between here and Humboldt, and also with Battleford. It takes thirty-six hours for a courier to reach General Middleton's camp now from Humboldt. Wire connection with Prince Albert may be established at any moment. It is believed General Middleton will not wait there, but will push on to Battleford. Everything is quiet at the latter place awaiting his arrival.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA. May 21.-In the House of Commons this afternoon, Hon. Mr. Caron, in reply to Mr. Blake, said that up to the present time the applications made to the department with reference to the bodies of to prefer to look after the bodies themselves. If any application be made hereafter to transport the body of any volunteer who has fallen, free of charge, the government will take measures to arrange for free transport.

(Hear, hear.)
Hon. Mr. Blake asked if the government intended to make grants of land to volunteers s with the North West, and, in reply, Sir it is recommon stated that the answer was the same as he made when asked that quest serious obstacle in the way of completing engaging the serious attention of the govern-

Sir John Macdonald, in answer to Mr. Blake, stated that Dumont obtained a homestead entry for the S.W. quarter of section 20, township 40, range 1, west of the third principal meridian on March 1st, 1883 and that he pre-empted the southeast quarter at

mont's declaration to show that he had pre viously occupied the land. Dumont would not be entitled to his patent until March lst, 1866. The patent had not been issued, and there had been no applications for it.

AT THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA. OTTAWA, May 21.-This evening a musical entertainment was given in the College of Ottawa, in honor of His Excellency, connected with the opening of a new hall re-cently erected. Bishop Duhamel, many of the clergy, professors, senators and members of parliament, among them Mr. Curran, were present. His Excellency was accompanied by Lady Lassdowne, and was very enthusiastically received. Addresses were presented in French and English. In the course of an eloquent speech His Excellency made the following reference to the North-West troubles: The struggle in which we have been engaged in the North-West is an insignificant | ful one, compared to those great contests with which your studies of the history of the old and new world has made you familiar; but three years to complete it. The rev. gentleit has cost us already many valuable lives, man afterwards presented it to His Lordship and has brought sorrow and suffering to many a happy family, and deso-lation to many a quiet home. Public order and confidence will soon be restored, perhaps on a sounder foundation than before; but there are many to whom victory will bring no consolation in the bitterness o their sorrow. We cannot forget them in the hour of success. By all of us the spring of 1885 will be remembered with mingled feelpeaceful career of this country should have been thus interrupted; -- feelings, too, I am glad to say, of pride at the thought that of the city. Thirty-two smaller domes from every part of Canada, from Nova Scotia to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, without which are well supplied with small windows. distinction of locality, or of race, our soldiers have shown themselves ready to endure danger and hardships in a spirit of the truest patriotism, when the service of their country required their presence in the field."

There is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. tts

The lean part of good beef should be of a bright red color, with flakes of white fat through it, not larger than pins in thickness, with a white thick layer of fat on the outside. Very lean beef that is free from fat will be apt to be tough and tasteless.

On a recent trial a cedar log twenty feet long was taken to a California match be glad of any information with regard to factory and in exactly thirty minutes was their condition. sawed, split, glued, dipped in sulphur, labelled and the matches boxed ready for shipment.

> San Diago County, California, contains a population of 15,000 and has a land area of 15,000 square miles.

TWO MORE GONE DOWN. QUEBEC, May 21. - The Norwegian barque as they do from the Queen's representative, Brilliant, Hansen, from Liverpool, arrived heightens if possible the pleasure with which there to night, and reports having rescued they are received by all of us, and I trust I Captain Griff and crew of the steamship may be permitted to add that, as regards the Marie Louise, from New York for Newcastleon-Tyne, which toundered in the ice in lat. approbation. Ere this your Excellency will 46, long. 49, and transferred the balf of the have heard that our success has been crowned crew to another vessel. The Brilliant has by the surrender of Mr. Riel. I hear the also on Loard the crew of the Norwegian barque Bayard, Andersen, from Norway for Quebec, which also foundered in the ice.

LEVIS IN DANGER.

QUEBEC, May 21 .- The Provincial Government have notified the town council of Levis that if their indebtedness of some \$65,000 to \$75,000 is not paid over at once, they will and lacks confirmation. Gen. Strange in take out a seizure and place the town under

The New York State Legislature has passed a bill which has an im ortant bearing on Canalian interests. As a matter of fact surprises are created and telegrams follow influence was brought to bear upon it, and each other in quick succession for more troops. The last ruse is to get the Garrison that a danger to the fish has been removed. The bill was prepared by the Anglers' Association of the St. Lawrence river, and makes it illegal to have black bass, muscalonge, etc., in possession during the close season, viz., from January 1 to May 20, no matter whether caught in the waters of the state or not. The clause does away with the practice of selling fish during the close season which were caught A despatch from Moosejaw announces the arrival of Gen. Laurie, who is arranging a change of laws of turnities from Smitt Courant change of base of supplies from Swift Current to Moosejaw, on account of the dangers incident to travel by the Swift Current trail.

FEARS AT PLEASANT FORKS.

change of base of supplies from Swift Current trail. It is also now made legal to seize nets upon the shores of waters at all seasons of the year, and any citizen can seize them and burn them. A Mr. Rufus Stephenson, Dominion Government Inspector of colonization lands, has received a letter from Rev. C. H. Wells, at weighing less than half a pound, or which is Pleasant Forks, requesting him to have Gov- less than eight inches in length, cannot be killed pretty sharp to evade prosecution. The whole-sale destruction of fish in and out of sea-on which has prevailed on all American waters would soon have an effect upon this great source of food supply and should be guarded as carefully as any other interest.

# THE AFGHAN WAR-CLOUD.

THE AMEER DISGUSTED. London, May 20 .- The Standard says despatches from the India government represent the Ameer as profoundly depressed over the success of the Russians and England's failure to restrain Russian aggression. The Ameer is convinced of his powerlessness to resist an invasion, and seems half disposed to

buy off Russia. LONDON, May 20 .- In the House of Commons this afternoon the financial secretary of the war office announced that the Guards, now on the way home from Suakim, had been ordered to stop at Alexandria in case of circumstances rendering it desirable to further detain them in Egypt. They had not been ordered to remain at Alexandria. The announcement has occasioned much gossip. It is believed the detention of the Guards off Alexandria can only be explained by con necting it with the delay in the settlement of the Afghan question. A Cairo despatch says all the troops from Suakim have been orvolunteers who have fallen were merely asking that the department facilitate the go into garrison at Ramleh and the other troops at Abassich, near Cairo. The Australian troops have been ordered to stop at

> LUNDON, May 21.—The Standard confirms the view that the main question now at issue between Russia and England hinges on the possession of Maruchak. Morning papers unanimously express the opinion that the detention of the Guards at Alexandria and the Australian coatingent at Aden is on account

Aden.

peace negotiations. ANOTHER OF THE GANG.

CHICAGO, May 21.—H. S. Strong, an Englishman, aged about 50, presented letters of credit for \$7,000 on the Canadian Bank of Commerce yesterday and had them cashed. They proved to be worthless. Strong probably here to the geng which have been correting the same time. There was nothing in Du. Canadian citizens.

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

A VISIT TO THE BUILDING HOW THE WORK IS PROGRESSING. Mr. Robert, of the Bishop's Palace, kindly consented to show our reporter the principle features to be seen at present in the St. Peter's Cathedral. In the south-west wing of the structure a floor has been erected, and this part is boarded off from the re-mainder of the building. Here they intend to celebrate Mass every morning during the month of June. At present a plan of the Cathedral is on exhibition within the edifice. It is made of soft wood, neatly painted, and is a fac simile of the Cathedral when finished. It was built by two gentlemen of Joliette, assisted by the Rev. Father Michaud, who went to Rome expressly to study the plan. This beauti-ful little structure was first commenced when the building of the Cathedral was proposed, and it has taken Bishop Fabre, and on Sunday last it was exhibited to the public. It has been so arranged as to enable persons to view the inside very closely. On each receptable and niche on the inside and outside a number is painted, and books are to be had with the corresponding figures describing the different parts. On the outside of the large dome a gallery is noticed, which will be the same on the building now in course of erection. Visitors will be able to ascend from the ground on an elevator, and from the dome will obtain a grand view On the front of the Cathedral facing Dorchester street there will be two clocks, one on the east and the other on the west corners. The one on the east corner marks six hours only and the other tweive. Lithographs of the cathedral are for sale at the structure and are beautifully done by Messrs Legga & Co., of this city. The nictures of the late Bishop Lartique, first Bishop of Montreal, together with Bishop Bourget and Fabre, are handsomely done in pencil, and are also on exhibition. The body of the late Bishop Lartigue is at present in the church of Notre Dame de Pitie, and will

 $HONORING\ MINISTER\ ROBERTS.$ 

required.--Montreal Post.

place can be prepared to receive it.

COL. CONKLINGURGES HIM TO CARRY OUT THE MONRGE DOCTRINE IN LETTER AND SPIRIT.

New York, May 21.-Col. Frederick A. Conkling stood beneath a smilay-draped chandelier last evening in the rooms of the Washing ton Club face to face with Cot. Wm. R. Roberts. the newly appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Chili, and the President of the club. In a circle about the two Colonels were Mayor Grace, James F. Reberts, Co. Robert's on; Superintendent Walling, Tax Commissioner Coleman, Police Commissioner Voorhis, ex-County Clork William Allen Butler, John Birmingham, of the General Sessions, Capt. Kipp, and many others.

Col. Conking told Minister Roberts that, about twenty years ago, he had occasion to visit Troy, arriving in the evening. As he reached then the Fenian Flead Centre. (Great applause.) It was an open secret to him (the Colonei) that had not Col. Roberts exerted himself to the utmost among the Irishmen in New York State last fail New York would have told a different tole, and Grover Cleveland would not be President of the United States. It was peculiarly fitting, therefore, that President Cleveland should honor the Irishmen of New York in honoring Col. Roberts. The Colonel, in conclusion, enjoined upon Minister Roberts the supreme importance of main taining in his mission, both in the letter and the spirit, the Monroe doctrine.
Then, in behalf of the club, the Colonel pre-

sented to Minister Roberts a superb good watch, chain, and seal, suitably engraved.

# CATHOLICS ASSAULTED.

RENEWED OUTRAGES BY ORANGEMEN AT CONCEPTION BAY.

St. Johns, N. F., May 21.-Orange ruffianism is again rampant at Conception Bay. Late despatches from Bay Roberts say that on Monday night a crowd of Orangemen attacked the dwelling of Mr. James Dailey, a conspicuous Roman Catholic citizen and trader, smashed in his windows despatible of a large constitution. his windows, demolished a large quantity of property, and compelled him to fly to the capital. Just previous to this outrage the Orangemen flung over the wharf into the har-bor some valuable property belonging to Capt. Hencebury, also a Catholic.

A Spaniard's Bay correspondent says that on Sunday evening a number of Orangemen, at first only about a dozen individuals, but afterward swelled to about a hundred, paraded the streets and insulted and outraged every Roman Catholic they encountered. Their hootings and yellings disturbed the tranquil Sabbath. They kept up a constant how of execuation against the Catholics, the refrain of which was that they were going to sweep every one of them off the face of the earth. They deposited the vilest of nuisances on the deorsteps of the propression of the constant of th prominent Catholic, at the same time indulging in blasphemy and the vilest obscenity. They next assaulted a number of young men who were on their way to the chapel to attend evening catechism. They knocked down several of the boys, kicked them, and otherwise maltreated them. The rable next attacked two Catholic young men named Ryan and Finn as they were approaching the house of a common friend on friendly visit. Ryan is thought to be fatally injured. The brother of the injured man, on hearing of the affray, rushed from the house with a double-barrel gun. His approach was the rapid disappearance of the Orangemen. The affair became the subject of a judicial investigation, and the Orange-loving Judge of Harbon Grace fined the ringleaders of this murderous

assault \$10 to \$20 each.

A TERRIBLE DISEASE. DES MOINES, May 21.— terrible disease is prevailing in Langworthy, Jones County, which causes death in a minute. The patient is taken with a slight sore throat, the soreness then goes to the lungs, and from there to the spine, when death follows.

A DISHONEST BANK TELLER. New York, May 21.—John A. Vangelder. receiving teller of the Union National bank.

who disappeared on May 8th, is a defaulter to the extent of \$33,000. The thefts were carried on for ten years. Vangelder was supposed to lead an exemplary life, but it has been learned he spent a few hours each day in a gambling house. His wife and children are destitute.

THE-IRISH-IN-CHINA. IN THE FRONT RANKS AS USUAL.

HAN Kow, 1st March, 1885.

Right in the heart of China proper, nearly seven hundred miles up the great Yang-tse Kiang river-and hundreds of miles above Nankin-after the Missisippi the longest river in the world-rising in distant Thibet, and rushing in turbid flood for full three thousand five hundred miles, past many famous towns, including the old capi-tal, Nankin, until it adds to the yel-lowness of the Yellow Sea beyond Shaughai—who would suppose that Ireland counted for something here; and yet, strangely enough it does, so far as able, adventurous Irishmen are concerned, in spite of having to contend against English and Scotch prejudice. Your readers have often heard all about the Irish in Australia and America, but it is probably the first time most of them have heard of the Irieh in the Celestial Empire. The first step into China is usually by the British possession of Hong Kong, on the water highway to Canton. The voyager by a Peninsular and Ociental steamer, as he gazes curiously from the deck, is not unlikely struck by the Chinese aspect of the native police keeping order on the quays-their effectiveness is mainly due to the smart inspector giving them orders in good Chinese, but tinged with a strong Dublin accent, which Inspector Craddock has not lost by his long residence in the Far East. Further on a contingent of English police is marching to relieve the patrols, under the command of Inspector Hennessey, a name sufficient to proclaim his longings for his native Mallow. A sou of Eria, Major General Sargeant, is also Commander-in-Chief of England's mili tary forces in China, and on the Kennedy road (called after the Irishman to whom it owes its construction), may be seen Sir George Bowen, who is concluding at Hong Kong his career as the fourth Irish governor it has had. Walk into the Supreme Court, and you will probably hear some important legal point being ably spread in the Con-naught accent by the Attorney General, the Hon. Edward O'Malley, from Mayo, a direct descendant of Grana Unite. In a court quite close, another Irishman, Mr. Russell, dispenses juston, and the Surveyor-General, Mr. Price, is

be transferred to the Cathedral as soon as a tice as Deputy Judge. The principal solicitor The stone masons are busily at work in the in both courts is an Irishman too, Mr. Brerecellars making about 100 pillars for the structure. The stone cornices on the west an Irishman. If you want money, who can side are all placed, and carpenbetter accommodate you, if satisfied with the ters are working steadily on the roof. The public are condaily invited security, than Mr. Jackson, banker, from Belfast? Who carea better the ills that flesh to pay a visit to the Cathedral and view the is heir to than Dr. Hedrington, born within exquisite plan which was taken from St. Peters at Rome. The doors are open every the sound of the Bells of Shandon; and none can put a better fitting coat on you than Mr. day from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and gentlemen are Driscoll, of Waterford. alway in attendance to give any information Steam up to Canton, and you find the command of all the great American steamboats monopolized by American captains, save one, Captain Goggin, of Limerick, wh. so superior merits enabled him to win a position within that exclusive body of navigators. At

Shanghai, her Majesty's Consul-General, for

that part of China, is from the county Down, and, although nearly thirty years in China, is vet so Irish that he is best known his many friends as Paddy les. One of the ablest officers Hughes. One the Consular service, as Britisher and Celestial, with whom he has equally to do, can testify he is as much at home in conversing in the best Mandarin Chinese as in speaking his mother tongue, and in dispensing the general hospitality of the Consulate he is well assisted by his charming and beautiful wife, a near kinswoman of the senior member for Louth-bearing a strong family resemblance to him and to another, bound to him by dearer ties in addition to those of cousinship Troy, arriving in the evening. As he reached the hotel his way was impeded by a creat throng. Irish flags were displayed and the band played an Irish air. A young man came out upon the porch and delivered the most eloquent address that he had ever listened to. The young man was William R. Roberts, then the Fenian Head Centre. (Great aptendard of the proprietor of the chief hotel. The steam are reached to him the value of the chief hotel. The steam are reached to him the value of the chief hotel. The steam are reached to the chief hotel th navigation on the Yang-tse-Kiang, the most important in China, is now monopoly in the hands of the three leading commercial firms of China. The vast steamers, capable of each holding five hundred first and second class passengers, besides two thousand tons of cargo, are entrusted only to the ablest men. Amongst those, Captain Howlet, of Dungarvan or Ross, occupied a prominent place until he retired; and now Captain Lloyd, of Waterford, has an important position in connection with them. The pilotage, in point of responsibility and emolument, is nearly equal to that of the commanders. This may be judged by the fact that in the tea season about twenty foreign going steamers ascend to Hong Kow for cargoes of tea. The latter are, on an average, worth five hundred thousand pounds. Some of them take up two vessels in the season, thus realizing five hundred pounds for two trips, each occupying six days up and down. This is in addition to their emolument as pilots of the regular river steam ers ; so that some of them, besides their mais tens see, realize a thousand pounds a year. Or one thirty-six river pilots hold higher places in the estimation of their employers than Mr. Seymour, whose family emigrated to America from the County Wicklow; William Collins, who commenced his nautical education on the Boyne, and John Flood, born in Clonmel, who thinks there is no river like his native Suir, -though besides the Yangtse Kiang he has navigated the Mississippi A thorough Parnellite, honest, kind-hearted Jack has an endless war on his hands vindicating the National cause of Ire-land against the aspersions of his numerous English and Scotch shipmates. He is now busy inaugurating a subscription amongst the Irish in Shanghai towards the testimonial for the family of the lamented A. M. Sullivan. One is surprised to hear the North of Ireland accent at nearly all the custom houses on the coast and rivers of China, and to find many Autrim men occupying the position of commissioners and lower offices. This is explained by the fact that

they have been appointed by their fellow county man, Sir Robert Hart, the head of the Imperial Customs in China. The arsenal and defences of Nankin are said to be perfect in their way. This is due to Dr. McCartuey, an Irishman, who, in addition to his medical qualifications, has shown considerable engineering skill. Until he went to fill an important position in the Chinese Legation in London, he was secretary to Li Hung Chang, who may be regarded as the Prime Minister of China, and whom Sir Thomas Wade, the late British Minister the Pekin, also an Irishman, regarded as the ablest man in China. Among the young men likely to rise to an important position in the consular service in China there is Mr. Herbert Bordy, now stasioned at Chee Foo, son of M. I. F. Brady, Inspector of Irish Fisheries. No one of his standing has exhibited more ability as an

ecomplished Chinese linguist. Mention should not be omitted of those who have shed the hignest lustre on the Irish name in China by their great services in the cause of religion and humanity—the Irish Sisters connected with the Order of St. Vin-

1.5

of Cashel; and McCarthy, of Cork—the first at Shanghai, the others at Kin Kian and Tientsin. In education and conversion of adult Chinese, in resoning orphans and abandoned children from neglect and often death, in tender care of natives and Europeans in hospitals, these Sisters have done much for humanity at great self-sacrifice, and done much to incline the Chinese towards Christianity. Many a poor sailor has reason to bless their names for careful nursing of them in hospital. Sister McCarthy, like a brave soldier of the Cross, immediately after the massacre of the nuns in Tientsin, went at once there to replace Sister Sullivan, her countrywoman, barbarously tortured and murdered, although the same terrible fate

threatened herself. It seems curious that whilst so many Irishmen should have shown so high a capability in the various positions just enumerated, quite as good, to say the least, as that of any Englishmen or Scotchmen in similar onesthat so very few are to be met with who have accomplished success in commercial pursuits in China, while large numbers from other parts of the United Kingdom have done sc. There is hardly an Irish employee even to be found in any of the large firms of Hong Kong, Canton and Shanghai. In part this may be accounted for by the fact of Irishmen, as a body, having less capital, and are, therefore, not so capable to enter into distant commercial undertakings as the English and Scotch. Nevertheless, there are some in Ireland with sufficient means to do so, and the almost atter absence of Irish merchants and planters in India, Ceylon, the State Settlements, and China, is calculated to support the charge often made, that among what are called "the well-to-do, the educated, and the better class" in Ireland there is a want of enterprise as regards pushing their fortunes commercially at a distance from home.

#### CABLE DESPATCHES.

THE EGYPTIAN DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, May 21.—The Times says:—There is too much reason to fear that a hostile com-bination against British influence and interests in Egypt has been organized by European powers. The opposition of European powers to British in erests in Egypt must be taken into account in any determination of a future policy of England upon the Nile. We have, however, the advantage of possession. Speaking of the order detaining the Guards in Egyct, the Times says there is no need to attribute this action to position of the Anglo-Russian difficulty. There is more than enough in the affairs of Egypt to enforce the necessity of precaution, if not to justify positive disquietude. THE GREAT NORTHERN HANDICAP.

London, May 21.—At the York spring meeting to-day the great northern bandicap was won Chiselhurst, Londonderry 2nd, Blue Grass

SENT TO CHATHAM PRISON. LONDON, May 21.-Cunningham and Burton

were removed from Newgate this afternoon to the convict prison at Chatham.

PREMIER DEPRETIS WITDRAWS. Rome, May 21.-Pr-mier Depretis has intilife on account of old are and illness. Mancini. the minister of foreign affairs, will probably be made premier.

SICKNESS AMONG THE TROOPS. SUAKIM, May 21. Ten per cent, of the British troops here are ill. The Hossars have sailed for home. The Arabs are very active as marauders.

THE CZAR CLAIMS MARCHUK. St. Peterspure, May 21.—Russia claims that Marchuk is in the Pendjeh district.

RUSSIA BUSY PREPARING.

HELSINGFORS, May 20.—Russia is constructing batteries at all strategic points along the gulf of Finland. Large orders have been issued

INSPECTING THE DARDANELLES. VARNA, May 21.-It is reported that disguised Russian officers have been inspecting the fortifications of the Dardanelles and Bos-

phorus. THE TONQUIN SITUATION. LONDON, May 21.—It is reported that Canton, China, will be for fifed and three first-class for-tresses be created on the frontiers of Tonquin.

BACK TO ITS OLD HABITS. Caino, May 21 .- The Bosphore-Egyptien has adopted the same style and tone as before it was

suppressed. FURTHER TROUBLE WITH RUSSIA

FEARED.

Loxpon, May 21.-Stocks and home and oreign funds are depressed on account of the fears of further trouble with Russic.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Another Italian expedition to the Red Sea s being prepared. Eight points of the ten in the proposed

reaty of peace between France and China have been agreed upon. The steamship Isere, with Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World,

has started for New York. The police have arrested eleven anarchists in Pesskis quarter, and seized a number of important Nihilist documents.

arrival of the C. P. R. steamer Alberta from indecent anouncements in public places. Owen Sound. The Francis Smith also arrived from Collingwood.

The full result of the voting in Frontenac County has not been received, but sufficient have been secured for the passage of the Scott Act by a majority of over 100.

The residence of Mr. J. G. Hall, Bloom street, Toronto, was robbed by burglars early yesterday morning and a quantity of valuable

jew ellery and silverware carried off. The experts appointed by the Toronto city council to examine the various competitive plans sent in for the proposed new courthouse, report that there was no suitable lesign.

At the national commercial convention in Atlanta, Ga., a resolution, offered by Hankey, of Colorado, that the interests of the country require the continued coinage of silver, was defeated by an overwhelming vote.

General Manager Van Horne and R. B. Angus, of the Canadian Pacific railway, have returned from Port Arthur to Montreal. Hon. Donald A. Smith and Mr. Sanford Flemming still remain in Winnipeg.

It is said the Pennsylvania, Lackawanna and West Shore roads have agreed to a restoration of rates between New York and Chicago, and that a formal demand be made upon the New York Central to do the same.

The Board of Charities of Halifax are anxious to break the deadlock with the medical board of the hospital and invited the doctors to a friendly conference, but the doctors absolutely refuse any negotiation whatever.

It is believed that as at her conference of iron manufacturers and members of the Amalgamuted association will be held at Pittsburg next week, and their differences will be compromised. It is conceded that a strike will be averted.

Bishop McIntyre, of Charlottetown, will shortly celebrate the jubilee of his consecra-tion to the Archoishopric of Halifax, and the Bishops of Montreal, St. John, Chatham, cent de Paul. Prominent among them now Arichat, and St. John's and Harbor Grace, are Sisters Murtagh, of Meath; Ryan, Newfoundland, will be present.

### BREVITIES.

St. Louis has introduced the London har soms.

Bakers in Virginia and Tennessee make pie crust out of peanut flour. Brick Pomeroy is in Washington editing a

weekly newspaper. A French proverb: Love is the toothache of the heart.

John T. Raymond says he has had over 3,000 plays read to him since he became a star.

In Boston there are 669 licensed wholesale milk dealers, and 2,373 licensed retailers of milk. There is a hotel out in Kansas that adver-

tises a magnetic physician attached to the house. The throne of Louis XIV. was sold by public auction in Paris a few days ago for

6,500 francs. Last year 3,457,309,017 cigars and 904. 334,000 eigarettes were manufactured in the United States.

A law has been enacted by the Alabama Legislature fining a man \$100 if he gets drunk out of his own house.

Poor children's teeth are to be cared for in Boston by a society of philanthropists organized for that purpose. Of the 35,653 recruits enlisted for the British army during 1884, 28,203 were raised

in England, 3,668 in Scotland and 3,853 in Ireland. A New York man advertises troches for dogs which are guaranteed to make the breath of poodles and pugs as sweet as

Desdemonia's. It is said by one curious in these matters that there is not a chimney nor a cooking stove in Havana; not a carpeted room nor a

feather pillow. Florida manufactured last year 60,208,732 eigars, an increase of 15,000,000 over the number made there in 1883. There are 157

factorics in the state. It is said that the same old story is true of the Paris Salon this year. It does not contain one great work; it has few very bad ones; no genius has arisen to take the place

of Millet or Corot. While England, with a population of 26, 000,000, has only 5,500 students at Oxinciand Cambridge, Germany, with a population of 45,250,000, has 25,000 students attenual

her universities. Three men in England who pay takes on the largest assessed value of personal property are Giles Loder. \$15,000,000; Richard Thory. ton, \$14,000,000, and Baron Lionel Rolling child, \$13,500,000.

Several thousand houses, ranging in size from eight to twenty rooms and proceed with every modern convenience, are to be built in Philadelphia, besides a number of French flats, several large and cost churches, and half a dozen or more public in stitutions.

When Phillip of Macedon wrote to the Spartau cphors: "If I enter Laconia I will level Lacedamon to the ground," he received for answer the single but significant word, "if." This is, perhaps, the finest example of laconic utterance on record. No machine of travel that man ever in

vented can equal the speed of wild fowl. The canvas back duck flies two miles a minute. The broadbills go slightly slower. The teal can fly at the rate of 100 miles an hour; the wild goose goes about nincty.

Science has come to the aid of base ball players, and announces for the benefit o. patemen who are ambitious to make heavy hits that the ball should be struck at the angle of twenty-three degrees in order to send it to the greatest possible distance.

In "tips" alone, as calculated by some ingenious person, English railway servants re ceive annualy no less than £300,000 from the "tips" received by Pullman oublic. The porters in this country are probably too overwhelming a subject for arithmetic to grapple with.

In the year 1777 considerable interest was manifested in an announcement that its stoves had been completed in Philadelphia The annual product of the stove foundries in that city is now valued at \$4,000,000, and the industry supports about twelve thousand people.

The best quality of charcoal is made from oak, maple, beach and chestnut. Wood will furnish, when properly charred, about 20 per cent. of charcoal. A bushel of charcoal from pine weighs 29 pounds; one from hard wood weighs 30 pounds; 100 parts of oak make nearly 23 of charcoal, red pine about 22, white pine 23.

The Mexican Indians, when at warfare with troops, make a shield out of their blankets by wetting and holding them up by the upper edges. Bullets sway the blankets instead of penetrating them, the blankets acting like a ballistic pendulum. These blankets are hand-woven, and fulled until thick and water-proof.

A Brooklyn bill poster has been convicted A despatch from Port Arthur announces the | and sentenced to the penitentiary for posting The Judge, in giving sentence, remarked: "Such pictures do a great deal of injury to The courts ought to take cognimorals. zance of this matter. This business of posting nefarious pictures will have to be stopped.

The manager of an Italian theatre has adopted a sensible plan to abolish the encore nuisance. In a notice to his patrons he says: Those persons who desire to encore portions of the opera and ballet are requested to inscribe their names at the box office, and, after the performance, the manager will be happy to carry out their wishes on their pay-

ing again the price of admission." Following are the total receipts of the leadng theatres of Paris for the year 1881:-Grand Opera House, £110,262; Comedie Francaise, £68,180; Opera Comique, £72,180; Odeon, £18 671; Theatre Italien, £46 980: Gymnase, £53,936; Vaudeville, £21,269; Porte St. Martin, £54,749; Gaite, £20,158; Chatelet, £50,122; Froliques Dramatiques, £20,983; Cluny, £20,933. The total is about £784,710 in 1883, against £737,736 9s in

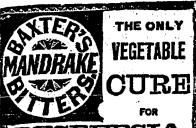
Joel Benton tells us, says the Critic, that a Southern author told him years ago that when Poe wrote "The Raven" with the manuscript in his hand and read it to his friend with great enthsiasm and fine

effect. When the reading was finished, "What do you think of it?" the poet asked "I think," said the friend who tells the anecdote, "that it is uncommonly fine." "Fine" cried Poe, contemptuously; "is that all you can say of it? It's the greatest poem ever written, sir-the greatest poem in the world."

In a communication to the Academie des Sciences, M. Duclaux states that the presence of micro-organisms in the earth is essential to the germination of seed. His experiments were made with plants whose seed grow on the surface as well as those which develop in the ground. The agricultural importance of his researches lies in the fact that farmers who understand this principle will avoid the use on planted soils of any substance inimical to lower forms of organic life.

and the second of the se

2. 1 July 1 10 2



DYSPEPSIA. Loss of appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness. Price, #5. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

# The Best External Remedy for

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

GRATEFUL---COMFORTING.

#### EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST.

BREAKFAST,

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrinon, 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 doctor's bills. It is by the indictous use of such articles of dist that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. If undress of subte maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may compa many a fattal shart by keeping ourselves well fortuled with ourse blood and a properly murished fravoc!—Civil Service Guzette.

Made simply with bolling water or mick. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homepathic Chemists, London, England.

# ALLAN LINE.



Pader Contract with the Government of Canada and New foundland for the consequence of the CANADIAN and CNITED STATES Mails.

1885 - Winter Arrangements - 1885 This Company's Lines are composed of the following namble-Englished Clyde-built HON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-right compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted in with all the motor improvements that exacted experience can only strong the motor made the fustest time on record. Commanders. Tonnage.

Namadian		. Building.
Part-100	Captair	i W. Richardson.
Polyresidh	44	R. Brown.
2.600	-4	John Graham.
Sarmateut		R. H. Hughes,
Cheussian 4,000	44	Joseph Ritchie.
Beravian		Hugh Wylie.
Your Se dian		A. Macnicol.
Proc. 1 (2000) 6 (1), present of 0.000.	41	R. P. Moore.
Sperman	• • •	
Norwest distance and a second sectors		J. G. Stephen.
14 (1982) 13 (1984) A CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF THE STAT		J. Barelay.
Apr. 12 1001	44	J. Ambary.
Section 540.	41	D. J. James
dras 1,000		Alex. McDougal.
Sectionary pat	- 4	Joint Park
Bales Aycean 3, Son	.4	James Scott.
4.000		C. A. Menzies.
500, 100	4.4	G. L Gallais.
Mar aban		R. Carrethers.
2. 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 11	66	John Kerr.
Same 1300	14	John Br wn.
Photodrian	44	W. Dalzjell.
Wald instance 2.430		W. S. Main.
ige - page,		C. Malius.
Newto-indland 1,500		
Acadia		F. McGrath.
Sandralan,	Lieut.	W.H.Smith, R.N.R
Castilan	44	Te patterd
Hame, erialt	46	B. Thompson, "
7 (4)	tina i i di	paries and Europe
The Shartest Sea Route bed being only Five Days be	meen M	and and Land
to the cold five Days of	THEORY L	Millio transf. Markette

Googlosy five Days batteren Land and Lated.
The Scenaurs of the Liverpool, Landonderry and Marreal Mull Service, sailing from Liverpool overy Themstay, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at Longh Fivic to receive on board and land Mails and Fassengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intelled to be despatched. FROM QUEBEC:

Circassian Saturday, May 23
Faristan Saturday, May 23
Faristan Saturday, May 30
Fernation Saturday, June 6
Smillian Saturday, June 13 Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, June 13
Saturday, Ju Buenos Ayrean... About May 30
Buenos Ayrean... About May 30
The Steamers of the London, Piymouth and Montreal
Line are intended to sail from Montreal for London as
follows:— Canadian About May 30 Nestorian About June 6 The Steamers of the Liverpool, Queenstown, St. Johns, Halfax and Baltimore Mail Service are intended to be despatched as follows:—

FROM HALIFAX:

Casplan Monday, May 25

Hanoverian Monday, June 8

Rates of Passage between Hullfax and St. Johns:—
Cabin, \$20.00; Intermediate. \$15; Steerage, \$6. The Steamers of the Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, Galway, Queenslown and Boston Service are intended to its despatched as follows, from Boston for Glasgow direct:—

FROM BOSTON: Scandinavian About May 9
Waldensian About May 23
The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia for
Glasgow, as follows: Manitoban About May 6
Prussian About May 20
Austrian About June 3
Manitoban About June 217

Maniloban. About June\_17
Persons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain
can obtain Passage Certificates at Lower Rates.
An experienced Surgeon certied on each vessel,
libritis not secured until paid for.
Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and
Giasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in
Canada and the Western States, An Halifax, Boston,
Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal, and from all Rallway
Stations in Canada and the United States, to Liverpool
and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Hoston, Quebec and Montreal.

man Clasgow, via Baltimore, Hoston, Quebec and Monireal.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk
Baltways via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and
Grand Trunk Baltways (Rational Despatch), and by the
Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Raltways (Merchants' Despatch), via Boston, and by
Grand Trunk Baltway Company via Fortland.

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for Eastbound Iranke can be obtained from any of the Agents of
the above named Raltways.

For Preight, Parsage or other information apply to
Johe M. Corrie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alexauder
Hunner, A Rue Gluck, Parls; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or
Richard Berns, Antwarp; Rays & Co., Reterdam; C.
Hugo, Hamburg; James Noss & Co., Bordanux; Fischer
& Beliner, Schussikorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Maicolus Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgenerie & Workman, 17 Graco-clured street, London
James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow;
Allan Erothers, James street, Liverpool; Allana, Rac &
Co., Onebec; Allan & Co., 72 La Salle street, Chicago; H.
Portelier, Toronto; Love & Aldon, 207 Broakway, Now
York, and 208 Washington, street, Boston, or to G. W.
Robinson, 1302 St. James street, cuposito St. Lawrence
Hall.

March 10,1385.

II. & ALLAN,
1 India Street, Portland.
80 State Street, Boston, and
25 Common street, Montreal.

**DVERTISING** Contracts made for THIS A PAPER, which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS, MCCORMICK BLOCK, CHICAGO, ILL

# WHETHER CHOLERA

Is coming or not every householder should know that cleanliness and disinfection are the greatest preventives. The principal and surest factor for this purpose is

DREYDOPPEL'S BORAK SOAP,

a perfect cleansing, bleaching and purifying soaps,
making clothes beautifully white and sweet. It should
be exclusively used in all departments of a household. DREYDOPPEL'S SOAP is sold in full
pound bars only by all wholesale grocers and firstclass retailers.

#### SKIN DISEASES.

Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Sores, Pimples, and all Itching Skin Eruptions, are surely cured and prevented by the exclusive use of BEESON'S ARO-MATIO ALUM SULPHUR SOAP, an exquisite beautifier of the complexion and tollet requisite. 25 cents, by druggists or sent by mail.

Address Wm. Dreydopperkl, M'f'r, 208 North Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dreydoppel's Disinfecting Powder, 15 cents a large bar



MCSHANE
BELL FOUNDRY
Manufacture those celebrated CHIMES and BELLS for Churches, Fire Alarms, Town Clocks, etc. Price List and circular sent free. HENRY MCSHANE & CO. Baitimore, Md., U.S.A:

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them g for a time and then have them return again. I mean g g radical cure. Have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY of FALLING SICKNESS alife-long study. I warrant my lemedy to cure the worst cases. Recaise others have failed is no reason for not now referving a care. Scudatone for a treatise and a Free little of my infallible remedy. Give Express and lost Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.
Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.



# STATUTES OF CANADA.

THE Statutes of Canada are for sale at the Queen't Printer's office, here; also separate acts since 1874 Price lists will be sent to any person applying for them. B. CHAMBERLIN, Q. P. Ottawa, March, 1885.

266TH EDITION, PRICE ONLY SI BY MAIL POST-PAID.



A Great Medical Work on Manhood Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physica Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miscries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician, 300 pages, bound in beautiful French musliu, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for \$2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only \$1.00 by mail, post-paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.

refers.

This book should be read by the young for nstruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—Landon Lancet, to when this ere is no member of society to whom

book will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—Arginaut.

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Address the Penbody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4, Bulfinch street Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience Chronic and obstinate diseases that have bailled the skil of all other physics A icians a specialty. Such treated successive fully without an instance of failure. without an instance of failure, THYSELF

EW BOOK. "MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS," by the Rev. Father Northgraves, Parkhill, Ont., comprising Evidences of Christianity and complete answer to Colonel Ingersoll, "Eminently deserving favorable reception and patronage and warm welcome." Letter of Bishop Walsh, London, Ont., 424 pages; paper, 75 cents; cloth, \$1.25. Sent on receipt of price. Active canvasses wanted. wanted.

# \$500 REWARD!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Livet Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Con-stipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Bewere of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 81 and 83 King Street (East), Toronto, Ont. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Haling Properties Known Throughout the World.

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

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

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

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

PATENTS | Thos. F. Simpson, Washington, D.C. No pay acked for Patent until of tained. Write for Inventor's Guide. 831-13



CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000. "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



# INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION

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

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

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

isist Grand Monthly

Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, June 16, 1885. Under the personal supervision and management of

Gen. JUBAL A. ERLY, of Virginia. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000. Motice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Matves, \$5. Fifths, \$2. Tenths, \$1.

Gen. G T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and

	1417	ST OF P	(17.K)	•						
1	CAPITAL PRIZ	E OF	8)	t50,000	<b>.</b>	\$150,000				
ī	GRAND PRIZE	: 01		50,000						
ĩ	GRAND PRIZE	OF		20,000		20,000				
	LARGE PRIZE			10,000	٠.	20,000				
4	LARGE PRIZE	s or		5,000	٠	20,000				
20	PRIZES OF			1,000		20,000				
50				500	٠	25,000				
100	44			300		30,000				
200	**			200		40,000				
600				100		000,000				
1,000	44			50		50,000				
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.										
100	Approximation	Prizes	of :	8200		820,000				
100		**		100		10,000				
100		"		75	٠.	7,500				
0 979	Prizes, amount	ting to				<b>2</b> 522,500				

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.
For further information write clearly, going full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of \$5 and upwards at ur expense) addressed

M. A. DAFPHIN, New Orleans, La. or M. A. DAUPHIN. 697 Seventh St., Washington, D.C.

Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address Regis NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, 35 4 New Orleans, La.

Recipe and notes how to harmlessly, efficational transition, dictary, etc. Lanopean Mail, oct. 24th, says: "Its effect is not merely to reduce the amount of fall, but by affecting the source of obesity to induce a radical cure of the disease. Mr. R. makes no charge windever; any person, rich or poor, can obtain his work gratts, by sending 6 cts. to cover postage to F. C. RUSSELL, Esq., Woburn House, Store St., Bedford Sq., London, Eng."

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., 219 St. Joseph street, opposite Colborne street, 13 G

# JOHNSTON'S Fluid

is the ONLY prepa ation of the kind which

CONTAINS ALL THE

Nutritious Properties of Beef.



DR. SL. C. WEST'S NEBTE AND DRAIN TREATMENT, Fig. 71. C. West's Kerke And Beam Treatment, at mainteent specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, firs, here one depend on tobacco, Waterliness, Monal Fepression. Softening of the Brain resulting in instancy and leading to misery, decay and death, Preseator: Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex. Euch lox contains one month's treatment. \$1.00 abox, or six bones for \$5.00, sent by mail prepaid on specific of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES To cure any case. With each order received by us for ix hoxes, accompanied with \$5.00, we will send the purchaset our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by J49IN C. WEST & CO., SI and S3 King treet (East), Toronto, Ont.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE

—IS THE

FRIEND COOK'S 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 congravited. ong period. RETAILED EVERYWHERE

None genuine without the trade mark on MENEELY & COMPANY WEST TROY, N. Y., BELL.
Favorably known to the public since 1826. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells: also. Chirpes and Ps.

MEENEELY BELL COMPANY. The Finest Grade of Church Bella Greatest Experience. Largest Trade.

Illustrated Catalogue mailed free CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY TROY, N. Y.



#### E. PINKHAM'S \* VEGETABLE COMPOUND \* \* \* \* \* \* IS A POSITIVE CURE \* \* \* \*

For all of those Painful Complaints and Wesknesses so common to our best \* \*

\* . \* . \* FRMALE POPULATION. \* . \* . \* IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FE-HALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, IN-PLAMMATION AND ULCERATION. FALLING AND DIS-PLAZMATION AND ULCERATION. FALLING AND DIRPLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAKNESS, AND IS FARTICULARLY ADAPPED TO THE
CHANGE OF LIFE. # # # # #
\* IT WILL DISSOLVE AND EXPEL TUMORS FROM THE
UTERUS IN AN EARLY STACE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS HUMORS THEREISCHECKED very speedily by its use. 🛊 💆 \* IT REMOVES PAINTNESS FLATINGPORT DESCRIPTION ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAK-NESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEAD-ACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION. \* THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN "THAT FEELING OF BEARDS DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS UPE. # # # # # # # \* IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CHEUM-

HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE SELLEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, TROUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY. \*\* \* \* \*\* For the cure of Kidney Complaints in inther sex this gemedy is unsurpassed, \*\* ETHER SEX THIS REMEDY IS UNSURPASSED, \*\*

LYDIA E. PLEKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at Lyda, Ma.s. Price St. Six bottles for St. Soid by all dregardes. Sout by mail, postage paid, in form of Fills or Legions so on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pinkham's "dutice to Health" will be mailed free to any Lady sending stamp. Letters confidentially answord. \*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LYDIA PLUS. They cure Constitution, Billousness and Torpolity of the Liver. Escents per Log.



Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a billous state of the system, such as Diz-giness, Nausca, Drowainess, Distress after cating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark able success has been shown in curing

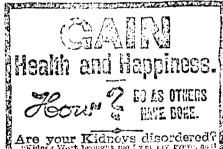
Readache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, enring and preventing his annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the atomach, atimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

# HEAD

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

Puthebane of so many lives that here is where we take our great boast. Our pills cure it while there do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vergenable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentie action please all who use them. In visits at 25 cents; five for \$1. Bold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO. New York City.



"Kidney Wort brought mo farm my prove, as it were, after I had been given up by 13 test doctors in Detroit." L. W. Doverann, Mechanic, Ionia, kich.

Are your nerves weak?
"Eldney Work cured no from newcons weakness
aconstor I was not expected to live,"—firs M. M. B.
Goodwin, Ed. Christian Months (Develoud, O. Have you Bright's Disease?
"Eldney Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood."
Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mess.

Suffering from Diabetes? "Eddiey-Worthship most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief." Dr. Phillip C. Eallou, Monkton, Vt. Have you Liver Complaint?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Diseases after 1 prayed to die."
Henry Ward, into Col. 69th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching?
"Kidnoy-Vort, (1 bottle) cured me when I wasco
lame I had to roll out of hed."
O. M. Tallmays, kilwaukee, Wia.

Have you Kidney Disease? "Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after yours of unmecessful doctoring. Its worth glob buy."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va. Are you Constipated? Kidnoy-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured kidnoy-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured kidnoy-Wort causes use of other medicines."
Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria? "Ridney-Wort has done better than any other emedy I have ever used in my practice."
Dr. 1t. K. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious?
"Ridney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken." Extrat, Oregon. Are you tormented with Piles?
"Eldnoy Wort perminently cared me of blooding piles Dr. W. C. Kline recommended it to be deed to the Horst, Cashier M. Bank, Nyerstawa, Pa.

Are you Rhoumstism racked? "Kidney-Wort cured me, after 1 was given up to die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years." Elbridge Maicolin, West Bart, Main Ladies, are you suffering?

"Kidney-Work cared mo of peculiar troubles noveral years standing. Many filends used a little Mrs. H. Lamorcaux, isle Lamoto v If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take KUTUENAYA

THE BLOOD CLUMSER.

HUDSON'S BAY WATERS.

A DUNDEE WHALER MAINTAINS THAT THEY ARE NAVIGABLE.

HALIFAN, May 20.—The Halifax Herald to day publishes an interview with Captain William Adams, the famous Dundee whaler and Arctic navigator, who goes on the steamer Alert to Hudson's Bay on behalf of the Hudson's Bay Railway and Navigation Company, to report on the feasibility and practicability of the route to Europe. Capt. Adams has had a third of a century's experience in navigating northern waters, and is confident Hudon's Bay is a practicable route four months of the year. He says naviga-tion is open from the middle of June to the end of October to ships properly equipped, with two and a half inch iron bark for the outside shell, with suitable ice stem, inside fortifications, and with extra beam. These ships should be limited to 2,500 tons in size; larger vessels would be too long to wind through the ice packs. They need not be wooden ships, as after making two trips to Hudson's Bay during the season they should be employed in the Atlantic or any other trade during the rest of the year. Men of energy and spirit will make the route a suc-If the railway route is practicable, the opening of ocean navigation from Hudson's Bay to Europe is only a question of time and money. He thinks there is as much danger in navigating the coasts of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia during the breaking up of the ice in the spring as in navigating Hudson's bay and straits during the four months indicated. The safety of the ship there, as here, depends very largely on the common sense, experience, watchfulness and caution of the captain. Speaking of the whale fishery, he gave very interesting facts and figures showing its enormous profits, and says either Halifax or St. John's, Nild., would make a far better whale fishing headquarters for the world than Dundee.

A FATAL LEAP.

PROF. ODLUM KILLED BY JUMPING FROM THE GREAT BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

NEW YORK, May 19 .- This afternoon a cab. containing Professor R. E. Odlum and a friend, was driven from New York to the middle of the great span of the Brooklyn bridge here. Quickly divesting himself of a blue dannel suit, Odlum, clad in a red shirt and trunks, jumped from the carriage and sprang lightly to the railing. He quickly reached the top, lightly and, poising himself for a moment, stood erect and glanced hurriedly at the surface of the East river far below him. People on the bridge in that vicinity sent up a cry of horror when they saw Odlum prepare to plunge into the river, 135 feet beneath his feet. A police-man, whose attention had been directed to the act, immediately rushed towards the professor. Before he had gone a dezen Odlum, without a moment's hesitation, leaped from the railing into the air. He held one hand above his head as a rudder to guide him in his descent. A tug and a schooner floated lazily in the stream several hundred yards below the bridge. The tug was filled with reporters and club men. Capt. Paul Boynton stood near the bow, anxiously watching the bridge, and those on board witnessed the leap with bated breath. For nearly a hundred feet the professor came down all right, feet foremost. When within thirty feet of the water his body began to turn and he brought down his hand with a wave like motion to aid him in recovering his balance. His body had now turned so far that it was impossible to change its course. Half a second later, with a mighty splash Odlum's hody struck the surface of the river on one side and sank out of sight. The tug hurriedly pushed forward to the place where the body fell, and Capt. Boynton, when he saw the white face of the professor rising from the water, placed a life preserver beneath the body of the insensible professor. He was dragged into the boat and restoratives administered. The tug was hurrically started for the shore, and just as the pierwas reached a shudder passed through the professor's frame, and after breathing once or twice his heart stopped beating, and death came to his relief. Odlum was formerly professor at a swimming bath in Washington, but latterly has acted as chief clerk in Willard's hotel. It has been his ambition and dream of his life to make a jump from Brooklyn bridge.

New York, May 20 .- A party of fifty sports, actors and other men about town, witnessed Odhan's plunge from a tag boat in the East River. Among the number were Paul Boynton, Win. Muldoon, Jere Dunn, Harry Dixy, Paddy Ryan and Eban Plympton. There is talk of arresting the whole party and prosecuting them under section 175 of the penal code.

OBITUARY.

EX-SECRETARY FRELINGHUYSEN -- CAPT.

PERRY, OF TORONTO. NEWARK, N.J., May 20.—Mr. Freling-huysen, Secretary of State in President Arthur's Cabinet, died here this afternoon. He had been suffering greatly since he gave up his office in March last. He was unconscious all day and passed away quietly, dying without a struggle. At 3 p.m. it was evident he was sinking fast and had but a few hours to live. His stupor increased and his breathing grew fainter and weaker until 5.25, when it ceased altogether. The President telegraphed to Mrs. Frelinghuysen as follows: with deep sensibility of the death of your honored husband. Accept from each and all of us expressions of sincere sympathy and condolence."

TORONTO, May 20 .- Capt. Charles Perry, well known in steamboat, insurance and curling circles, died to-day, aged 58. He leaves a family of three sons and two daughters, one of the latter being married to Captain Mur ray, of the Queen's Own. His brother, Mr.

Alfred Perry, resides in Montreal.

TORONTO, May 20.—Thomas S. Plumb, barrister, died suddenly to night in convul-

THE TROUBLES AT PANAMA.

Colon, May 20.—The U. S. men-of-war Tennessee and Alliance have returned from Carthagena. Admirable Jouott was unable to arrange terms of peace. The rebul Gaitan, with 2,000 followers, made an assault on the walls of Carthagena, on the night of May 7. After a severe battle the insurgents were repulsed with a loss of 800 men. The rebels finally withdrew in their flotilla to Barranvuilla. Eckert, the American who commanded the flotilla in the assault, was killed. One wing of the attacking forces was led by Frestan. Gen. Vila, the lawful president of Panama, with 4,000 men, arrived at Carthagena yesterday. General Reyes will lead his combined forces ngaingt Burranquills, where the rebels are stationed. When the siege of Carthagenia was raised the people were living on cats, dogs, lard, and a little rice. All is quiet on the isthmus. An extra force of 2000 Conomistic the isthmus. An extra force of 2000 Conomistic the isthmus. The health of the American troops is bad. Three men in the combined the curative properties of the different oils, with the healing qualities of Arnica. Good for man and animal, our parameted,

#### WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS COMING UPON US.

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us una wares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, sepecially in the morning. A sort of sidely slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation

tomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation
the pit of the stomach which food does not
tisfy The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet
become cold and feet claiminy. After a while a
sough sets in at first dry, but after a few months
it is attended with a greenish coloured expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while,
and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive; the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high-coloured, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste, and sometimes with a sweetish taste: this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prestration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly-one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, others or kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Segel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is held.

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

is increasing wonderfully.

tico. A. Webb, 141, York Street, Belfast:—I have sold a large quantity, and the parties have testified to its being what you represent it.

J. S. Metcalfe' 55, Highgate, Kendal:—I have always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for I have never known a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have

sold many grosses.
Roht, G. Gould, 27, High Street, Andover:—I Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, Andover:—I have always taken a great interest in your medicines and 1 have recommended them, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use.

Thomas Chapman, West Auckland:—I find that the trade steadily increases. I sell more of your medicine than any other kind.

N. Darroll, Chin, Salop:—All who buy it are pleased, and recommend it.

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

public seem to appreciate their great value.

A. Armstead, Market Street, Dalton-in-Fursess:—It is needless for me to say that your valuable medicineshave greatsale in this district -greater than any other I know of, giving great

matisfaction. Robt, Laine, Melksham :- I can well recom-Root. Laine, Steiksaam :— I can well recom-mend the Curative Syrup from having proved its efficacy for indigestion myself. Friockheim, Arbroath, Forfarshire, Sept, 23, 1882 Dear Sir,—Last year I sent you a letter recom-mending Mother Seigel's Syrup. I have very much pleasure in still bearing testimony to the

results factory results of the famed Syrup and Pills. Most putent medicales die out with me, but Mother Seigel has had a steady sale ever since I commenced, and a still in as a great demand as when I first becan to sell the medicino. The cures which have come under my notice are chiefly those of liver complaint and general debility

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

rean publish it.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) William S. Glass, Chemist.

A. J. White, Esq.

15th August, 1883.

F Dear Sir.—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and dechares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his life.

Yours truly,

(Signed) N. Webb,

Mr. White.

At the Mother of the signer of the saved his life.

(Signed) N. Webb,

(Chemist Calne.

Montreal

Mr. White. (Chemist Came. A. J. White, (Limited) 67 St. James Street, For sale by all druggists, and by A. J White

Itching Piles-Symptoms and Cure The symptoms are moisture, the perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the ectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very scrious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Box by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pat Sold by Druggists.

limited), 67 St. James street, city.

Sold by Druggists. Disease itself may be a blessing, for it appears that in Philadelphia "interesting cases" hire themselves out to clinical lecturers at from 25c to \$2, according to the "instructiveness of his malady."

CONSUMPTION CURED

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

A Texan, who has lived for years among the cowboys, says that man of them are graduates of Eastern colleges.

Costiveness is the primary cause of much disease. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters will permanently cure constiveness Every bottle warranted.

"A stitch in time" often saves consump tion. Downs' Elixir used in time saves life.

Every bottle guaranteed.  THE REV. BERNARD O'REILLY DESCRIBES THE GROWTH AND WORK OF A FAMOUS COLLEGE.

MAYNOOTH, April 30.—This is the anniversary of the foundation of this noble institu-tion, "the first seminary in the Christian tion, "the first seminary in the Christian world," as Bishop Dupanloup of Orleans was wont to call it. To the many distinguished clergymen in the United States who claim St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, as their alma mater, no description that I could give would bring those dear halls and the lovely neighborhood home to faithful memories and grateful hearts. In a future letter I hope to give a correct idea of the place, with its splendid architectural piles, its literary and scientific treasures, and an account of some of the illustrious men who have taught there or are gons forth from it to shine in both hemispheres.

things-a brief glance at the memorable historical events connected with Maynooth and the foremost place the college occupies in superior education and the struggle going on to obtain for the Catholics of Ireland an equitable share of the sums devoted by Parliaments past and present to public instruc-

Maynooth is situated on a level plain, which careful husbandry, under a wise and liberal Government, could easily render as fruitful as the plain of Lombardy, for the climate of this part of Ireland is imcomparably milder in winter than that of any part of northern Italy, and its soil by intelligent culture could be made as productive as any portion of the broad lands the Adige. As it is, the traveller between Dublin and Maynooth is saddened by the perspective of green fields lying fallow or converted into pustures of rare villages stunted in their growth, with many a roofless cottage on their outskirts or along the roadside, denoting where the evictor and exterminator had been at work. You also pass tall chimneys rising up here and there ln the landscape, from which neither smoke nor steam has issued for years; bearing witness to recent attempts to establish home industries and manufactures, which English monopolists rendered abortive. Discouragement, I had almost said destruction, seems to hang like an Apocalyptic plague over the land, rendering useless the vital warmth of the sun and blight ing every germ of fertility in the teeming soil.

A glance at the magnificence and loveliness of the Duke of Leinster's great park at Carlow, and at the spacious grounds of the college itself, tells most eloquently what are the capacities of this vast region-capacities which must lie dormant till Home Rule enables the Irish people to develop all the splendid resources of their soil, climate and position.

This town, sadly dwindled in importance as it is now, was, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, the great stronghold of the Geraldines of the Pale, the family of the Earl of Kildare, and the centre of their power. Here when in 1534 Henry VIII. openly broke with the Pope and proclaimed his own supremacy in spirituals, began and was decided, practically, the question of the ascendancy of the State religion. Here, on March 1535, the royal troops under Sir William Sketlington, after a siege of twelve days, and through the treason of the Geraldine commander, captured the castle of Maynooth, considered impregnable till then. This crushed the rebellion of Lora Thomas Fitzgerald, and hastened the death. in the Tower of London, of his father, the great Earl of Kildare. It led to the surrender of Lord Thomas himself, and to the treather ous apprehension of his five unites. At if them were sent to London, where, a twelve of them were sent to London, where a twelve of them were executed as traitons of their relatives when a traitons which are the trained to patch up the are traited with the made to patch up the varieties; for example, Early Minnesota and adherents were cut off by the swori in differences between the members on the coersections prior to the sweet, common Eight-rowed Field and Tooland the Butlers, who had turned Protest. ants in 1534, thenceforward directing all their energy and influence to the ruining of the houses of Kildare and Desmond.

The entrance gate of Maynooth College is flanked on one side by the lofty square masses of ivied ruins, the only remaining portions of the impregnable fortress which felt by treason just 260 years ago; and on the other by the tower of the abbey Church of St. Mary's, one of the many foundations of the princely and munificent Geraldines.

Having been recently studying these annals of civil and religious strife, I found myself this morning with no little emotion passing through the quiet streets of this little country town, where the neighborhood of the noble Arms" on a cleanly looking inn ; and then I paused beneath the shadow of the great ivyhung ruips, around which daws innumerable were wheeling, filling the air with their "caw! caw!" In battering down the power of the Fuz-Geralds both Henry and his allies, the Butlers, knew well that they were battering down the supports of the ancient faith. Indeed, the ruin of this mighty Anglo-Irish family, and the wars of extermination by which it was effected, prepared the way to the plantations of Elizabeth and James and Cromwell. But it was singular that this very pot should have been selected for the ercction of a great Catholic school that was to be a fruitful nursery of missionaries not only for Ireland and every part of the British empire but also for the United States. And yet the ivy-clad tower of St. Mary's belongs to the Protestant Episcopal church of the place; and the majestic square keep of the Geraldino fortress is an eloquent witness of the beginning of that obstinate, bloody, and bootless endeavor to impose on a whole by sheer force

a creed which they detested.
Our war of independence had, at least indirectly, not a little to do with that change in feeling and in policy which led to a modifica-tion of the penal laws in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, and to the legislative enactments which culminated in the founding and endowment of a seminary for educating the Catholic youth of Ireland. The Irish Parliament of 1793, wishing to prevent the spread in Ireland of the principles of the French revolution, and to secure to candidates for the Irish priesthood facilities for being educated at home, admitted Catholic youth to the University of Dublin, a concession of which they did not avail themselves, and empowered thom to found colleges to be affiliated to that university. The Protestant ascendancy moved heaven and earth in opposition. But the Catholies did not show themselves very grateful for favors so bitterly denounced by their adversaries. At length, in 1795, a special bill was passed founding the College of May-nooth and granting £3,000 yearly for its support. This very parliament accompanied this tardy and very limited measure of relief with a threefold coercion Lot, whose horrors continued till Ireland had lost her native Legislature. Still, in 1797 and 1798, the Irish Parliament voted two further grants of £10,000 cach. From 1800 to 1845 the imperial Parliament yearly voted to the establishment an average sum of £8,500. In 1817 the lay college attached to the ecclesiastical seminary was done away with. In 1845 the annual grant was raised to £26,360, and provision was made for the educa-tion of 500 clerical students, a sum of £30,000 amount to 2,500,000,000.

being vested in the Board of Works for the enlargement of the buildings. At the time of the disestablishment of the Irish Church in 1869, the College of Maynooth was disendowed, a flagrant injustice, since Trinity College and all the other endowed Protestant schools were allowed to retain, untouched, their enormous revenues, derived from the lands and the labor of the Irish people. A round sum, however, was assigned to Maynouth, on the interest of which, together with the pension paid by the boarders and the matriculation fees, the college now depends

for its support. At the present moment there are 526 stu dents on the college rolls. Of these twenty belong to what is known as the Dunboyne establishment for the encouragement of students who, having completed with distinction the ordinary college curriculum, are desirous of cultivating more carefully the sacred sciences.

The course of study is completed in seven years, the four last being exclusively devoted to theology and its kindred sciences, the At present I must confine myself to two three first years embracing a thorough course hings—a brief glance at the memorable his- in arts, mental and natural philosophy, elementary and higher mathematics, and all the matters comprised in the university examinations for arts and sciences. Indeed, the students are allowed to select, as an equivaleut for the very complete examination papers required semi-annually during the three first years, those given to the middle and senior grades by the Board of Intermediate Education; and these would try the mettle of the very best students of Yale and Harvard.

In fact, as I shall have again an opportunity of showing more satisfactorily, May-nooth is, in all out in name, the great theological university school of Ireland. Let the government only give it its well-deserved charter together with the mesne of adding to watered by the Po, the Picino, and what exists, a Law School, a School of Medithe Adige. As it is, the traveller between cinc, a School of Applied Mathematics and Science, and a well equipped astronomical observatory, and the College of Maynooth will become the centre around which will spring up the much-needed establishments for Catholic university education in Irelaud. -Bernard O'Reilly, D. D , in New York

> LIVELY NEWS FROM EUROPE. ENGLAND VIGOROUSLY RENEWING HER WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

London, May 26.—Every day that passes, with no enlightenment of the public regarding the negotiations with Russia, deepens the already prevalent conviction that a hitch has occurred, and increases the belief in the gravity of the obstacle. This leads to all sorts of disheartening utterances by the papers, and is rapidly undermining confidence in the sagacity, if not in the good faith, of the government. All this interferes to a fatal extent with one of the government's pet objects at present, which is to impress the Czar by a fresh display of vigor in warlike preparations. The vigor is being displayed, but the question of its making much or any impression upon the Czar is very doubtful. Orders have been sent to Aldershot for a fresh squadron of Hussars to embark for Egypt at the earliest possible moment. This order, when it becomes generally known, is certain to cause quite as great a sensation as the detention of the Guards at Alexandria and the Australians at Aden. Orders have also been sent to the royal arsenal at Woolwich to resume overtime and nightwork in hastening the manufacture of ordnauce and ammunition. If parliament were now in session this revival of war preparations would furnish texts for a shoal of questions. As it is, the comments are confined to the papers and the olthal where opinions differ as to whether the miral effect of the preparations is intended mally for France.

reassembling of the House on Friday.
Yesterday was the 66th birthday of Queen

Victoria. But little attention was paid to the fact beyond some extra display of bunting on the shipping. The Queen has now reached an age which has been attained by only nine of the fifty-five sovereigns who have preceded her on the throne of England. It is a significant fact that of these nine five were of her own longlived house of Hanover. Of the other four, one was a Stuart, one a Tudor, one a Plantagenet, and one a Norman. Only one was a woman, Queen Elizabeth, who dived to be 70. The average age of the five Hamoverians who reigned before Queen Victoria was 73 1-5 proprietor is attested by "The Leinster Lycars, and she hals fair to keep up the average.
The mysterious defacement of paintings at

the Royal Academy continues, and is assuming gigantic proportions. An odd thing about the work of the vandals is that pictures restored one day are found again defaced the following morning. This adds to the mystery, and has led to the suspicion that the perpetrators of the outrages are among the employes of Burlington House. In addition to the detectives in plain clothes, who had been employed since Friday in circulating among the visitors, a number of others are now ployed to keep watch all night, both in the galleries and outside of the building. The rascals have proved very cunning, however, and no clue to their identity has yet been obtained. It is evident that they are thoroughly familiar with all the ins and outs of the galleries, and that they know something about the practical details of painting, as the cuts and scratches are invariably put where they will do the most harm. The attacks are chiefly on the works of Royal Academicians, the chief sufferers thus far having been the President, Sir Frederick Deighton, and Messrs. L. Alma Tadema, Everett Millais, Thomas Fred. W. Orchardson, and Edward J. Poynter, all R. As. Among the pictures which have been damaged or ruined are the two portraits of Lord Rosebery's children, that of Lady Sybil Primrose, aged 5, being by Sir Frederick Leighton, and that of Ledy Peggy Primrose, aged 4, by Mr. Millais. Mr. Alma Tadema's
"A Reading from Homer." Mr. Poynter's
"Diadumene," and Mr. Orchardson's "Mme.
Recamier." The charitable theory that the scratches were inflicted unwittingly by care-less visitors is now entirely exploded, and it is certain that the vandalism is the result of deliberate malice. The outrages, however.

rush of visitors. The following compendious vocabulary of abusive epithet directed against the Russians, arranged for convenience in alphabetical order, is extracted from a Delhi newspaper: "Russians 1 asses, blockheads, boobies, clowns, dolts, empty heads, fanatics, flats, fools, fallow brains, gabies, gcese, hypocrites, ignoramuses, jobbernowls, jabber heads, knaves, logger heads, mooncalves, numb skulls, oafs, pumps, quacks, rogues, ruflians, squatters, simpletons, tomnoddies, ulators, vultures, wreakers, yellers, zokels, zanies !'

have had one good effect—that of crowding

the galleries with an almost unprecedented

The number of envelopes manufactured yearly in Great Britain is estimated at 70 .-000,000, while in the United States they NARROW ESCAPE.

 Boomester, June 1, 1882. "Ten years ago was attacked with the most intense and deathly pains in my back and -Kidneys "Extending to the end of my toes and to

my brain!
"Which made me delirious!

"From agony!!!!
"It took three men to hold me on my bed "The Doctors tried in vain to relieve me,

but to no purpose. Morphine and other opiates! " Had no effect !

"After two months I was given up to die!!!! ' When my wife

heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose eased my brain and seemed to go hunting through my system for the pain.

The second dose eased so much that I slept two hours The second dose eased so much that I stept two hours, something I had not done for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and at work as hard as any man could, for over three weeks; but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most acute add painful rheumatism all through my system that ever was known.

"I called the doctors again, and after several weeks they left me a cripple on crutches for life, as they said, I met a friend and told him my case, and he said Hop Hitters had cured him and would cure me. I poohed at him, but he was so earnest I was induced to use them again.

again.

In less than four weeks I threw away my crutches and went to work lightly and kent on using the bitters for five weeks, until I became as well as any man living, and have been so for six years since.

It has also cured my wife, who had been sick for years, and has kept her and my children well and healthy with from two to three bottles per year. There is no need to be sick at all if these bitters are used. J. J. BERK, Ex-Supervisor.

"That poor invalid wife, Sister, Mother

"Or daughter!!!! "Can be made the picture of health! "with a few bottles of Hop Bitters ! ...

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

### THE FARM.

Robert J. Fleming, or Rochester, in a recent letter thus seconds our ideas of sound, useful and blunt remarks when he says :--

"Give the poor spots in the fields, as an extra dose, a top dressing of the finest and best manure you can find. A starved soil, like a starved animal, brings no profit, but rather loss.

Have you an orchard? A little pruning every year is better than a general slashing every fourth or fifth year. A little manuring every year is better than five times as much at intervals. A little cultivation every year is infinitely better than a tearing up after a period of neglect.

Mixed husbandry is generally best in the long run, although there is a wide range of choice among crops in that. The time to take up a specialty is when everybody else is quitting it; the time to drop it, if ever, is when many stand ready to catch at it.

Are you careful of your work horses ! Humanity and self-interest alike plead in their behalf. Overheating is to be avoided. Injury is sometimes done by bringing a team at noon from the warm sunshine into a cool, airy stable. Give food generously, but wisely. Prevent galls by clean, well fitting collars and frequently washing of the shoulders. Nine tenths of the diseases of domestic animals are caused by the carelessness, neglect and ignorance of men; and one-half of these, again, are aggravated rather than relieved by

well meant quackery.

Plant one and a half bushels of corn per acre in drills thirty inches apart on rich land. I there have been few arrivals so far. Trans-Harrow as soon as the rows can be seen and actions this week are said to have taken place twice or thrice thereafter at intervals of five on the basis of \$4.25 to \$4.50 for charcoals or six days. Cultivate thoroughly. Begin | and \$3 80 to \$4 for cokes. Wire is quotable A special meeting of the Cabinet will be to cut when in the silk. To secure a succespoor stuff.

Do you grow roots? Mangolds are best adapted to our climate. Rightly conducted their cultivation is no more puttering work than is that of potatoes. They are free from discases; they furnish a grateful change of food for cows in winter; they do not flavor the milk and butter; they are equally good for other cattle and horses, sheep and swine-Do you work with a will? When farming

proves unprofitable, what is wanted in four cases out of five is not more knowledge but more vim. To know and to do are the flower and fruit of human life.

Do you ever make mistakes? If you profit by them you do well. If you profit by those

of others you do better.

Can you secure the use of thoroughbred animals to improve your live stock? If so, do not neglect the opportunity. Of two animals available choose the better though costing more. Do not breed from a crossbred male if a pure bred can be had. Having started to improve, continue in the same direction—for example, breed the progeny of Durham to Durham again, the resulting progeny to Durham, and so continue."

The broad, flat furrow is not adapted for early spring ploughing of heavy land. It turns all the surface soil to the bottom, and this is always the richest. The best corn especially is grown on land ploughed in narrow furrows, set on edge so as to admit most warmth and air to the seed. If the young plants are stunted at first recovery is difficult

The fact is not appreciated as it should be that young clover is very tender and easily destroyed by frost. The leaves of clover will blacken under frost at any age, and the tiny seedling is nearly all leaf. Much of the earliest sown clover seed is often destroyed by late frosts. More would be but for the fact that large numbers of young plants are hid-den under and protected by the leaves of grain with which clover seed is usually sown.

The popular expression "pigs in clover," as synonymous with an abundance of every-thing good, is very misleading. Pigs will eat clover, but if not well fed otherwise they will gain little, or if thrifty when turned out to pasture will fall away. The only place where pigs can profitably be pastured is the orchard, and then the profit is more from the insects they destroy in fallen fruit than from the

grass that they eat. Farmers generally hurry to sow grain in spring to get it sown before a rain. This, however, is not always an advantage. The seed bed is poorly prepared and a heating rain sometimes so packs the surface that after being dried it shuts in the germ so closely that the young plant is permanently injured. If a very heavy rain is coming on it is better to defer sowing until the ground has partially dried. Even on well drained land crusting the surface is a serious injury. Such fields can, however, be cultivated very soon after a rain, and there is less temptation to hurry in the sacd before the soil is properly fitted.

An epidemic of black-tongue diphtheria is eprending at Paris, Pa., and has appeared at Hanlen's station. Kennedy Trux lost five children. His wife is a raving maniac.

Electricity is now employed in extracting teeth, a recently invented machine pulling, in an actual test, seven teeth in five seconds.

# DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets.

Business appears to be augmenting, and merchants hope shat the summer trade will

prove a good average one. BOOTS AND SHOES,-Travellers have just got out, and some houses have not as yet completed samples. Under the circumstances trade is quiet. A fair number of city ordera have been placed.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS. -The receipts of new butter as yet have not been heavy, and the demand continues light. Sales are reported at 13 to 16c. No sales of creamery are reported here. The receipts of eggs have not been large, but stocks appear to be pretty well cleaned up. Prices about the same, bulk of sales at 12 c. Provisions have continued moderately active.

DRY Goods.—Remittances are not up to the mark, but a marked improvement is looked for. The city retail trade report a satisfactory output, and orders are increasing. Wholesale houses, while not busy, find themselves called upon to fill a fair number of small orders. Cotton goods of all kinds, while not showing any actual advance, are held firmly.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The flour market has

heen only moderately active. Superior Extra sold at \$4.90. Ine demand was chiefly from local sources. There were transactions in Extra at \$4.75 and in Spring Extra at \$4.60. Peas are reported to have sold in boat loads at 82 to 821c, sellers are now asking 82c, and

Bermuda tomatoes were easier, at 90c to \$1 per box. Valencia oranges were down to \$6.25 to \$6.50 per case; lemons in boxes steady, at \$3.50 to \$4.50. Bananas were unchanged; red, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per bunch; yellow, \$3 to \$6. Havana pineapples, \$2.75 to \$5.50 per dozen. Canadian to \$5 per dozen. Canadian apples \$3 to \$4 per brl. Dates, 4c to 6c. Cocoa nuts, \$4.50 per 100. Maple syrup is selling slowly at 60c to 70c per wine gallon tin; Eastern Townships maple sugar scarce and firm at 74c to Sic; Quebec dull and plentiful at 7c Imported vegetables—Cucumbers, \$4 to \$4.50 per bushel; green peas, \$3 50; American asparagus, \$3 per dezen bunches; Upper Canadian, \$2.

LEATHER. -Business has ruled quiet; price are fairly maintained. There have been a few large shipments, principally splits, from Quebec by first outward vessels. Some lots of sole are also going from this city.

HIDES AND TALLOW .- No change has been mode in the price of hides this week and business is moderate. Tallow is firmer, and we now quote rendered at 6% to 7% and rough at 4c. There is a fair demand.

GROCERIES .- Generally speaking, trade has been moderate in volume. Teas—A fair job-bing demand was experienced. Sugars—Re-finers are stiff. The advance in beet sugar is confirmed. Refiners ask 7c for granulated, and it is difficult to buy any grade of refined sugar under Sc. Rice is reported easier in England at Ss to 9s 6d per cwt. Here trade opinion on the prospects of the season's crop, is quiet and prices are unchanged. The first but blossom buds are plentiful on apple and cargo of new unshelled has just arrived from pear trees, and on plum and cherry trees. Burmah. Molasses are dull but steady; The long winter was a hard strain on live sales of Barbadoes in lots at 29½c to 30c. Fruits, spices, etc., are quiet and unchanged.
IRON AND HARDWARE.—There is an easier

feeling in pig iron on account of lower freight rates, large orders being probably accepted for Gartsherrie, Summerice and Calder at \$17.50. Block tin keeps firm, and we advance our prices of Lamb and Flag to 21 and of Straits to 20c. Ingot copper recently advanced £2 per ton. Tin plates are unsettledat 32 40

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. The wholesale trade is quiet. Fall wheat in many sections of Ontario is reported as locking good.

BUTTER-Trade continues unsatisfactory and prices rule low. Several lots of very fair tub sold at 7c. Eggs are offering more freely and prices are casier; case lots sell at 121c. Cheese is dull and lower; new jobs 10c to 104c, and inferior quality 95 to 94c.
FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The flour trade is re-

ported as quiet, the demand having fallen off in consequence of lower prices at outside points. Wheat is depressed on more liberal offerings. Barley is dull and prices nominal; the season is over. Oats are easier, on account of freer offerings. Peas are dull and easy at 68c to 69c for No. 2. Rye nominal at 70c to 72c. Comment is quoted at \$3.25 a barrel, and Oatmeal at \$4.40 in car lots and S4.47 to S5 in small lots. Bran lower, with sales at \$11 on track on Tuesday.

GROCERIES. -There has been a fair demand

this week, and prices rule firm. Sugars hold their own, with granulated quoted at 61c to 6%c. The demand for teas has been fair and liquors and tobaccos rule firm. Fruits are in

moderate demand.

Provisions, &c —Trade this week has been very dull, and prices in many cases lower.

Bacon quiet; Cumberland cut 7½c to 7½c, and rolls 34c to 10c. Hams firm, with sales of smoked in a small way at 12c. Lard quiet and steady. Mess pork is quoted at \$15 to \$15.50. Hops dull, with a few small sales at 10c to 12c. Beans dull at 75c to \$1 a bushel

SEEDS.—The trade is about over and prices remain steady. There is a small jobbing business in red clover at \$11 a cental.

Wook.-There is a moderate demand for coarse wools, and prices remain unchanged. New fleege is expected soon, and no change in prices is anticipated. Selections are worth IS to 19c, and ordinary 15 to 16c. Supers steady at 21 to 22c, and extras at 25 to 26c.

LOCAL RETAIL PUBLIC MARKETS.

The market to day presented a better appearance than it has done for the past nine months. Farmers were plentiful, with carts laden with all kinds of supply, the principal of which was grain and fresh meat. In the vegetable market business was very good, splendid trade was transacted and prices reasonable. New vegetables are plentiful. Prices are unchanged. In the meat market trade is slow, but sufficient to keep business on smoothly. Prices are unchanged from our last quotations. In the fruit trade there has been a good business, apples, as usual at this season, are scarce, which add a little to the high price, but on the whole, trade is reasonable, and prices are unchanged. Poultry and game are quiet, and there has been no alteration in prices. Butter and eggs have a fair demand at low prices.

Disinfectants are often used to great advantage in communities threatened with epidemics, but it is a great mistake to rely upon them to the exclusion of individual measures having a far greater importance. Humbolds said that persons whose bodies are strengthened by wholesome habits in respect of food, clothing, cleanliness, exercise, and fresh air are enabled to resist the cause which brings about disease in other men. But then it is so nuch easier to rely upon the germicide poisons of the Board of Health than to adopt sensible habits.

Hot and dry skin? Scalding sensations? Swelling of the ankles? Swelling of the ankles?
Vague feelings of unrest?
Frothy or brick-dust fluids?
Acid stomach? Aching loins?
Oramps, growing nervousness?
Strangs soreness of the bowels?
Unaccountable languid teelings?
Short breath and pleuritic pains?
One-side headache? Backache?
Frequent attacks of the "blues"?

Frequent attacks of the "blues"?
Fluttering and distress of the Albumen and tube casts in the Fittul rheumatic pains and neuraigia?

Loss of appetite, flesh and strength? Constination alternating with looseness of the bowels? Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night?

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

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.
The above symptoms are not developed in any order but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the norvous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhoza, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions ensue and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—It is an everywhy at Hannder, and

THE CROP POSPECTS.

SPRING REPORT OF THE ONTARIO BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

TORONTO, May 24.—The report of the Untario Bureau of Industries for May states that reports received show that wheat was almost in as good condition on the first of April as on the 1st of November. The greatest apparent damage has been done by hard frosts and northwest winds of April and the low temperature of first ten days of May, but the plants remain firmly rooted in all soils, and the opinion is generally expressed that with favorable growing weather a speedy recovery will be made. The crop of winter rye has come safely through the winter, and although thin on the ground has a healthy look. Reports on clover are generally favorable, but the crop is still in a very backward state. The seeding season this year was fully two weeks later than usual. Fruit trees are generally in a healthy condition. The state of vegetation is too backward to express an stock, but, excepting in the northern and northeastern countries, over which the drought of last summer extended, the supply of fodder has been sufficient.

#### A POPULAR FALLCAY.

Many people think that? Rheumatism cannot be cured. It is caused by a bad state of the blood which deposits poisonous matter in the joints and muscles, causing lameness, stiffness and swelling of the joints and excruciating pains. Kidney-Wort will eertainly effect a cure. It acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, stimulating them to a healthy action, purifies and enriches the blood and eliminates the poison from the system. Go to the nearest druggist. buv Kidney-Wort and be cured,

There are more than seven million farmers in the United States, or nearly one-eighth of the entire population.

McCABE—At 57 Coursel street, on the 18th inst., the wife of F. E. McCabe of a son. DEBUSSIERE .- At St. Henri, on the 18th May, the wife of F. A. DeBussiere, of a daughter.

MURPHY.-At Hawkesbury Mills, on the 14th May, the wife of John Murphy, of a son. ROBERTSON.—On the 18th inst., at 155 Apply to St. Urbain street, the wife of W. Robertson of twins (boy and girl).

# DIED.

PRIOR -At St. Sauveur, Quebec, on the 17th inst., William Joseph Prior, aged 62 years. PAQUETTE.-At Pointe Claire, on the 19th inst., George, aged 34 years, eldest son of M. Paquette, formerly of Montreal.

SMITH—In this city, on the 17th mst., Mary Ruby, aged 6 months and 22 days, infant daughter of Charles F. Smith.

BICKELL-At St. Mary's Ontario, on the 15th inst., Thomas Bickell, formerly of Quebec, aged 69 years and 5 months.

O'BRIEN-On the 21st instant, at Quebec, accidentally drowned, James O'Brien, aged 29

CARAHER—At Quebec, on the 21st instant, James Caraher, a native of County Monaghan, Ireland, aged 57 years.

BUTLER.—At Point St. Charles, on the 21st inst., Catherine Eveleen Butler, daughter of Tobias Butler, aged 2 years 6 months and 21 days. O'CONNOR.-In this city, on the 21st inst., Agnes, aged 8 months and 15 days, infant

daughter of James O'Connor. GILLON-In the this city, on the 25th inst Mary Graham, aged 40 years, beloved wife of Michael Gillon, a native of County Wexford,

Ireland. McKENNA.—In this city, on the 20th inst., Ellen Joseph (Dollie), aged 16 years, 2 months and 4 days, youngest daughter of the late Arthur McKenna.

HUGHES—At Cote St. Paul, on Sunday, the 17th inst., Patrick, aged 36 years and 15 days, con of Michael Hughes, farmer, Cote St. Paul, and brother of Michael Hughes, of St.

RUPTURE



Egan's IMPERIOR

The last and best with a spira

Therefore invented. Never spring, ever invented. Never tips or moves from position, even the sixteenth of an irch.

Coven the sixteenth of an mon. Cures every child, and eight out of every ten of adults Guar-Pattd Can. Doc. '84.of hernia, during the hardest work or money refunded. Don't waste money research appliances, but cend stamp for illuswork or money refunded. Don't waste money on useless appliances, but cend stamp for illustrated circular, contains price list, your neighbor's testimony, and questions to be answered. Call or address, "THE EGAN IMPERIAL TRUSS (OMPANY."

Office, 23 Adelande street East, Toronto, Out

Please mention this paper.

# GOOD TIMES!

Judging from the increase of our business lately over all previous years at this date, good business times have begun again.

GLOVE SALE. To-morrow we have arranged for a Specia To-morrow we have arranged for a Specia Kid Glove and Silk Glove Sale at low prices. Parties requiring Gloves of any kind, either Ladies' Gentlemen's or Children's sizes, will do well by buying to-morrow at our Glove

> S. CARSLEY. UNDERWEAR SALE.

For the largest variety of Gentlemen's Un-derwear; also for the best makes to wear well, come direct to S. CARSLEY'S. UMBRELLA SALE

Buy all your Umbrellas To-morrow at S. Carelev's Umbrella Sale. PARASOL SALE.

TO MORROW we offer at Special Sale a shipment of very choice Parasols, ranging from 50c up to \$16.00 each.

STOCKING SALE. To-m' rrow we offer a large shipment of Summer Hostery in Ladice', Gentlemen's and Children's sizes, in Cotton, Merino, Thread, Balbriggan and Silk. Prices faom 10c to \$6.00 per pair. S. CARSLEY.

# S. CARSLEY'S

CENTLEMEN'S PURNISHING DEPARTMENT. The best 75c White Dressed Shirt in the

At S. CARSLEY'S. Men's White Dressed Shirts, Men's Regatta Dressed Shirts,

Men's French Cambric Shirts, Men's Oxford Dressed Shirts, Men's Oxiord Diessed Shirts,
Men's White Flannel Boating Shirts,
Nen's Navy Blue and Gray Laced Shirts,
Men's Fancy Lawn Tennis Shirts,
Men's Shirts of all descriptions always in

Men's Shirts of an Men's Shirts of an At S. CARSLEY'S.

Men's Sommer Cashmere Socks. Men's Summer Merino Socks, Men's Gauze Wool Socks, Men's Balbriggan Socks, Men's Lisle Thread Socks.

Men's Fancy Silk Socks,
Men's Fancy Silk Socks,
Men's Fancy Striped Cettsn Socks,
Special line of British Fancy Cotton,
Socks, only \$1.25 per box of six pairs.
At S. CARSLEY'S, Men's Silk Ties, latest styles, Een's Silk Ties, nowest shapes. Men's Silk and Satin Ties, in all qualities and

S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777 Notre Dame Street.

# WEBSTER. In Sheep, Russia and Turkey Bindings.



Get the Standard.
GET Webster—it has 118,000 Words,
3000 Engravings, and a New
Blographical Dictionary.
THE Standard in Gov't Printing Office.
32,000 copies in Public Schools.
Sale 20 to 1 of any other series.
BEST Best help for SCHOLARS,
TEACHERS and SCHOOLS.
TEACHERS and SCHOOLS.
The vocabulary contains 3000 more words
than are found in any other American Dictionary.

The Unabridged is now supplied, at a small additional cost, with DENISON'S PATENT REFERENCE INDEX.
"The greatest improvement in book-making that has been made in a hundred years."

# N. Y. PIANO CO.,

G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.

228 & 230 ST. JAMES STREET,

have in stock some beautiful PIANOS,-Grand, Square and Upright; the celebrated N.Y. WEBER, PECULES & SON, VOSE & SONS, HALE, and other well known and popular makers, which they are selling low for east, or on time to approved parties. The NEW YORK WEBER, (their leading plano), is now almost universally used in the finest mansions of New York and other musical centres. Orders for special styles of this superh Pimeforte, in Zebra, Satin and other costly woods, to match the interior decorations, will have prompt attention.

NEW YORK PIANO CO. 228 St. James Street, Montreal.

P. S.-A number of fine second-hand Weber, Chickering, Vose and other leading Planes, for sale, or to rest by the month, quarter or year, on reasonable terms. TUNING AND REPAIRING

of Pianos and Organs in the best manner, by competer men. Charges reasonable. N. Y. PIANO CO

# of "The Post." WITH FIVE DOLLARS

CHEAP PRINTING at the office

YOU CAN SECURE A WHOLE Imperial Austrian Vienna City Bond

188UE OF 1874. These bonds are shares in a loan, the interest of which is paid out in premiums four times yearly. Every bond is entitled to

# FOUR DRAWINGS ANNUALLY.

until each and every bond is redeemed with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond MUST draw one of the following premiums, as there are no blanks.

Premiums @ 800,000 80,000 20,000 20,000 12,000 200,000 20,000 5,000 1,000 250 140 20 ... 1,000 — 12,000 5,120 ... 140 — 716,800 Together 5,200 premiums, amounting to 1,548,-800 Florins. The next Redemption takes place on the

# FIRST OF JULY,

And every Bond bought of us on or before the 1st of July is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and inclosing \$5, will seeme one of these bonds for the next drawing. Balance payable in monthly instalments. For orders, circulars, or any other information, address

#### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO., 160 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York City.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874. The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, as lately decided by the Court of Appeals, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United

States.

N.B.—In writing please state that you saw this in the Taus Wirness 25-tf

If you want neat Job Printing leave your order with THE POST PRINTING CO., 761 Craig St.