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VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 2.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Won for the People by Parnell,

Peasant Proprietary by Establishing

Remarkable Concession of the British Government to Pressure from the Irish Party.

Ten Million Dollars to be Spent in Open-ing up the Poor Districts-Opposing the Payment of the Wages of Co-ercion-Storm-Swept Ireland-The Paymell Fund.

(Special Cable from Irish Agency.)

London, Aug. 18.—There was a violent scene in Parliament on Monday night, recalling to mind the conflicts of the Forster period. The Irish members denounced in scathing language the abominable conduct of the Government, the administration of the law in Ireland, the packing of juries, and the bribing of infamous scoundrels and self-confessed murderers to swear away the lives of innocent men. The conflict, carried on pritil three o'clock in the morning, arose on the votes to pay the expenses of the prosecution in the Phoenix Park trials and of the other prosecutions under the Coercion Act. The English papers of this morning comment on the scenes in the House in virulent lying articles entirely misrepresenting the object of the Irish members. Comparative calm was restored during last night's session.

IMPORTANT IRIEH VICTORIES.

The Irish party have won two victories of wide-reaching importance. The Registration Bill passed through committee. This measure will secure nine-tenths of the Irish representation to the Parnellites in the next Parliament. It is rumored that the Lords intend to throw the Bill out, which will be a most dangerous game for them. The Tramways Bill was read a second time. This is a most extraordinary measure—a sort of Omnibus Bill. It guarantees two per cent on a loan of ten million dollars to develop the system through the poor districts of Ireland; gives \$250,000 as a gift to support Mr. Parnell's migration scheme; gives \$250,000 to help the emigration clause; and amends the Land Act so as to enable companies to purchase estates in the Landed Estates Court and make resale to tenante, the government advancing 75 per cent. of the purchase money. The Bill practically begins a system for establishing peasant proprietary by State aid. The migration clause was inserted under Mr. Parnell's threat to oppose the passage of the emigration scheme pure and simple. The measure is regarded as a great triumph for the Parnellits party. It will confer solid advantages on the people.

DISASTROUS STORMS.

Dreadful storms swept over Ireland on Sunday and Monday, threatening destruction to the crops. The Freeman's Journal calls on the Government to prepare for famine and pestilence. It is to be hoped that fine westher may avert this new calamity which

The Parnell Fund is still growing. Fif-teen hundred dollars were subscribed yes-

London, Aug 15.—A Dublin correspondent says it has been learned that James Carey early in 1882 sent two men to London to shoot Mr. Forster, late Ohiel Secretary to Ireland, but their courage failed.

The Times editorially deals harshly with the Irish party, and says that the situation that Mr. Realy and his friends are doing their best to create is becoming simply intolerable. It says that they will find the country will not pay blackmail, and that their action during Monday night's debate shows them to be the real enemies of Parliamentary Government. It believes that popular opinion is moving in the direction of extraordinary measurer, and that when taken they will be

resolutely carried out. The Government to-lay decided to refuse to allow the authorities at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, to try O'Donnell for the murder of James Carey. The justices at Port Elizabeth, during O'Donnell's preliminary examination, went carefully into the question of jurisdiction, and concluded that the assassination occurred within the legal limits of the district. Accordingly on the 4th instant, after hearing all the testimony relating to the crime, the court committed O'Donnell for trial at the Port Elizabeth October Assizes on the charge of having wilfully murdered James Carey. The commitment had no sooner been made than defence subscriptions were started among the Fenian societies all over the world. The defence movements were carried on with such estentation in England and Ireland as to attract the serious attention of the Government. It was soon learned that there was ab-

Orown lawyers were requested to look care-

tion of colonial jurisdiction was decided at the time of the commitment in favor of the South African authorities, and they will, it is He declared there was a state of war between believed, contest the Home Government's England and Ireland which would become present position. A majority of the Cabinet | physical warfare if the Irish had power to exstoutly opposed the trial of O'Donnell in gage in the struggle. Londor, upon the ground that such a prcceeding would virtually make of the case a State trial, surround the prisoner with a fictious and evil importance, heroiz; him and the elevated railroad at the corner of Park really increase his chances of escape. The avenue and Canton street. It was cut down decision of the Government occasions much surprise and comment. Two special detectives have been commissioned to proceed at once to Port Elizabeth and fetch O'Donnell to London.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—The Clar-na-Gael Association held their annual demonstration this afternoon to raise funds to carry on the agitation in Ireland. Ten thousand people were present. A speech was made by Congressman Finerty. He asserted that we want it distinctly understood that we are proud of the man who killed the informer Carey. He declared the people of Ireland did not want the interierence of Cardinal Manning or of the Pope if it tended to keep Ireland in

chains. LONDON, Aug 16—In the House of Commons this evening, during a debate on the vote for the expenses of the Land Commission, Mr. Parnell declared that unless the deficiencies of the Land Act were speedily remedied, he would lead a deeper and more desperate agitation than any yet witnessed. that only £50,000 would be devoted to emi-The Act, he said, had been applied with slow-gration. The debate was very bitter, and ness and inefficiency, and in a very different way from that in which the Coercion Act order.

had teen applied. The Agricultural Holdings Bill passed its third reading to-night. The amendments adopted by the Lords limiting the scope of the measure will certainly be rejected by the Commons.

London, August 16.—John Redmond, re presentative of the National League in Australis, denies his mission has been a failure. He expects to continue to send a thousand pounds every two weeks to Ireland. He hopes the Parnell fund will not be closed, as the Australian National League will hold a convention at Melbourne in September to cons!der the matter.

LONDON, Aug. 16 .- A meeting of delegates from Limerick, Clare and Tipperary Counties, was held in Limerick yesterday to establish branches of the National League.

A resolution was passed declaring judicial rents are rack rents, and that the meeting was convinced a couple of successive bad harvests must lead to a general strike against judicial rents. Priests presided.

Dublin, Aug. 16.—It is intended to organize to raise a fund to supplement the Government grant for the migration in Ireland. A special appeal for subscriptions

will be made to the Irish in America. LONDON, Aug. 17—The Supply Bill was considered, the clauses one by one being discussed and opposed by the Irish members. The police vote was especially attacked and opposed in long and bitter speeches, some of the speakers having to be called to order several times. A division was finally reached and the clause was adopted by 111 to 20. The prison clause was then taken up and met with like opposition. Mr. Parnell in a vigorous speech opposed the clause, claiming that the treatment of political prisoners under its working in the past was brutal and in-human, and that the clause in the present bill in no way modified the law now in operation, but, if anything, added to its harshness. Messrs. Healy, T. P. O'Connor and Sullivan followed, protesting against the treatment to which untried prisoners were subjected in Irish gaols. Mr. Harrington gave an account of his own treatment while in prison. Sir William Harcourt, replying for the Government, said that the condition of affairs in Irelend made it impossible to allow visitors to have access to untried prisoners. The clause was adopted.

The clause in the Irish Tramway Bill devoting £50,000 of the Church Surplus for migration in Ireland was adopted in the House

of Commons this evening.

Mr. Forster, formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland, speaking at Devonport last evening, strongly urged the necessity of emigration for Ireland. There were thousands of hard working farmers there who longed to go to a country where they could live without being terrorized. Mr. Forster approved of the scheme for migration in Ireland.

Dublis, Aug. 17 .- Mr. Davitt in an address at Donegal strongly condemned the emigration measures which were being taken by the British Government and being aided by Irishmen who misunderstood their necessary results. The country was large enough and rich enough, he said, to support its own, and to depopulate the country by inducing wholesale emigration was to end forever the porsibility of securing home rule. The Land Act had been a most lamentable failure and a direct injury to the country. He advocated earnestly the scheme of migration, which would keep the people at home and improve

their condition. London, Aug 17.—The Commons continued in session till nearly six this a.m. discussing the Government's estimates. The Irish members pointed out the conduct of the police during the election riots at Wexford and the imprisonment of Harrington. The

debate was heated and personal. LONDON, Aug. 18.—As Mr. O'Brien, Home Rule member of Parliament, and friends were grouse shooting on the O'Brien property, Limerick County, yesterday, they were compalled to desist by a mob of partially armed

LUNDON, Aug. 18-In the Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone rebuked the habitual violence solutely no chance of securing either a fair of the language used by Mr. Healy. He said trial or conviction in Port Elizabeth, and the Healy's utterances deserved the severest reprobation. They were calculated to stimulate fully into the question of the Government's national hatred which it had been Mr. Gladright to change the venue. These stone's desire te mitigate, and if possible extinguish. He regretted that Mr. Healy pleadisayers yesterday advised the Government that they could properly order the ment that they could properly order the tright in Lendon. It is not Gladstone was frequently interrupted by Mr.

Trinite. Co. Charlevoix, Q., on 1st January, left standing were two immense wheels, the the way of the development of Italy, and the stone's desire te mitigate, and if possible extinction. These stone's desire te mitigate, and if possible extinctions. The stone's desire the development of t known what grounds were furnished by the Biggar. The Chairman finelly notified Mr. Meklwin.

Urown lawyers for this position, as the ques- Bigger that if he did not desist he would "name" him.

Mr. Healy in responding was very defiant.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 .- An offigy of James nue station.

London, Aug. 19.-An Irish Bishop will probably go to America to raise money to supplement the fifty thousand pounds set apart by the Irieh Tramways bili for migration in Ireland.

At a meeting in Galway County, Ireland, resterday of the Shepherd's League for protection against employers in the West of Ireland, an alleged American journalist delivered a long harangue. He said : "Terrible outrages will be inflicted upon you. Unless you watch the cruel landlords and get

your rights from them you are cowards."
LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Parliamentary Registration bill passed its third reading in the
House of Commons last night.

bill received its third reading. The Government assured Parnell and his followers Biggar, Callan and Newdegate were called to

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The election in Sligo County to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons created by the death of the late Mr. O'Connor (Home Ruler) was declared to day. The vote stood as follows:-Lynch (Home Ruler), 1,596; O'Hara (Conservative), 1,020. Sexton declares that the police at-tempted to intimidate the electors.

After the result was declared O'Hara charged Sexton with resorting to vulgar personal abuse during the canvass and with slandering the living and dead. Sexton will eply to-night.

Silgo was illuminated last night in honor of Lynch's victory. Sexton in his speech charged the Sligo magistrates with interfering in the election. He denied using abusive language in the canvass.

A shooting affray occurred to-day at Ban-bridge, County Down. A number of evictors were advancing towards the house of Danis Benshaw, when a volley was fired at them, and the head constable and a policeman wounded dangerously. Renshaw, who is said to be an Orangeman, has been arrested.

visit. Elaborate precautions were taken for their protection.

threatening Francis Carey, a brother of James, knew the detectives well, noticed that the original lessee is dead I shall want Carey. When Francis was attacked, he drew when the train arrived at Willera revolver and pursued his assailante, and

finally gave them into custody.

The Times, commenting on the language used of late in the Commons by membera for Ireland, says sterner demeanor will before long be necessary in view of the revolting excesses.

Dublis, Aug. 20-The Freeman's Journal says violent language in the Commons recently by the Irish members serves no good

PERJURY.

McDermott's Action in the Morey Letter Case—His Confession of Why he Tried to Swear Away the Liberty of Ken-ward Philp-Saving Gardeld at all Hazards.

BROOKLYN, August 20. -It will be remembered that the chief witness against Kenward Philp, of this city, in the Morey letter case was James McDermott, the British spy and informer. The accusation against Philp, who was charged with having forged the letter, was subsequently shown to be baseless. The following affidavit, sworn to to-day, sheds a significant light on McDermott's character as well as on those of the politicians who, from partisan ends, sought to blast the life of an nnocent man:

CITY OF BROOKLYN, COUNTY OF KINGS, 89: George Robertson, being duly sworn, depos is and says: I reside at number 204 York street, in the said city of Brooklyn. I am a journalist by profession, That, just previous to James McDermott's sailing for Europe in the spring I met him in the saloon of Clarks & Bagnail, on Fulton street, at the City Hall square. He knew me to be a friend of Mr. Kenward Philp, a fellow journalist. He (the said McDermott) there and then stated to me concerning the said Philip and the Morey letter as follows: That he did not blame Kenward Philip for being at enmity with him and not recognizing him on the street when they met; and, further, that when he (McDermott) gave his evidence in the Morey letter case during the Presidential canvage of General Garfield he (McDermott) knew that Philp did not write the Morey letter; and, forther, that the reason why he (McDermott) swore that Philp wrote the Morey letter was that it was simply a quection as to whether Garfield or Philp should be sacrificed at the time in the premises, and

GEO. ROBERTSON. Sworn to before me this 17th day of August, James S. Frecy. Notary Public, Kings County, State of New York.

that he had to sacrifice Philp.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALBEADY established.

Offices Olosed-Olyburn Brook, Co. Victoria, N.S.; Debert Village, Cc. Colchester N.S.; Kirby, Co. Durham, W.B., O.; Ste. Trinite. Co. Charlevolx, Q., on 1st January, 1883; Vernon Mines, Co. Kings, N.S. Names

CAREY AND HIS SLAYER.

CIECUMSTANCES WRICH SHOW THAT THE INFORMER WAS SYSTEMATICALLY TRACKED.

D'Donnell is said to be well known to severii Irishmen now resident in London, says the Eche of that city, as having been concernavenue and Canton street. It was cut down ed in the Fenian conspiracy of 1866 and 1867. by the officer, who took it to the Myrtle ave- He is stated to have had a command in the final stouggle with the Irish constabulary at Tallaght. He was employed as a house painter in Dublin, and on the collapse of the Fenian outbreak he made his escape to England. For some months he worked at Preston, but before the end of the year 1867 he emigrated to America, where, it is said, he was warmly received by the Ferian leaders. When Carey and the other members of the Invincibles were arrested on the charge of having committed the Phoenix Park murders, O'Donnell was sent over from New York to Dublin as chief of a number of men who were to watch the course of events, and it is House of Commons last night.

The House continued in session until 2 20 o'clock on Sunday morning. The Supply bill was finished and the Irish Tramways bill received its third reading. The Go

On James Carey turning approver a watch was set upon his house night and day, and everything that was done by any member of his family was carefully watched and noted. This was especially the case after the trials in Dublin, and C'Donnell, the night before leaving London, informed some of his old Irish iriends assembled in a public house at Great Tower street, that he had travelled from Dublin to London with Mrs. Carey and her children. He said nothing as to her destination, but intimated that he was "going to South Africa on an important mission, and that he would be accompanied by another man to see that the work was done all right." The opinion of O'Donnell's London friends, who then little suspected what his "mission' was, is that he was imperatively bound by some secret society to take Carey's life, else he would not have done so at the time and

place he did. The Irish police authorities, it is stated, failed from the very first in their attempts to cop the movements of the informer after the conclusion of the trials a secret from his enemiss. It appears he crossed over from Dublin to London, June 29. On board the steamer a person who had known Carey well penetrated his disguise, and several persons on board the steamer talked of his presence among them. At Holyhead the two plair-Dublin, Aug 26.—The Lord-Lieutenant clothes detective officers who accompanied and Lady Spencer have gone to Cork on a him managed to get him into the London him managed to get him into the London train without exciting the observation of the other passengers, The person who chapel was on. first recognized Carey, and who also "All right," den Junction Carey and the two detective officers took their departure together, it was believed, in a cab. The same night it was the agent, who, by-the-by, was a Catholic. known, or at least reported, in Westminster that Carey had been lodged in Scotland Yard. The next day he was taken to Newgate, where he remained until he left this country. Two cays after he was removed from Dublin the Irish authorities telegraphed to Scotland Yard that a brother of Joe Brady had booked by a London and Northwestern steamer from North Wall for London, and to keep close watch on his movements. It is believed that the London detectives met Joe Brady's brother on his arrival at Euston, and kept him under strict surveillance. These facts were wall known in Irish Nationalist circles at the

time. On the evening of the 29thof June last s member of the Dublin Metropolitan police left the North-wall by the steamer for Holyhend in care of two little boys, stated to be Carey's children. By the same steamer there travelled a tall, middle-aged man, who was seen off by a number of male friends. He was of the artisan class, but judging from his stalwart bearing he had received a military training of some sort; one of his arms was withered and useless. He was about 6 feet in height, of powerful build and very determined appearance, and his face was somewhat scarred. He conversed freely with his friends on shore, and when the steamer was leaving he waved his hat and cried "All right." The people who were seeing him off cheered and waved their hats also, and several men who were in another steamer lying alongside, joined in the demonstration. The coincidence, it is added, is remarkable in view of the statement of Peter O'Donnell that he travelled over from Dublin to Holyhead in the same steamer with Mrs. Carey and her children.

TERRIBLE POWDER EXPLOSIONS

THE MILLS OF THE ACADIA POWDER CO. DE MOLISHED-A RAILWAY TRAIN BLOWN UP KILLING SEVERAL MEN.

HALIFAX, Aug. 17 .- Two mills and the storehouse of the Acadia Powder Co, situated near Waverly, 13 miles outside of this city, were blown up between two and three o'clock this afternoon. Henry McEway, an assistant foreman, was instantly killed, and Bawley Smith and Charles Miller, two other employees, severely injured. McEwan had just entered the ballding, when those in the violnity heard him striking something with a hammer or other heavy instrument. Hardly two blows had been struck when the explo-sion occurred, tearing the building to pieces and hurling McEwan's lifeless body twenty yards away. The only portions of the place left standing were two immense wheels, the storehouse containing two hundred pounds | tounded,

of powder, and situated about fifty feet away, went up, followed several mements later by the Corning mill, in which was the most valuable machinery, and by the destruc-tion of which the greatest loss occurs. The two latter buildings were blown to atoms, the

wooden splinters covering an area of ground a quarter of a mile square. The injuries of Smith, who is a colored man, are not expected to prove fata!, but he, and Miller ac well, will be laid up several months. Neither of the two mills destroyed contained any quantity of powder, that which caused the explosions being about the floor and clinging to the wooden walls. Had the drying reoms of the works, a short distance away, gone up, there would have been an explosion of three tons of powder. An inquest was held this evening on the remains of McEwau, when a verdict was returned in accordance with the facts given. McEwan was 45 years old, and leaves a wife and nine children. He had been employed by the Acadia Powder Company about ten years, and was considered a most reliable hand, being given entire charge of the mili in which he met his death.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 17.—The Mount Sterling accommodation train going to Lexington ran into the rear car of a train on the Kentucky Central on the Winchester crossing this morning and exploded 400 kegs of giant pow-der. The depot was wrecked and the engine blown to atoms. The engineer has not been found. Yardmaster Randall and conductor McMichen were killed; several others are also supposed to have lost their lives.

A BISHOP'S THREAT.

HOW MGR, LUGGAN WOULD PAY NO BEST WITH-OUT A LEASE -HIS LORDSHIP THREATENS TO BLOW UP THE PARISH CHURCH.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes from Loughres, County Galway, Ireland :- On the route of my walk is a little Catholic Church, about two or three miles from town, whose history forms a little chapter all by itself in landlordism as practised in Ireland and maintained by England. About twenty years ago a Catholic peasant had a thirty-three year lease of a few acres. The land belonged to the Clanricarde estate. He paid 10 shillings (\$2.50) per scre for it annually. He donated one-quarter of an acre to the Bishop at Loughrea for a Catholic church. The little lot was walled off nicely and a very pretty chapel erected. Seven years ago the lease ran out. The original lease-holder had died previously, and a new bishop, the present Right Rev. Dr. Duggan, had been installed. The late agent, Mr. Blake, went to Bishop Duggan and said he would have to charge him rent for the quarter acre of ground the

"All right," said the bishop; "and now to get a lease of the lot in my own name."

"You know that Lord Clanricarde (that is the agent, who, by-the-by, was a Catholic.
"What rent do you want me to pay?"

"Ob, about £1 a year."

"The land leased for 10 shilling an acre, and the church lot is only one-quarter of an acre. A half-crown (62 cents) would be the just rent; but the chapel has increased the value of the surrounding property, so that Lord Clauricarde is making money off the church. He ought to pay me for that increase in rental value of his property," pursued the bishor, laughingly.

Blake was a man who never joked. The

only fun he saw in life was evicting tenants who opposed his will. So he responded gruflly to the purple-robed ecclesiastic:-That improvement of land in rental value in the neighborhood makes £1 little enough for the quarter sore for a church site. You will have to pay the rent, bishop."

"Well, if you make me out a lease and have it signed, I'll agree to the rack-rent of 800 per cent, on my own improvements. But, if you do not get me the lease you may tell Lord Clanricarde that I'll never pay a cent of rent. Tell him further that if he orders my eviction I'll blow up that church with a barrel of gunpowder."

Beneath the purple of the Christian prelate ran the bold Celtic blood of man. Blake is dead now. No lease had been given, and not one single penny of rent has been paid from that day that the bishop threatened to blow up the church to this.

THE CANADIAN PILGBIMS IN THE ETERNAL CITY.

ROME, Aug. 20 .- On Thursday of last week the Pope, as in other years, went at half-past seven in the morning to oelebrate mass in the Pauline Chapel, and so gain the plenary indulgence of the Portioncula. The Papal household, as well as a number of Canadian Pilgrims and several distinguished personages were present at the Pope's Mass and received Holy Communion from his hands. At half-past five in the afternoon the Holy Father again visited the Pauline Chapel. After his Mass on the morning of Thursday the Sovereign Pontiff gave audience to the Canadian pilgrims who have come from Lourdes. They numbered thirty, mostly from the diocese of Montreal. A brief address was delivered by the Bev A Vacher, priest of St Sulpice, in Montreal, and an offering of Peter's Pence made to His Holiness. These pilgrims are on their way to the sanctuaries of Araisi and Loreto.

THE VATIOAN AND ITALIAN PRO-GRESS.

Rous, Aug. 20.—The Pope has written to Uardinal De Luca, Prefect of the Congregation, Cardinal Pietri, Bishop of Frascati, and Cardinal Hergenvoths, respecting the charges that the Papacy has any desire to stand in the way of the development of Italy, and

JOHN DEVOY AT LIBERTY.

A Private Reception Tendered Him by His Friends.

New York, Aug. 18 .- Mr. John Davoy, the: editor of the Irish Nation, who was convicted last June on his second trial of a criminal libel in publishing an article charging August. Belmont, the banker, with dishonesty in corenection with the Fenian funds deposited with him years ago by the late Col. John O'Mahoney, was released upon the expiration of his: term yesterday. As he bade the officials fare-well and thanked them for their courtesy, he intimated that he was glad to leave them and stepped into the boat with a light heart. He crossed to the New York side of the river where he was met by an old attache of his paper and at once came down town to his office. A large deputation would have met him on his discharge from the leland, but when the committee having the matter in charge consulted him on the subject last Sunday in his cell, Mr. Devoy emphatically discouraged any public demonstration.

Later in the day Mr. Devoy was found by a Star reporter hard at work at a deak plied high with pepers. While he was very glad to be again at liberty, Mr. Devoy said that he had suffered little during his confinement, save the inconvenience of being shut up and prevented from looking after his business interests. He stated that he had received every courtesy at the bands of the efficials, and that his task had been to sit up at night with the watchman to attend such prisoners as might be suddenly taken ill and assist in such emergencies as might arise. During the day he slept. His food had been clean and wholesome, and he had no cause of complaint against his treatment during his incarcera-

tion.
"I was locked up eight years across the ocean on account of my devotion to Ireland," said he with a pleasant smile, "and I supposed that inured me to stone walls and fron bars. At any rate, I have learned more of prison life in America during the past two months than I ever knew before. My sentence was an unjust one, and I attribute it to the influence of \$20,000,000. Nevertheless, it was incurred in the discharge of my duty, and a man ought to be willing to suffer for conscience sake, if his persecutors succeed in getting the upper hand."

About two hundred Irish nationalists met in a hall at No. 64 Fourth street last night to welcome Mr. Devoy from the penitentiary. Among the well known men present were Dr. W. B. Wallace, Senator Thomas: F. Grady, John J. Breslin, Stephen J. Meany, L. Carey, Lieutenant-Colonel De Duffy, Hugh King and Assemblyman Mi-, chael J. Costello. James Palias presided

and introduced Mr. Devoy, whose health was drunk standing and with cheers. Mr. Devoy said that if all the men who were willing to attend a banquet in his honor would devote equal energy to teaching men like August Belmont that they could not offend 500,000 Irish people with impunity, it would be a greater gratification to him than a warm reception after a cold prison cell.

"Certain newspapers," he said, "condemn us for bringing Irish politics into American public life. But we Irishmen owe no apology to the American people for our interference in their affairs. The Irish connections of America began in the colonial days and continued in the darkest days she ever saw. Irish bones have whitened the fields on which the battles for American liberty were fought." Mr. Devoy closed his speech by an appeal for the organization of a society to reclaim Irish oriminals, of whom, he said, there were al-

Mr. Davis sang "Who fears to speak of 98 ?" and Stephen J. Meany made a speech in the line of Mr. Devoy's suggestion of a new society. Senator Grady then made the walls ring as he protested against the imprisonment of Mr. Devoy as a blow at the liberty of the press.

The festivities were continued until after

OBITUARY.

Rev. W. M. Baker, Boston, author of many notable books, is dead.

William Wirt Syker, United States Coasul at Cardiff, Wales, died on Saturday.

Roger Bede Vaughau, Catholic Archbishops of Sydney, New South Waler, died suddenly on Saturday.

Judge Jeremiah Black died at ten minutes past two on Sanday morning. An unfavorable change began on Saturday afternoon. He remained conscious almost to the end and died peacefully. The funeral will be held on Tuesday at 5 p.m. at Prospect Hill Cemetery.

Mr. Charles Walkers, whose death occured at Ottawa on Saturday, August 18th, was father of Mr. B. T. Walkem, Q.C., of Kingston, Ont., and the late Attorney-General of British Columbia. 3 He was formerly a member of the Boyal Engineers, but for many years has been connected with the Canadian Militia Department, and has prepared some: very important maps and military documents. Rev. Robert Knox, of Belfast, Ireland, one of the leaders of the Fan-Presbyterian Council is

the leaders of the Pan-Fresoyterian Countries dead.

Hon. Judge Alleyn, the resident Judge for thes County of kimouski, died very suddenly at Himouski on the afternoon of August lish. He was driving with his wife when a violent bleeding of the nose set in. He proceeded at once to Dr. Fise's, but died on entering the doctor's residence. The cause of the death is supposed to be heart disease. The deceased gentleman was very widely known and very popular, and his death has cast a sunden gloom over the whole community. Judge Alleyn was of the best known and most popular of Quebec's ditizens, being brother of Hon. Chas. Alleyn, Sheriff, His. Wife was a daughter of Hon. Senator Deleny. He formerly represented Quebec. West in the Legislature of Quebec, and was for many years Colonel commanding the Eighth Royal Riffess, and also Crown Procedure.

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 1. 1883.

TO THE PUBLIC

Investigate for Yourselves! Postmaster-General Gresham having published a wilful and malletons falsely Postmaster-General Gresnam naving purished a wilful and malicious falsehood in regard to the character of The Louisians State Lottery Company, the following facts are given to the public to prove his statement, that we are engaged in a fraudulent business, to be false

inc engaged in a fraudulent business, to be talse and untruce:

Amount of prizes paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company from January 1, 1879, to present date:

Paid to Bouthern Express Co., New Orieans, T. M. Wescoar, Manager \$1,368,800

Paid to Louisiana National Bank, Jos. H. Oglerby, President.

Paid to New Orieans National Bank, A. Baldwin, President.

Paid to New Orieans National Bank, A. Baldwin, President.

Paid to Union National Bank, B. Charlaron, Usahler.

Paid to Citizens' Bank, E. L. Carriere, President.

Path to Germania National Bank, Jules Cassard, President.

30,000

Jules Casaard, Precident.

Paid to Hibernia National Bank,
Char. Paifrey, Cashier.

Paid to Canal Bank, Ed. Toby,
Cashier.

Paid to Mutual National Bank, Jos.
Mitchell, Cashier. 30,000 87,003 13,150

8,200

\$7,253.650

2,627,410

M. A. DAUPHIN, President.

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Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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Commissioners.

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 made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A.D., 1878. The only Lattery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State

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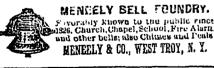
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THE SECRETARY.

A LITTLE BOSTON BARBER BLOWN UP RIGH.

Theodore Voigt, a little German barber, was shaving at the shop of Mr. Chas. Baenmier, No. 25 Avery street, when a Star representative interviewed him. He said:—"When I found that my ticket was the lucky one I did not drop my rezor and stop work. When finished I expressed my ticket to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., for collection. Five thousand dollars cash was returned to me for my \$1 invested." He is a sober, industrious and prudent young man, who will make good use of his wealth; was born in Markliesa, Germany; is aged 23. He has several brothers and sisters at home whom he will assist, and will probably open a barber shop of his own in this city.—Boston (Mass.) Star, July 26.

The first woman to arrive in Carbonate, Coi , received an ovation, marked by such substantial tokens of welcome as a town lot. a mining claim, and the money with which to buy a silk dress.

ORAMPS are immediately relieved by taking a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in a little milk and sugar; it takes about two minutes to relieve the worst cases.

Sir Henry Thompson, the London surgeon, recognizes in fish a combination of all the elements of food that the human body requ'res in almost every phase of life, more especially by those who follow sedentary employment. To women he considers fish to be an invaluable article of diet, but he scouts | companied her; he regretted he had not dcas a complete fallacy the notion that fish eating increases the brain power.

A VOICE FROM THE PRESS

I take this opportunity to bear testimony to the efficacy of your "Hop Bitters." Expecting to find them nauseous and bitter and composed of bad whisky, we were agreeably surprised at their mild taste, just like a cup of tes. A Mrs. Cresswell and a Mrs. Connor, friends, have likewise tried, and pro-rounce them the best medicine they have ever taken for building up strength and toring up the system. I was troubled with costiveness, headache and want of appetite. My allments are now all gone. I have a yearly contract with the doctor to look after the health of myself and family, but I need S. GILLILAND. him not now. July 25, 1878. People's Advocate, Pittsbia Pa

The New Orleans Picayune defines a really smart man as one who knows a great many things and is shrewd enough to make correct

HOW TO TELL GENUINE FLORIDA WATER.

The true Florida water always comes with a litte pamphlet wrapped around each bottle, and in the paper of the pamphlet are the words, "Lanman & Kemp, New York," water marked or stamped in pale transparent letters. Hold a leaf up to the light, and if gennine, you will see the above words. Do not buy if the words are not there, because it is not the real article. The water mark letters may be very pair, but by looking closely against the light, you cannot fall to see them.

Newfoundland, the oldest of the British colonies, has a population of four to the square mile.

A PARTIALLY DEAD MAN.

The Morning Herald Baltimore, Md., states Major B. S. White, of this city, describes his satisfied himself that the strangers had enmiraculous cure as follows : "I have been a tered the settlement and would not follow partially dead man for ten years. Doctors attributed my sufferings to the enlargement pace. In half an hour he passed between of certain glands. The quantity of medicine I took without relief would be sufficient to entrance to a trail. Here he paused to colset up a first-class spothecary shop. Finally lect his thoughts. The woods were vast in St. Jacobs Oil was recommended. I had extent the trail dim and uncertain—at times my spinal column thoroughly rubbed with apparently breaking off, or intersecting those knots binks and stiffness have passed away, and I am myself again."

Horse flesh is sold in some parts of London as beef. It has the peculiarly rosy appearance which people like, and it must be proved to be "unfit for the food of man" bcfore its sale can be legally forbidden.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every women should know this. Only one pill a dose.

The resident population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1883 is estimated at 35,631,290 persons; that of England and Wales at 26,762,974, of Scotland at 3,825,744 and of Ireland at 5.042,572.

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Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a 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

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EXPERIENCED TEACHER—

IN THE CARQUINEZ WOODS,

A TALE OF CALIFORNIA.

BRET HARTES NEW ROMANCE.

CHAPTER 11 .- (Continued.) Yuba Bill had discharged his passengers for Indian Spring and driven away. Miss Nellie was in the settlement, but where? As time passed he became more desperate and bolder. He walked recklessly up and down the main street, glancing in at the open doors of shops, and even in the windows of private dwellings. It might have seemed a poor compliment to Miss Nellie, but it was an evidence of his complete preoccupation when the sight of a fe male face at a window, even though it was plain, or perhaps painted, caused his heart to bound, or the glancing of a skirt in the distance quickened his feet and his pulses. Had Jack contented himself with remaining at Excelsior he might have vaguely regretted, but as soon become as vaguely accustomed to, Miss Nellie's absence. But it was not until his hitherto quiet and passive love took this first step of action that it fully declared itself. When he had made the tour of the town a dozen times unsuccessfully, he had perfectly made up his mind that marriage with Neille or the speedy death of several people, including possibly himself, was the only alternative. He regretted he had not acmanded where she was going; he contemplated a course of future action that two hours ago would have filled him with bashful terror. There was clearly but one thing to do

cepted sultor or not to return at all. Suddenly he was vexatiously conscious of hearing his name lazlly called, and, looking up, found that he was on the outskirts of the town, and interrogated by two horse-

-to declare his passion the instant he met

her, and return with her to Excelsion an ac-

"Got down to walk, and the coach got away from you, Jack, eh?"

A little ashamed of his preoccupation, Brace stammered something about "collections." He did not recognize the men, but his own face, name, and business were familiar to everybody for fifty miles along the stage road.

"Well, you can settle a bet for us, I reckon. Bill Dacre thar bet me five dollars and the drinks that a young gal we met at the edge of the Carquinez Woods, dressed in a long, brown duster and half muffled up in a hood was the daughter of Father Wynn of Excelsior. I did not get a fair look at her, but it stands to reason that a high-toned young lady like Nellie Wynn don't go trap'sing along the wood like a Pike country tramp. I took the bet. May be you know if she's here or in Excelsior?"

Mr. Brace felt himself turning pale with eagerness and excitement. But the near prospect of seeing her presently gave him back his caution, and he answered truthfully that he had left her in Excelsior, and that in his two hours' sojourn in Indian Spring he had not met her onco. "But." he added, with a Californian's reverence for the sanctity of a bet, "I reckon you'd better make it a stand off for twenty-four hours, and I'll find out and let you know." Which, it is only fair to say, he honestly intended to do.

With a huried nod of parting, he continued in the direction of the woods. When he had him for further explanation he quickened his two of the gigantic sentinels that guarded the another trail as faint as itself. Believing that Miss Nellie had diverged from the highway only as a momentary excursion into the shade, and that she would not dare to penetrate its more sombre and unknown recesser, he kept within sight of the skirting plain. By degrees the sedate influence of the silent vaults seemed to depress him. The arder of the chase began to flag. Under the calm of their dim roof the fever of his veins began to subside. pace slackened; he reasoned more deliberately. It was by no means probable that the young woman in a brown duster was Nellie. It was not her habitual travelling dress: it was not like her to walk unattended in the road: there was nothing in her tastes and habits to take her into this gloomy forest, allowing that she had even entered it, and on this absolute question of her identity the two witnesses were divided. He stopped irresolutely and cast a last, long, half-despairing look around him. Hitherto he had given that part of the wood nearest the plain his greatest attention. His glance now sought its darker recesses. Suddenly he became breathless. Was it a beam of sunlight that had passed the groined roof above and now rested against the trunk of one of the dimmer, more secluded glants? No, it was moving; even as he gazed it slipped away, glanced against another tree, passed across one of the vaulted sieler, and

then was lost again. Brief as was the glimpse, he was not mistaken-it was the figure of a woman. In another moment he was on her track, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing her reappear at a lesser distance. But the continual intervention of the massive trunks made the chase by no means ar easy one, and, as he could not keep her always in sight, he was unable to follow or understand the one intelligent direction which she seemed to invariably keep, Nevertheless, he gained upon her breathlessly, and, thanks to the bark-strewn floor, noiselessly. He was near enough to distinguish and recognize the dress she wore, a pale yellow that he had admired when he first saw her. It was Nellie, unmistakably; if it were she of the brown duster, she had discarded it, perhapi for greater freedom. He was near enough to call out now, but a certain nervous timidity overcame him-his lips grew dry. What should be say to her? How account for his presence? "Miss Nellie, one moment!" he gasped. She darted forward and-vanished. At this moment he was not more than a dozen yards from her. He rushed to where

the had been standing, but her disappearance was periect and complete. He made a circult of the group of trees within whose radius she had last appeared, but there was neither trace of her, nor a suggestion of her mode of escape. He called aloud to her. The vacant woods let his helpless voice die in their unresponsive Qualified to teach English, French, Latin and Greek, desires position in city or country school, and holding a first-rlass Model Sahool Diploma for the Province of Quebec. For particulars apply to Rev. J. J. Palmon, Point St. Charles, or address TRUE WITNESS Office, Eox 58, Montreal; P.Q. WANTED by a Young Lady, holding a first-class Elementary School Diploma, a situation as teacher in town or country. Address M. E., Office of TRUE WIZ-WESS, Oralg street.

CHAPTER III. Out of compliment to Miss Nellie Wynn, Yuba Bill, on reaching Indian Spring, had made a slight detour to enable him to ostentatiously set down his fair passenger before the door of the Burnhams. When it had closed on the admiring eyes of the presengers and the coach had rattled away, Miss Nellie, without any undue haste or apparent change in her usual quiet demeanor, managed however, to despatch her business promptly, leaving an impression that she would call again before her return to Excelsior, parted from her friends, and slipped away through a side street to the General Furnishing Store of Indian Spring. In passing the emporium on the coach, Miss Neille's quick eye had discovered a cheap brown linen duster hanging in its window. To purchase it and put it over her delicate cambric dress, albeit with a shivering sense that she looked like a badly folded brown paper parcel, did not take long. As she left the shop it was with mixed emotions of chagrin and security that she noticed that her passage through the settlement no longer turned the heads of its male inhabitants. She reached the outskirts of Indian Spring and the high road at about the time Mr. Brace had begun his fruitless patrol of the main street. Far in the distance a faint olive green table monutain seemed to rise abruptly from the plain. It was the Carquinez woods. Gathering her spotless skirts beneath her extemporized brown domino, she set out briskly to-

But her progress was scarcely free or exhilarating. She was not accustomed to walking in a country where " buggy riding " was considered the only genteel young lady-like mode of progression, and its regular prcvision the expected courtesy of mankind. Always fastidiously booted, her low quartered shoes were charming to the eye, but hardly adapted to the dust and inequalities of the high road. It was true that she had thought of buying a .coareer pair at Indian Spring, but once face to face with their uncompomis. ing ugliness, she had faltered and fled. The sun was unmistakably hot, but her parasol was too well known, and offered too violent a contrast to the duster for practical use. Once she stopped with an exclamation of annoyance, hesitated, and looked back. In half an hour she had twice lost her shoe and her temper; a pink flush took possession of her cheeks, and her eyes were bright with suppressed rage. Dust began to form grimy circles around their orbits; with cat-like shivers she even felt it pervade the roots of her blond hair. Gradually her breath grew more rapid and hysterical, her smarting eves became humid, and at last, encountering two observant horsemen in the road, she turned and fled, until, reaching the wood, she began to cry.

Nevertheless she waited for the two horsemen to pass, to satisfy herself that she was not followed; then pushed on vaguely, until she reached a failen tree, where, with a gesture of disgust, she tore off her hapless duster and flung it on the ground. She then sat down sobbing, but atter a moment dried her eyes hurriedly and started to her feet. A few paces distant, erect, noiseless, with outstretched hand, the young solitary of the Carquinez woods advanced toward her. His nand had almost touched hers when he

"What has happened?" he asked gravely. "Nothing," she said, turning half away, and searching the ground with her eyer, as if she had lost something. "Only I must be going back now."

" you shall go back at once if you wish it." he said flushing slightly. "But you have

been crying—why?"

Frank as Miss Nellis wished to be she could not bring herself to say that her feet hurt her, and the dust and heat were rulning her complexion. It was, therefore, with a half confident belief that her troubles were really of a moral quality, that she answered : " Nothing-nothing, but-but, it's wrong to come here

" But you did not think it was wrong when you agreed to come at our last meeting," said the young man, with that persistent logic which exasperates the inconsequent feminine mind. "It cannot be any more wrong today.

"But it was not so far off," murmured the young girl, without looking up.

"Oh, the distance makes it more improper. then," he said abstractedly, but after a moment's contemplation of her half averted face, he asked gravely: "Has any one talked to you about me?"

Ten minutes before, Nellle had been hurning to unburden herself of her father's warning, but now she felt she would not. "I wish you wouldn't eall yourself Low," she said at

"But it's my name," he replied quietly. "Nonsense! It's only a stupid translation of a stupid nickname. They might as well

call you ' Water' at once." "But you said you liked it." "Well, so I do. But don't you see-I-oh

dear | you don't understand." Low did not reply, but turned his head the habitual ease of a Western hunter, doubly picturesque in his own lithe, youthful symmetry. Miss Nellie looked at him from ally an almost magical change came over her features; her eyes grew larger and more and more yearning, until they seemed to draw and

absorb in their liquid depths the figure of the young man before her; her cold face broke into an ecatacy of light and color; her humid | ping short and gazing earnestly in her facelips parted in a bright welcoming smile, until with an irresistible impulse she aroze, and, throwing back her head, stretched toward him two hands, full of vague and trembling passior.

In another moment he had selzed them kissed them, and as he drew her closer to his embrace felt them tighten around his neck. But what name do you wish to call me? he asked, looking down into her eyes.

Miss Nellie murmured something confidenthat wouldn't be any more practical, and you wouldn't want others to call me dar-Her fingers loosened around his neck, she drew her head back, and a singular expression observer than a lover, would have seemed. however, to indicate more curlosity than jealousy. "Who else does call you so?" she added sharply. "How many, for instance?" Low's reply was addressed not to her ear, but her lips. She did not avoid it, but added "And do you kiss them all like that?" Taking him by the shoulders she held him s little way from her, and gazed at him from head to foot. Then drawing him again to her embrace, she said : " I don't care, at least no woman has kissed you like that." Happy, dazzled, and embarrassed, he was beginning to stammer the truthful protestation that rose to his lips, but she stopped him. "No,

back. "We are near the road," she said, quietly. "Come, you promised to show me the daughter of a chief."
where you camped. Let us make the most "Then your mother of our holiday. In anyhour I must leave the Woods," DEP AND THE

"But I shall accompany you, dearest." "No, I must go as I came -- alone."

" But, Nellie-"I tell you no," she said, with an almost harsh practical decision, incompatible with her previous abandonment. "We might be seen together."

"Well, suppose we are; we must be seen together eventually," he remonstrated. The young girl made an involuntary ges

ture of impatient negation, but checked herself. "Don't let us talk of that now. Come while I am here under your own roof"-she pointed to the high interlaced boughs above them-"you must be hospitable. Show me your home: tell me, isn't it a little gloomy sometimes?"

"It never has been; I never thought it would be until the moment you leave it to-

day." She pressed his hand briefly and in a half perfunctory way, as it her vanity had accepted and dismissed the compliment. "Take me somewhere," she said inquisitively, "where you stay most; I do not seem to see you here," she added, looking around her with a slight shiver. "It is so big and so high. Have you no place where you eat and rest and sleep ?"

"Except in the rainy season, I camp all over the place—at any spot where I may have been shooting or collecting."

"Collecting?" queried Nellie.

"Yes, with the herbarium, you know." "Yes," said Nellie dublously. "But you told me once—the first time we ever talked together," she added, looking in his eyessomething about your keeping your things like a squirrel in a tree. Could we not go there? Is there not room for us to sit and talk without being krowbeaten and looked down upon by these supercilious trees?"

"It is too far away," said Low truthfully, but with a somewhat pronounced emphasis, "much too lar for you just now; and it lies on another trail that enters the wood beyond. But come, I will show you a spring known only to myself, the wood ducks, and the equirrels. I discovered it terwoven arches of the wood. The breach the day I first saw you, and gave it your had been caused by the huge bulk of one of name. But you shall christen it yourself. It will be all yours, and yours alone, for it is so lying at a steep angle against one of its hidden and secluded that I defy any feet but myown or wrose shall keep step with mine to find it. Shall that foot be yours, "?eille?"

Her face beamed with a bright assent. "It may be difficult to track it from here," he said, "but stand where you are a moment, and don't move, rustle nor agitate the air in any way. The woods are still now." He fallen column played with the still clinging turned at right angles with the trail, moved a few paces into the ferns and underbrush, limbs, and, widening, filled with sleeping and then stopped with his finger on his lips. For an instant both remained motionless; then with his intent face forward and both arms extended he began to sink sluwly upon one knee and one side, inclining his body with a gentle, perfectly graduated movement until his ear almost touched the ground. Nellie watched his graceful figure breathlessly until, like a bow unbent, he stood suddenly erect again, and beckoned to her without changing the direction of his face.
"What is it?" she asked eagerly.

"All right; I have found it" he continued, moving forward without turning his head. "But how? What did you kneel for?" He did not reply, but taking her hand in hir, continued to move slowly on through the unthe half-awed girl, her voice unconsciously stand beside it with you, and have you chrisfalling to a whisper. Still silent, Low kept ten it yourself. his rigid face and forward tread for twenty yards further; then he stopped and released the girl's half-impatient band. "How did

von fina it?" she repeated, sharply. . With my ears and nose. gravely.

" With your nose?"

" Yes; I smelt it." Bill fresh with the memory of his picturesque attitude, the young man's reply seemed to involve something more irritating to her icelings than even that abourd anti-cilmax. She looked at him coldly and critically, and appeared to hesitate whether to proceed. "Is

it far?" she asked. "Not more than ten minutes now as I shall go."

"And you won't have to smell your way again ?" "No; it is quite plain now," he answered seriously, the young girl's sarcasm slipping

harmlessly from his Indian stolidity. "Don't you smell it yourself?" But Miss Nellie's thin cold nostrils refused

to take that vulgar interest.
"Nor hear it? Listen!

" You forgot I suffer the misfortune of having been brought up under a roof," she re-

plied coldly. "That's true," repeated Low in all serious ness; "it's not your fault. But do you know with resigned gravity toward the deeper I sometimes think I am peculiarly sensitive woods. Grasping the barrel of his rifle with to water; I feel it miles away. At night, his left hand he threw his right arm across though I may not see it or even know where his left wrist and leaned slightly upon it with | it is, I am conscious of it. It is company to me when I am alone, and I seem to hear it in my dreams. There is no music as sweet to me as its sorg. When you sang with me under her eyelide, and then half defiantly that day in church I seemed to hear it raised her head and her dark lashes. Gradu-ripple in your voice. It says to me more ripple in your voice. It says to me more than the birds do, more than the rarest plants I find. It seems to live with me and for me. It is my earliest recollection; I know it will be my last, for I shall die in its embrace. "Do you think, Nellie," he continued, stopdo you think that the chiefs knew this when they called me 'Sleeping Water?"

To Miss Nellie's several gifts I fear the gods had not added poetry. A slight know ledge of English verse of a select character unfortunately did not assist her in the interpretation of the young man's speech, nor relieve her from the momentary feeling that he was at times deficient in intellect. She preferred, however, to take a per-Miss Nellie murmured something confidensonal view of the question, and
tially to the third button of his hunting shirt.
But that," he replied with a faint smile,
that wouldn't he any more received and the same more received. indebted to the great flume and ditch at Excelsior for the pleasure of his acquaintance. This pert remark occasioned some explanadrew her head back, and a singular expression tion, which ended in the girl's accept. passed over her face, which, to any calmer ing a kiss in lieu of more logical argument. Nevertheless she was still congolous of an inward irritation— always distinct from her singular and perfectly material passion-which found vent as the difficulties of their undeviating progress through the underbrush increased. At last she lost her shoe agair, and stopped short. "It's a pity your Indian friends did not christen you 'Wild Mustard' or 'Clover,'" she said satirloally, "that you might have had some sympathies and longings for the open fields instead of these horrid jungles! I know we will not get back in time. Unfortunately Low accepted this speech

literally and with his remorseless gravity; don't protest; say nothing! Let me love you "If my name annoys you I can get it changed -that is all. It is enough." He would by the Legislature, you know, and I can find have caught her in his arms, but she drow out what my lather's name was and take that. My mother, who died in giving me birth, was

"Then your mother was really an Indian?" said Nellie, "and you are-" stopped short. "But I told you all this the day we first

met," said Low with grave astonishment. "Don't you remember our long talk coming from church?" "Nc," said Nellie coldly, "you didn't tell me." But she was obliged to drop her eyes

before the unwavering, undeniable truthful-"You have forgotten," he said calmly; but it is only right you should have your own way in disposing of a name that I have oared little for; and as you're to have as bare

"Yes, but it's getting late, and if we are not going forward-" interrupted the girl impatiently.

"We are going forward," said Low imperturbably; "but I wanted to tell you, as we were speaking on that subject" (Nellie looked at her watch). "I've been offered the place of botanist and naturalist in Proj. Grant's survey of Mount Shasts, and if I take it - why, when I come back, darling well----"

"But you're not going just yet?" broke in Nellie, with a new expression on her face. " No."

"Then we need not talk of it now, she said with animation.

Her sudden vivacity relieved him. "1 see what's the matter," he said gently, locking down at her feet; "these little shees were not made to keep step with a moccason. We must try another way." He stooped sall to secure the erring buskin, but suddenly lifted her like a child to his shoulder. "There," he confinued, placing her arm round his neck, "you are clear of the ferns and bramble now, and we can go on. Are you comformble ?" He looked up, read her answer in her burning eyes, and the warm lips pressed to his ferocead at the roots of his straight dark hair, and again moved onward as in a mesmeric dream. But he did not swerve from his direct course, and with a final dash through the undergrowth

parted the leafy curtain before the spring. At first the young girl was dezaled by the strong light that came from a rent in the inthe great giants that had half fallen, and was mightlest brethren, having borne down a leaser tree in the arc of its downward path. Two of the roots, as large as young tess tossed their blackened and bare limbs high in

sir. The spring—the insignificant cause of this vast disruption—gurgled, flashed, and sparkled at the base; the limpid baby flogers that had laid bare the foundations of that rootlets, laved the fractured and twisted water the graves from which they had been torn.

"It had been going on for years, down there," said Low, pointing to a cavity from which the fresh water now slowly weiled, " but it had been quickened by the rising of the subterranean springs and rivers which always occurs at a certain stage of the dry season. I remember that on that very nightfor it happened a little after midnight, when all sounds are more audible-I was troubled and oppressed in my sleep by what you would call a nightmare—a feeling as if I was kept down by bonds and pinions that I longed to break. And then I heard a crash in this direction, and the first streak of morning brought me the sound and scent of water. Six months afterward I chanced to find my derbrush, as if obeying some magnetic attrac- | way here, as I told you, and gave it your tion. "How did you find it?" again asked name. I did not dream that I should ever

He unloosed the cup from his flask, and filling it at the spring handed it to her. But the young girl leant over the pool, and pouring the water idly tack sald, "I'd rather put my feet in it. Mayn't I

"I don't understand you," he said wonder-" My feet are so hot and dusty. The water

looks deliciously cool. May I?" · Certainly. He turned away as Nellie, with apparent unconsciousness, seated herself on the bank and removed her shoes and stockings. When she had dabbled her feet a few moments in

the pool, she said over her shoulder: "We can talk just as well-can't we?"

"Certainly." "Well, then, why don't you come to church more often, and why don't you think of telling father that you were convicted of siz, and wanted to be baptized?"

"I don't know," hesitated the young man.

"Well, you lost the chance of having father convert you, baptize you, and take you into full church fellowship."
"I never thought—" he began.

"You never thought. Aren't you a Christain ?"

"I suppose so." "He supposes go. Have you no convictions-no profession?" "But Nellie, I never thought that you-"

"Never thought that I-what? Do you think that I could ever be anything to a man who did not believe in justification by faith, or in the covenant of Church fellowship? Do you think father would let me? In his esgerness to defend himself he stepped to her side. But seeing her little feet shining through the dark water like outcrop-

pings of delicately veined quartz, he stopped embarrassed. Miss Nellie, however, leaped to one foot, and shaking the other over the pool, put her hand on his shoulder to steady her-self. "You haven't got a towel—or," she said dubiously, looking at her small handker chief, "anything to dry them on?"

But Low did not, as she perhaps expected, offer his own handkerchief. "If you take a bath after our fashlop," he said gravely, "you must learn to dry yourself after our fashion."

Lifting her again lightly in his arms he carried her a few steps to the sunny opening, and bade her bury her feet in the dried mosses and baked withered grasses that were bleaching in a hollow. The young girl nitered a cry of childish delight as the soft ciliated

fibres touched her sensitive skin. "It is healing, tco," continued Low; " a moccason filled with it after a day on the trail makes you all right again."

But Miss Nellie seemed to be thinking of something else. " Is that the way the squaws bathe and dry

themselves?" "I don't know-you forget I was a boy when I left them."

" And you're sure you never knew any?" "None." The young girl seemed to derive some satisfaction in moving her feet up and down for

several minutes among the grasses in the hol-

low; ther, after a pause, said, "You are quite certain I am the first weman that ever touched this spring?" (2.1) "Not only the first woman, but the first had

man being, except myself." " How nice! They had taken each other's hands; seated

side by side they leaned against a curving Continued on 3rd page.

plastic root that half supported, half encompassed them. The girl's capriolous, fitful manner succumbed, as before, to the near confact of her companion. Looking into her eyes, Low fell into a sweet, selfish lover's monologue, descriptive of his past and present feelings toward her, which she And Their Opinions on Diseases. accepted with a heightened color, a slight exchange of sentiment, and a strange curlosity. The sun had painted their halfembraced silhouettes against the slanting tree trunk, and began to decline unnoticed; the ripple of the water mingling with their whispers came as one sound to the listening ear; even their elequent silences were as deep, and, I wot, perhaps as dangerous, as the darkened pool that filled so noiselessly a dozen yards away. So quiet were they that the tremor of invading wings once or twice shook the slience, or the quick scamper of frightened feet rustled the dead grass. But in the midst of a prolonged stillness the young man sprang up so suddenly that Nellie was still half olinging to his neck as he stood erect. "Hush!' he whispered, "some one is near !"

ne is near. He disengaged her anxious hands gently, leaped upon the slanting tree trunk, and running half way up its incline with the agility of a equirrel, stretched himself at full length upon it and listened.

To the impatient, bexplicably startled girl, it seemed an age before he rejoined her. "You are safe," he said; "he is going by the western trail toward Indian Spring." "Who is he?" she asked, biting her lips with a poorly restrained gesture of mortification and disappointment.

"Some stranger," replied Low. "As long as he wan't coming here, why did you give me such a fright?" she said pettishly. "Are you nervous because a sin-gle wayfarer happens to stray here?" "It was no wayfarer, for he tried to keep

near the trail," said Low. " He was a stranger to the wood, for he lost his way every now He was seeking or expecting and then. He was seeking or expecting some one, for he stopped frequently and waited or listened. He had not walked far, for he wore spurs that tinkled and caught in the brush, and yet he had not ridden here, for no horse's hoofs passed the road since we have been here. He must have come from Indian Spring.

"And you heard all that when you listened just now?" asked Nelly half disdainfully. Impervious to her incredulity, Low turned his calm eyes on her face. "Certainly, I'll bet my life on what I say. Tell me-do you know anybody in Indian Spring who would likely spy upon you?"

The young girl was conscious of a certain Ill-defined unessiness, but answered "No." "Then it was not you he was seeking," said

Low thoughtfully. Miss Nellie had not time to notice the emphasis, for he added: "You must go at once, and, lest you have been followed, I will show you another way back to Indian Spring. It is longer, and you must hasten. Take your shoes and stockings with you until we are out of the bush."

He raised her again in his arms and strode once more out through the covert into the dim sieles of the wood. They spoke but little. She could not help feeling that some other discordant element, affecting him more strongly than it did her, had come between them, and was half perplexed and half frightened. At the end of ten minutes he seated her upon a fallen branch, and telling | insufficient clothing. her he would return by the time she had resumed her shoes and stockings, glided from her like a shadow. She would have uttered at a certain time every day, generally in the an indignant protest at being lest alone, but he was gone ere she could detain him. For a mement she thought she hated him. But when she had mechanically shod herself mixed with blood, shortness of breath upon once more, not without nervous shivers at exertion, night sweats, chills and fever the every falling needle, he was at her side.

coat like that?" he saked, handing her a few | temperature rises slowly but surely in contorn shreds of wool affixed to a splinter of sumption. The pulse is frequent and feeble, bark.

Jack Brace on festive occasions, but a in advanced cases which cannot be mistaken strange, yet infallible, instinct that was part by an experienced eye, and lastly, but not of her nature made her instantly disclaim all least, the voice has a changed and peculiar of her nature made her instantly disclaim all knowledge of it. " No." she said.

"Not any one who scents himself with some doctor's stuff like cologne ?" continued Low, with the disgust of keen olfactory sensi-

Again Miss Nellie recognized the perfume with which the gallant expressman was wont to make redolent her little parlor, but again she avowed no knowledge of its possessor. "Well, returned Low, with some disappointment, "such a man has been here. Be on your guard. Let us go at once."

She required no urging to hasten her steps, but hurried breathlessly at his side. He had taken a new trail by which they left the wood at right angles with the highway, two miles away. Following an almost effaced mule track along a slight depression of the plain, deep enough, however, to hide them irom view, he accompanied her, until, rising to the level agair, she saw they were beginning to approach the highway and the diswhere you had been. Good night! until next week-remember."

They pressed each other's hande, and, standing on the slight ridge outlined against the paling sky, in full view of the highway, parted carelessly, as if they had been chancemet travellers. But Nellie could not restrain a parting backward glance as she left the ridge. Low had descended to the deserted trail, and was running swiftly in the direction of the Carquinez woods.

(To be continued).

A MESSAGE.

I hear thy voice over the meadow lands,
And I list to thy strain, oh wind!
While the gentle kiss of thy fragrant breath
O'er my lip and cheek I find.
Thou comest from bright lands afar,
Hast thou from scenes behind,
A word or sigh from the lips I love?
Oh, whispering summer wind!

Dark are the caves in the briny deep.
Where the mermaid twines her hair
With the glittering spoils of her watery homeThou lovest to linger there.
Sweet is thy voice in each pink-lipped shell,
Yet a softer cadence find,
When you touch the brow of the one I love,
Oh number wind! Oh, murmuring summer wind!

And in thy travels o'er laud and sea,
By many a vale and hill,
Ob, pause for a while on a distant showe!
That my heart remembers still,
Speak to a waiting heart of kope,
Of a faithful love behind,
And bear my troth to the one I love,
Oh, whispering southern wind!
GRACE O'BOYLE, Ottawa.

JOHN DEVOY RELEASED. New York, Aug. 17.—John Devoy, editor of the Irish Nation, sentenced to 60 days' imprisonment for libelling Belmont, completed his term this morning and received the congratulations of his friends.

Capt. Henry Mann, of Maine, has the under jawbone of Francisco Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru. He took it from a Callao cathedral | and advertiser, was 35 years old on Tuesday Angline in a second of the first of the firs

Several English and French Medical Gentlemen

HIGH SCIENTIFIC OPINIONS.

Several medical gentlemen from the English and French armies having recently become associated with M. Souvielle, of Paris, and ex-side surgeon of the French army, at his International Toroat and Lung Institutes, Phillips' Square, Montreal, and 173 Church street, Toronto, where thousands of people are yearly treated successfully for diseases of the Head, Throat and Lungs by Spirometer, the present opportunity is embraced of making known to the people of Canada this fact, and also the opinions of these specialist surgeons connected with the International Throat and Lung Institutes on the symptoms attending the following prevalent and dreadful diseases, in language devoid of technical difficulties :-

Hemorrhage of the Lungs.

As a general thing bemorrhage from the lungs is looked upon as a fatal symptom. True it is seldom patients recover from lung disease who have had severe hemorrhagee without the very best care and treatment. Still many cases have recovered fully under properly directed treatment who have had several severe attacks of bleeding from the lungs. In the majority of cases the hemorrhago occurs early in the disease, and is consequently amenable to treatment. But when it occurs late in the course of the disease the prognosis is very unfavorable.

Consumption.

This dreaded disease is seldom developed in a few months. It is slowly and gradually creeping upon the patient, sometimes very insidiously, but often as a result of other diseases of the air passages of which the patient value in his eyer, and though he is credited is perfectly cognizant, but foolishly allows to run and advance until the fatal disease, consumption, has the lungs so fairly grasped that no earthly power can restore them to health. After the positive symptoms of consumption have been developed, there is always an uncertainty in the prognosis. We find cases even advanced in the second stage, where recovery has taken place from proper treatment by inhalations suitable to the individual case and such constitutional treatment as the case demands. We also find cases in the first stage that the best directed skill cannot make any impression uponhence the necessity of applying early, either before the disease has reached what we call consumption even in the first stage, or if that climax has already been reached, lose no time in applying for treatment to those who make a specialty of diseases of the air passages.

Causes .- The most important causes are cetarrb, laryngitis and bronchitis being allowed to run until finally the lungs are involved. Heavy colds and inflammation of the lungs, or pleure, or both, debility of the system, which predisposes to any of the above causes, hereditary predisposition, syphilis, scrofuls, self-abuse or anything that lowers the tone of the system, even poor living and

Symptoms-The most important symptoms are a regular cough, it may be very little, but morning upon rising, sometimes upon lying down, expectoration of white, frothy material or a yellowish substance, sometimes exertion, night sweats, chills and fever, the chills generally being irregular, but the fever Do you know any one who wears a frieze regular at a certain time every day. The Miss Nellie instantly recognized the ma- the eyes are sunken, the nose pinched, and a certain sporting cost worn by Mr. a peculiar appearance is given to the mouth sound which speaks very positively to the specialist (who sees so many cases), and who becomes so familiar with the sounds articu. lated. This is a disease not to be trifled with. On the first indication of anything that would lead to consumption, have it attended to. And don't despair even if your family physician tells you that you are beyoud help. With our present knowledge of the new and scientific modes of treating disease, applying the medicine directly to the part affected, instead of pouring drugs into the stomach, hundreds of cases are being cured that are even far advanced in consumption and pronounced beyond the skill of man

Asthma.

Our treatment for asthma has for its object the removal of the cause, the principal of which is a catarrhal inflammation of the mucus membrane lining the bronchial tubes and air cells, and of the nassi mucus membrane and larynx in many cases, and not simply tant roofs of Indian Spring. "Nobody meet-ing you now," he whispered, "would suspect oxysm. This latter will only relieve the epasm-not oure. Our applications contain medicines which will not only relieve the spasm, but also remove the inflammation, which is the principal cause. When the gauge is complicated with derangement of the blood, the stomach or the heart, we give suitable remedies to remove those causes also. Our treatment will cure asthma, not simply relieve it.

Physicians and sufferers are invited to try the instruments at the offices free of charge. Persons unable to visit the Institutes can be successfully treated by letter addressed to the International Throat and Lung Institute, 13 Phillips' Square, Montreal, or 173 Church street, Toronto, where French and English specialists are in charge. 12-45-2.

FETE NATIONAL DES ACADIENS.

ST. JOHN, N.B, Aug. 16 .- A Buctouche good. despatch says :- The fete National des Acadiens was celebrated here on Wednesday. There was a large attendance from all the provinces. Sir Hector Langevin, Judge Routhier, Hon, Mr. Uaron and Mr. Joseph Tasse, M. P., editor of the Minerve, Montrea!, arrived by special train. The Prince Edward Island contingent was headed by Hon. Joseph Arsencult, M.P.P., The celebration commenced with High Mass at Dine o'clock. Father Cormier of Richibucto preached. After Mass the grounds were thronged with people, when Sir Hector Langevin and Messrs. Routhier, Caron, P. A. Landry, Tasse and Girouard delivered speeches. The colonization of New Brunswick by the French and other nationalities was strongly advocated. Mr. Pascal Politer, of the Civil Bervice, Ottaws, read a part of his poem on the national fete. This was only a local celebration, but a committee was appointed to discuss the propriety of calling a general convention of the Acadians of all the provinces to take place in Prince Edward Island next year.

Daniel F. Beatty, the great organ builder

CARDINAL MANNING.

Interview with the Archbishop of West-minster—Bis Views on Ireland.-Work-ing of the Land Act—Needs of the La-borers—Connection with Secret Societies of the Continent—The Emigration of Paupers.

London, July 30 .- "What does Cardinal Cardinal's great influence must sarely have been used at many stages of the quarrel between the sister island, but whether it had been used in a spirit of friendliness to Ireland, or, as some fancled, in a spirit of hostility, was a point upon which much speculation was indulged in, but about which very little was known. His Eminence is not a man who would be likely to commit himself, like certain over-ardent members of the Catholic hierarchy, by untimely manifestations and declarations. He passes for being singularly cautious, and his polished but cold and distant manner is hardly calculated to encourage the approaches of enterprising newspaper correspondents. Exceptional circumstances, however, lately brought me into relations with the Cardina'. and, taking advantage of the fact. I asked His Eminence to favor me with an interview-a request to which, with much kindness, he accede3.

AT HOME. The head of the greatest Catholic see in England lives in a peculiarly grim and gloomy building close to the foriorn thoroughfare known to Londoners as the Vauxball Bridge road. It was, if I do not mistake, for some years the headquarters of a metropolitan rifie corps, and from the outside looks far more like a warehouse or a prison than the residence of a prince of the Church. His Eminence who has an extreme dislike of ostentation, styles his forbidding abode simply the "Archbishop's House," and rather prides himself, 1 believe, upon its ugliness. The vanities of this world have long ceased to have any with being keenly alive to the fascination of power, he cares nothing for the external evidences of power which vulgar minds asscclate with pomp and display. say that the Cardinal Archi Τo Archbishop Westminster is in the fullest sense of the word an ascetic is to utter a truism. His whole life since his conversion

from Protestantism has been one long selfmortification. His spirit has waged war persistently with the flesh and has conquered. But the victory has been bought dearly at the price of health, and the Cardinal's mortal frame has dwindled and wasted away till it anything to do with the Continental societies. seems as but the very shado 7 of a human body. His Eminence is far less severe to those around him than he is to himself. Yet the subordinate priests who sit down to table with him daily at the Archbishop's House sometimes murmur in their hearts at the ultraplainness of the fare set before them, and some-of course the younger and weaker vessels only-have been heard to sigh, finding it very, very hard to be happy on perpetual

'Irish stew" and pure water. From the windows of the sad archiepiaccpal abode you look down upon a lonely and neglected yard bordered by a fence. Beyond this lies a large enclosed stretch of building ground, extending almost to the towers of the old Abbey, which rise majestic and gray in the distance, seeming to caunt the Cardinal with the non fulfilment of his cherished dream-the erection of the magnificent nile which was to be (and may yet be) the Oatholic Cathedral of Westminster.

THE RECEPTION.

On calling upon His Eminence the other morning I was ushered up a cold, stone flight of stairs into an immense square room on the first floor, lighted garishly by eight large and and England is very imperiect. England has uniform windows, of the kind usually met a population of nearly thirty millions to set with in English dissenting chapels and railway stations. In the centre of the room was a large table, covered with a shabby cloth Round this, and scattered here and there in various corners, stood a number of gilded Louis XIV. arm-chairs, curiously alternating with humbler chairs of the common lodging house pattern, examples of the very worst kind of Victorian furniture. On the dull, red walls hung several religious pictures—scenes from the lives of saints and martyrs-and ancient portraits. The place of honor was filled, however, by a portrait of Pope Leo XIII., surmounted by a worm-saten red canopy, facing which were two quaintly carved and valuable oak cabinets, covered with ivory crucifixes, intaglios and other occlesiastical art treasures. On my leit, as I entered, was a small harmonium.

I had just had time to make a hasty survey of the strange interior, and was examining a tiny statue of St. Peter which adorned the centre of the table, when the door was quietly opened and the Cardinal entered, holding out his hand to me with a genial kindness I was hardly prepared to find in him. He seemed to me even more worn and emaciated than I had supposed he would be from his photographs. His eyelids were slightly reddened, as though by repeated vigile, and as he glided over the floor, rather than walked, toward me, his long, loose, ecclesiastical robes floated and fluttered about him, seeming to have nothing of com-mon clay beneath them. Bidding me be ceated, with a smile that reminded me of the rays of the winter sun-a smile that brightaned without warming ... in answer to an inquiry of mine he assured me he had quite recovered from his late illness, and with the greatest urbanity favored me with his views

THE INTERVIEW.

"The state of affairs in Ireland seems very much more satisfactory than it was a short time ago," said your correspondent. " Is not Your Eminence of my opinion?"

"Decidedly," replied the Cardinal, "I am very hopeful indeed of Ireland—very hopeful. The Land Act has done a great deal of Its effect has been immense and widespreading. Disputes about rent are no longer questions to be fought out by landlord and tenant and settled in any arbitrary fashion. They are matters in which landlord and tenant both are compelled to bow to the judgment of an impartial Court. Justice has taken the place of injustice. A large number of cases have already, as you know, been brought before the Land Court for investigation; but this has not been the only effect of the new legislation, for an even greater number of amicable arrangements have been come to outside the court, since the passing of the Land Act, by people anxious to avoid the expense and inconvenience inseparable from litigation.

"Yes," repeated His Eminence, "I have great hope for Ireland now. If the Government will only go on as it has begun and rule the country with justice, all will be well, I trust. I love Ireland, and long to see her treated with fairness. As Sir John Davis once said, 'No country in the world can be more easily ruled than Ireland by justice.'

" Much remains to be done, however. Gov-

in a little of the

ernment having done what it has for the ten-

ant farmer, I should like to see it next approach the question of the Irish laborer. I suppose there are eight hundred thousand or a million laborers in Ireland, whose condition

at this moment cries aloud for improvement. It is only right that their material comfort should be attended to. Hanger and thirst and cold are not things likely to promote peace and stop discontent in Ireland. The laborers should have Manning think about Ireland?" is a question which has repeatedly been saked by those interest if we are to see an end of agitation and the means of disorder. I have thought over this point a good deal, and it seems to me that what the Irish laborer most needs is a decent cottage and a patch of garden sufficient for him to grow the vegetables he requires for his autenance. A garden would, I believe, be preferable to a small farm; for unless he have at least twenty or thirty acres he would prcbably find farming an excellent means of starving, but a very bad means of living. To

the laborer comfortable."

farm successfully you must have capital. As

SECRET SOCIETIES. " As the material prosperity of the country grows so will the difficulty of ruling Ireland diminish. There may yet be a bright future for Ireland, but this can only be on two corditions. The influence of the Continental secret societies in Ireland must be checkmated somehow-that is one condition; and the American dynamite conspirators must no longer be tolerated. Paris and New Yorkbetween them-if allowed their way, would break up any established order."

"Dose Your Eminence really and seriously think, then," said your correspondent, " that the Continental secret societies have any direct communication or relations with the Irish malcontents?"

"I did not think it till lately," quietly replied the Cardinal, "but I am inclined to do so now. It would not be the first time disaffected Ireland has been assisted by the French.

"Pardon me," repeated your correspondent. if I lay stress upon this point, but I am not putting Your Eminence an idle question. I have been told by French prefects of police that there was no such affiliation as you hint at between the Irish and the Continental secret societies. May I ask, what particular Continental organization Your Eminence had in his mind?"

"That I can hardly tell you," said the Cardinal. "You will see what I mean if you re-fer to General Cluserei's paper in the Contemporary Review, published at some time between 1868 and 1873. I cannot charge my memory with the exact details. I do not atfirm, either, that the present movement has Please make a note of that.' HOME BULE.

"I should much like to know," continued your correspondent, "whether Your Eminence is in favor of home rule for Ireland?"

"Wel! that is a vast subject," said the Oardinal. "I think a very large measure of administrative liberty ought to be given to Ireland. I should like to see her as free to administer her own affairs as our own great cities—as Manchester for instance. Manchester does many most wonderful things, quite independently, and so might Ireland. If you ask me, however, whether I am in favor of a separation between Ireland and England, or of a dual system of government such as we see in Austre-Hungary, I reply 1 am not. It appears to me that the union of England, Irreland and Scotland is essential to the com plete presperity of each, while to Ireland it is a vital necessity. England might possibly stand and thrive, even siter a ceraration from Ireland: but Ireland could not thrive if she were severed from England. The analogy between the cases of Austria less than sixteen millions of Hungarians are privilege granted by the Apostolic See. In included in the total 38,000. pappling the State of Austro-Hungary." "Has there been any falling away from the

Catholic Church in Ireland within the last few years?" continued your correspondent. "None, I think," replied His Eminence, rising to go to another visitor. "Taroughout the various phases of the agitation the people have faithfully performed their duties to the Church. Priests and people are still united in Ireland."

PAUPER EMIGRATION

A day or two after I had had this interview with Cardinal Manning I met him again, and discussed the question of emigration with him. His Eminence's views on this burning subject will doubtless be interesting to Amer-

"I regard emigration," said the Cardinal, as a kind of providential necessity to which prosperous nationalike England must submit. Although I am not prepared to say that the population of this country is too large for the requirements of industry and agriculture, in principle I am decidedly of opinion that the Government does wisely in assisting emigration, whenever, of course, it is resorted to as a means of colonization. This remark applies to England. When we come to Ireland the question is no longer the same. There, too, it may, in certain cases, be advisable to assist emigration. Some persons, such as Mr. Tuke, bave advocated Irish emigration latery, with the best of motives. Others, however, have, I fear, counselled it, with motives widely different. Against emigration as a means of clearance I have ever set, and shall ever set, my face. The shipping of paupers to America (if it can be proved they were paupers, as the newspapers say they were) could not in any way be justified. It would be what I call a 'means of clearance' in its worst form, and I think the American Government did quite rightly in sending back our paupers."-N.Y. Herald.

WHAT'S SAVED IS GAINED.

Workingmen will economize by employing Dr. Pierce's Medicines. His "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" and "Golden Medical Discovery" cleanse the blood and system, thus preventing fevers and other serious dissases, and curing all scrofulous and other humors. Sold by druggists.

A CONNECTICUT ECHO: The Western Union Company advertises one thousand reward for the discovery of the man who cut the wires. That company had better mend the wires, and use the money toward paying its operators decent wages for their labor .- Bridgepert Standard.

Lieut, Wissmann, who walked scross Africa from Zanzibar to the mouth of the Congo, has returned to Balin. He was received by the Crown Prince.

A variety show drew more people in Saratoga than did an operatio consert, and there was no appreciable difference in the clothes or manners of the two audiences.

Martin Van Buren used to take part in the quadrilles and minuets at Saratogs, and Judges, Senators, and other dignitaries were regularly seen upon the dancing floor. Nowadays, only very young folks dance there.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Pope has requested Cardinal McCabe to summon the Chapter of his diocese to nominate a coadjutor, who shall become archbishop on the Cardinal's death.

The ceremonial of the investiture with the pallium of His Grace Archbishop O'Brien took place in St. Mary's Cathedral, Hallfax, at 11 o'clock Mass to day, the anniversary of the Feast of the Assumption. The ceremony was taken part in by Bishops McIntyre Rogers and Cameron. On Thursday His Grace leaves for New Brunswick, where he will consecrate a new church. MIRACLES AT ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE

A party of twelve hundred pligrims arrived in the city on Monday morning by the steamer Canada, from St. Anne de Beaupre. Several miracles are reported to have been performed during the pilgrimage, and one of the pilgrims thus described her experience: " My name is Mrs. Michel Prudhomme. I am 49 years of age and reside at Hull. I said just now, I should dearly love to see For eight years I have been suffering greatly from ulcers on my left leg and foot. Except at very rare intervals I have been unable during that time to use my foot, and I had to use crutches to walk. Hearing of the pilgrimage I decided to go and implore St. Anne. When I arrived in Montreal, on Monday, I had to take a carriage to go to the boat, and, again, upon arriving at St. Anne's yesterday I had to be conveyed to the church in a vehicle. In the church they placed me at a short distance from the alter railing, and when the moment for communion came, 1 felt that I could go and receive the sacrament without using my crutches. I did so accordingly, and when Mass was over I could walk out of the church alone. I lett my crutches in the sanctuary, and have been able to walk ever since. I do not consider myself perfectly healed yet, for my ulcers are still there and my fcot is swollen, but I can walk which it was impossible for me to do before. I certainly conider my case a miracle and cannot be too thankful to good St. Ann for her mercy towards me." Another case is that of Mr. Jas. Murphy, aged 60, of Aylmer. Mr. Murphy had been suffering from paralysis in his lett arm and leg for over a year, and he also determined to test the power of St. Ann. Like Madame Prudhomme he was obliged to walk with crutches up to yesterday, when, after recelving communion, he found himself strong enough to walk alone and his crutches are now at the foot of the altar in the church of St. Ann's. The third case is that of a little girl eight years old, named Eliza Leroux. This child has had her leg bent from the knre joint since her infancy. Her parents took her to St. Ann's with hopes of her recovery and have been partially successful, for the little girl, after venerating the relics at the shrine found that her log was straight-oned considerably, and that she could walk with much more case.

ABCRIEPIBCOPAL INVESTITURE. Halifax, N.S., August 15.—The investiture with the Pallium of His Grace Archbishop O'Brien took place this morning in St. Mary's, immediately after 11 o'clock High Mass, the occasion being the feast of the Assumption, in presence of a large congregation, completely filling the edifice. At the appointed time the pallium was laid upon the altar, from which the consecrator, Very Rev. Dr. McIntyre, took it and placed it upon the shoulder of the Archbishop with the following words, His Grace kneeling, "To the honor of Almighty God, of the Blossed Mary, ever a virgin, of the holy aposities Peter and Paul, of our Lord Pope Lee XIII, of the Holy Roman Church and of the Church of Halifax committed to thy charge, we bestow upon thee the pallium taken from the body of the Blessed Peter, in whom is the fulness of the pontifical cilico. with the designation of the archiepiscopal name, that thou mayst use it in thy Church on certain days which are expressed in the privilege granted by the Apostolic See. In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, Amen. Then the Archiebishop gave his blessing as usual to all present. The sermon was a very able and appropriate one, preached by Blahop Rogers of other means is past. with the designation of the archiepiscopal propriate one, preached by Bishop Rogers of Chatham. After the ceremonials, Catholic temperance societies paraded through the city, according to the programme, with the 62rd, 66th and St. Patrick's Bands, making a very fine appearance.

COADJUTOR BISHOP BIORDAN. Ban Francisco, Cal., Aug. 16.—Father Prendergast, Vicar-General of this diocese, speaking on the subject of the appointment by the Pope of Rev. P. W. Riordar, of Chicago, as coadjutor to Archbishop Alemany, and the statements that he will be or has been opposed by the Archbishop, says he cannot tell what course the latter will pursue. He imagines that Archbishop Alemany may possibly doubt whether success in a hcmogeneous diocese like Chicago would insure success in such a heterogeneous, polyglot, peculiar diocese as is this. He states further that no coadjutor, whoever he may be, will act as financier so long as Archbishop Alamany holds office, and adds that, if there is a point here and there where disaffection exists concerning the Archbishop's personal administration, that is only to be expected in a jurisdiction extending through so many VARIE.

POWER OF SPEAKING BESTORED. NEWASH, Ont., D.O., March 30, 1870.

JONAT FOTHERINGILL WILLS:-Some two months ago my son lost his voice. None of the physicians could de him any good. Two hours after taking the second dose of Fellows Hypophosphites his power of speaking was perfectly restored.

IMMIGRATION.

Oftawa, Aug. 15.—The number of immigrants arriving in Canada for the month ending 31st July last was as follows :--Balliex Quebec..... Montreal via United States ports... 197 Suspension Bridge..... Emerson from United States..... 9,630 1.081 Gretna Agencies Customs..... 21.215 Total in July..... Previously reported to 30th June.... 99,804 Total arrivals to date, 31st July, 1883 121,019 Total arrivals to date in 1882..... 114,078 Of the above the following snows the num-

ber who were passengers going through Canada to the United States:-Halifax Quebeo..... 1,811 Suspension Bridge..... 8,881 Total 10.697

Previously reported to 30th June..... 38,041 Total passengers through Canada to United States in 1882..... 54,139 Bemained in the Dominion 31st July,



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inflammation, heal ulcerated sore throat, restore the voice when lost or impaired, and arrest all acute cases, as diphtheria, quinsy, &c.

In Bronchitris—Inhalations perform wonders by restoring the nucous membrane to a
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IDTMS.

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AN ENGLISH SOCIALIST.

LORDON, Aug. 14-Stevens the English Socialist who was arrested in Vienna on Sunday as an emissary of Herr Most's, and for his supposed connection with a workward's paper, was ordered by the authorities restarn & day to be expelled from the country. He was conducted to the German frontier where he was sgain arrested. Strong appeals were made to Sir George M. Elliot, the British Ambassador at Vicena, for protection, Stevens claiming the rights of a British subjects. and asserted that his arrest was an outrage. Sir George Elliot, however, refused to interfore. Stevens is a carpenter by trade and

formerly lived in Yorkshire. Vanderbilt has had " Mand 8." very sucre 1882 59 930 | censfully photographed at Saratoga.

resident generalistic in the residence of the first state of the state of the company of the state of the sta

The Post Printing & Publishing Company 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

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WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 22, 1883

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. AUGUST, 1883.

THUBSDAY, 23-St. Philip Beniti, Confessor Virgil of St. Bartholomew. [1881.] FRIDAY, 24-St. Bartholomew, Apostle. Cons. Bo. Flasch, La Crosse. SATURDAY, 25-St. Louis IX., King of France,

Confessor. SUNDAY, 26-Fifteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Epist. Gal v. 25-vi. 10; Gosp.

Luke vii. 11-16. MONDAY, 27-St Joseph Calasanctius, Confessor. Tuesday, 28-St. Augustine, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. St.

Hermes, Martyr. WEDNESDAY, 29-Beheading of St. John Baptist. St. Sabina, Martyr.

To our Subscribers.

We are now mailing the accounts due for subscriptions to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS 20 our subscribers, and wish particularly to draw their attention to an announcement made a lew months ago in which we stated that all privileges, such as clubs, &c., were abolished; and that all who wished to get the TRUE WITNESS for \$1.00 per annum could do so provided they paid that amount strictly in advance each year, otherwise they would be charged at the usual rate of \$1.50 per annum. We trust also that those who are in arrears will promptly pay their indebtedness. We hope that our agents all over the country will make a new reffort to collect accounts due and increase our circulation. All remittances can be made by registered letter or Post office order, addressed to THE POST Printing and Publishing Company, Montreal.

THE Shamrock Lerense Club hold the Championship of the World; the Young Shamrocks hold the latermediate Okampionship; and the still younger Junior Sham-Tocks hold the District Championship, which they gallantly won on Saturday last. Could mot the National Amsteur Lacrosse Association soffer an infantile trophy and give the Shammock babies a chance to hold the cradle at the disposal of the young Miss Thampionship?

Marwood, the salaried hangman of the English Government, is growing quite reck-Jess. The other day this Knight of the Rope appeared on the scaffold drunk as a lord. He had to hang a man at Durham. Marwood was so shaky that he was unable to properly adjust the rope around the doomed man's meck, and it caught under the victim's elbow ms he was flung from the gallows by the drunken executioner. Marwood with the assistance of the spectators had to pull the man back out of the pit and to re-arrange the rope. The brutality of the scene was only equalled by its shooking character.

THE Bureau of Industries of Ontario has Issued its crop report for August, and it is far from being satisfactory, as far as the wheat crops are concerned. There has been a marked decrease in the fall wheat crop of this wear compared to that of last year, while the present spring crop is but slightly augmented. Last year 1,188,520 acres under fall wheat yielded the large quantity of 31,255,-202 bushels, but this year only 17,157,139 bushels will be taken from 1,105,542 acres. The spring wheat crop for this year will amount to 10,241,254 bushels from 586,061 mores, against a yield of 9,665,999 bushels from 586,817 acres last year. The spring wheat crop will accordingly be greater only by some 55,000 bushels, while the fall wheat crop will be decreased by some 14,000,000 bushels.

THE growth and development of the National sentiment in Irish politics are - foroibly reflected by the following figures in connection with the parliamentary repressentation of the country during the past filteen years:—In the Parliament of 1868 the cusations made by the monopolists through Irish electors sent 10 Home Bulers, 38 . Donservatives and 55 Liberals. In the Conservative Parliament of 1874 there were #60 Home Bulers, 31 Conservatives and 12 demn all recourse to meddling with Mberais. It was from this batch of 60 Home | the wires or to illegitimate measures . Rulers that sprang the present Irish National of any kind. There can be no doubt party, in the person of Parnell, Biggar, Gray, Bullivan and a few others. In 1883 there of the charges maliciously laid at their doors nell to withdraw the emigration clause of the are 65 Home Rulers, of whom about 35 are by the corporations. The members of the Wationalists, 22 Conservatives, and 16 Lib- Brotherhood have all along behaved as they giving \$250,000 to help to carry out is an indisputable guarantee that he will warals. Thus Conservation is on the ought to behave-with determination, good A sdecline by reason of the growing Liberal sense and dignity. The manner in which in Ireland, if he and his followers would at under which he comes to live and seek freemand democratic sentiment. The Liberals they have maintained respect for the law stein from further obstruction until the re- dom, and that he will give all his energy to of the three Bishops of Elphin Achoniy and

The combined Liberal and Conservative strength in the present Parliament is only equal to what the Conservative strength alone was in 1868, while the National party is now six and a half times more numerous than what it was fifteen years ago. In the next Parliament it will be from eight to nine times more numercus. This increase is hopeful and encourag-

A MORNING despatch from Rimouski brings the sad intelligence of the sudden death of the Hon. Judge Alleys, the resident Judge for the county of Rimouski. The deceased had up to the time of his appointment to the Beuch, a few years ago, been one of Quebec's most prominent and respected citizens. He was a son of Captain Alleyn, of Cork, and a brother to Mr. Charles Alleyn, the popular sheriff of the old capital. The deceased gentleman was comparative ly young, and was but in the prime of his manhood when the hand of death was suddenly laid upon him. The despatch furnishes but meagre details of the sad occurrence. The Judge, it appears, was driving with his lady through the town of Rimouski, when a violent bleeding of the nose set in. He proceeded at once to the residence of the nearest physician, but, on entering the doctor's office, he swooned and expired in a few moments. The news of his death has cast a deep gloom over the whole community where he was very widely known and very popular.

THE London Times had one of its periodical flings at the Irish party in the House of Commons the other day, and threatened the Nationalists with something like annihilstion if they dared to further interfere with the of Line 45 the formidable character of the an event which illustrates and bears testimeasures of the Ministry. The threat of the Big Daily has not had the slightest effect on the Irish National Party, for, in the House of Commons, last evening, Mr. Parnell declared that unless the deficiencies of the Land Act were speedily remedied, he would lead a deeper and more overwhelming agitation than any yet witnessed. The Act, he maintained, had been applied with slowness and inefficiency, and in very different fashion from that in which the Coercion Act had been applied. This declaration on the part of the Irish leader before the "assembled wisdom" of the United Kindgom, is significant, especially as Mr. Parnell is known to be as good as his word. Mr. Parnell evidently means that the agitation he would lead, will not be confined to the coerced districts of Ireland, but will extend throughout the manufactur_ ing centres and Badical countles of England and Scotland.

THE American press are devoting their attention to the free use made of United States steamers for junketing purposes on the part | press. It reads as follows:of officials. The practice is assuming greater proportions every day, and the President of the Republic is not behind in setting the evil example. The United States man of-war, "Dispatch" has been placed at the disposal of Miss Nellie his daughter, and a little school miss of thirteen years, for a summer excursion to the watering places along the Atlantic coast. Miss Tellie Arthur is accompanied by her tw cousins, aged nine and eleven, and by a select party of female friends. They have been on their pleasure trip during the past ten days and the man-of-war is to be as long as she and her friends desire to remain on the "briny deep." Miss Nellie is said to show great enthusiasm and childish delight | the wisdom of the policy is open to question. in everything she sees, and has been the life of the party. The bad weather has made life on the "Dispatch" of a quiet character, the daytime being mainly devoted to reading, to languidly watching the passing vessels, or to fancy work and social chat. The after deck, covered with an ample awning, with lawn and easy chairs scattered about, and work-baskets, books, and papers upon the stands or rugs, suggest a summer house rather than the stern of a vessel. Oi course, the expense of all this junketing is paid by the people, and the Press is not backward in denouncing the whole thing as an imposition on the public-It is beyond doubt strangely out of taste on the part of a Republican President to use a government vessel, kept up at a cost of several hundred dollars a day, to provide transportation and amusement for the children of his family. The incident will afford food for thought among the people, who fear the country is drifting towards the creation and maintenance of a privileged class that lead an idle and luxurious life at the expense of the taxpayers.

THE TELEGRAPH MONOPOLISTS AND THE STRIKERS. Day after day the telegraph companies assert that their wires are either cut or disalleged acts of lawlessness and vandalism upon the strikers. Not a particle of evidence, statements, and the operators decline to accept the responsibility. There is, on the contrary, nothing in the conduct of the strikers since the conflict began to sustain the actheir servile agents and mouthpleces. As an organization, the Brotherhood of Telegraphic Operators distinctly conas to the sincerity of their repudiation

them the public confidence and sympathy, and has upset the calculations of the companies. What the monopolists are now endeavoring to do by sending out all sorts of absurd and slanderous stories about the cutting of wires and interference with the business of the company on the part of the striking telegraphers, is to manufacture capital for themselves, deprive the strikers of the general sympathy and aid extended to them and especially to find some excuse for their indifference to the interests of the public and their failure to discharge the obligations that the laws require. The Brotherhood is contending against corporations that have immense figancial resources at their command, and there is no doubt that the lack of striking organization. As these rich and at the moment, and this morning the news is powerful telegraphic monopolists depend upon "the wolf at the door" of the strikers to compel submission, it becomes the mission of the people to keep the wolf away. It is, accordingly, in the form of financial aid that the best service can be rendered the Brotherhood at this crisis, for for the Parnellite party, the magnitude of a cause that deserves popular encouragement | which can only be estimated by the fruits should receive substantial as well as moral which will follow such migration and by the support. It must be patent to all that the operators are fighting the battle of labor as And remember, this concession is made by against the despotism of capital. The success of the Brotherhood would tend to establish more equitable relations between employers and employes, while their failure would fortify incorporated monopoly in its aggressiveness and disregard of the rights of labor. But no matter how the strike will result, and even if the present effort to obtain redress should fail, the strike will have been useful in bringing to the attention of the people on either side | But Parcell forced them both into the mood, giant monopoly which has encircled a whole continent and brought it within its paralyzing embrace. The people, says the New York Herald, dwell upon these things, and a feeling is being generated which will not permit a Gould or a Vanderbilt to pounce upon labor, oppress the workers of the time, and violate the laws of humanity and of the State in pursuit of their voracious methods of money-grabbing. They will find very soon the necessity of something beside one day ostentatiously exhibiting their wealth and power, and the next boasting of their abi!ity to subdue the thousands of earnest little men and womer, now on strike, all of whom are more than their equals in every possible quality of human intelligence and immessurably their superior in point of conscience.

FALSIFYING THE NEWS AND DIS-TORTING FACTS.

The following cable despatch was received and published by the Montreal Daily Witness, as well as by the rest of the Canadian

Dublin, Aug. 16 .- It is intended to organize and raise a fund to supplement the Government grant for migration in Ireland. A special appeal for subscriptions will be made to the Irish in America.

The following day, or yesterday, the Daily Witness, commenting on this piece of news, presented to its readers, in an editorial, the following monstrous distortion of the facts and perversion of the true and palpable meaning of the aforesaid despatch :-

The intention of Irishmen to Dublin to supplement the Government giant for emigration with a subscription fund, to which American Irishmen are to be asked to contribute, is somewhat out of line with the de nunciation of the scheme by some Irishmen as a malignant device for the extirpation of the Irish race from the green isle. While the motives that actuated it, candid Irishmen must acknowledge, were benevolent and above board, and are only impeached by a class that does more harm than good to its fatherland by indiscriminate assaults upon every act of Irlsh policy initiated by the British Government .- Daily Witness, August

Now, we ask our contemporary if this is fair and honorable! or, rather, if it is not dishonest in the extreme? By what right, or on what considerations, does our contemporary misinform and mislead its readers on the most important and significant events of the day in connection with the Irish question? It would appear as if this religious paper was constitutionally incapable of speaking the truth when its thoughts are directed towards either Rome or Ireland. In the present in stance we would have been inclined to pass over its unjustifiable falsification of an allimportant piece of Intelligence if it were the only instance in which we have found it in stilling errors and falsehood into its already bigoted and prejudiced readers. is mainly to this class of papers, such as the Daily Witness, that are due the divisions and misunderstandings which characterize our mixed communities, for the prejudices and bigotry of the latter are kept alive, and are augmented by the misrepresentations and falsehoods of the former. So far from abled by the hundred. They charge these it being the intention of Irlahmen either in Ireland or Americe, as the Witness asserts to aid the Government in extirpating the however, is presented in justification of these | people, it is, on the contrary, their intention the Government grant for the purposes of MIGRATION in Ireland,—that is, to take the tenant from a sterile rock, or from the mountain side, and fix him on a fertile farm in the valley below, in place of sheep or bullocks. The last sentence of our contemporary's untruthful article sounds very fanny when compared with the facts. The Government was so anxious to bring the session to a close that the Ministry had agreed with Mr. Par-Tramway Bill and bring in a bill the Irish leader's plans of migration give all his support to the new Government

Bishops of Ireland at once united in a tele-

the and all sure if his migration clause was not inserted confirmed that the \$250,000 clause for migration was adopted by the House of Commons. How does all this compare with the Daily Witness' statements? This measure, extracted from the Whigs and Tories, is a great triumph solid advantages it will confer on the people. the Ministry in the midst of fierce and desperate obstruction by the Irish party and while the coercive measures of the Government were being roundly denounced by the same little band of Irish patriots. One would imagine that, under the circumstances, neither the House nor the Ministry would be in a mood to listen to Irish National demands and much less to concede them. mony to the powerful influence which the Irish leader has come to exercise both over he Government and over Parliament.

FEALTY TO ROME AND HATRED OF ENGLAND!

We always knew that our contemporary the Montreal Daily Wilness, was not very fond of or charitably disposed towards the immense majority of the Irish people who do not belong to the Orange or Presbyterian persuasions, but we never imagined that our neighbor held them in demoniacal horror and dread. At the outset, plous confrere, we can assure you that the Irish Roman Cathoiles are not "so dangerous" as you profess to harm a hair of your head. Be Northwest. With this assurance to our Presbyterian daily that no harm will come to it we will leisurely proceed to analyze and scheme of the Mansion House Committee for the Herald says:the wholesale expatriation of two hundred thousand people. After attempting to combat the policy of State aided or "assisted" emigration, on account of its ineffectiveness aimed at, the Witness concludes its article by the following ringing sentence a la Goldwin Smith, the Celtophobist: "A more important question still is the right of the mother country to deluge a new territory with one particular class of immigrants, and that a most dangerous one, on account of its fealty to Rome and its hatred to England."

If that class is so dangerous, how is it, plous contemporary, that, although numbering fully one-quarter of the Canadian population, they never manifest any inclination to hurt you or prevent you from heaping insults upon them. No, you are much mistaken; that class of way, dangerous, and it is only a delusion of yours to say so, or rather a piece of hypocrisy to pretend so. No paper of any intelligence or of ordinary observation would make the assertion with any degree of conviction of its truth; it is of course a different thing with a paper that is influenced by prejudice or unkind feeling; such a paper is capable of saying much which had better never been uttered. We are afraid that the religious increased contempt of all honest and fairminded citizens. Our sanctimonious contemporary should understand that "fealty to Rome" is not at all inconsistent more Catholic a man is, the better citizen have ascertained that fact, but our contemporary seems only to exist for the pura slap at the Pope once in a while. Will the Witness fantastically contend that the million of Catholice, who form "that most dangerous to organize and raise a fund to supplement class of immigrants" in Canada, are not up to the mark in the matter of good Canadian oitizenship and of sound Canadian nationality? We venture to assert that Canada has not a body of [citizens more loyal to her interests than that body which our contemporary very foolishly attempts to malign. But if Irlsh Catholics are not dangerous "on account of their fealty to Rome," they are of the people can be better served and ad still less on account of their hatred of English mis-zovernment.

> The hatred of oppression and of misrule is about the best sentiment that could animate an immigrant coming to a free country. It

which he will be allowed to identify gram to Farnell, urging him to ac- his prosperity. Oh, no, it is another big cept the Government's proposition upon mistake on the part of the Witness to the ground that \$250,000 expended in imagine that the hatred of English mis-rule Irish migration would greatly relieve the can interfere with an adequate performance "congested districts" of Ireland by moving of duty to our Canadian home and country. poor Irish families to better localities in the Surely our contemporary would not expect country, and that the prestige of having se- Irish immigrants, who are forced by oppres- his determination to work for the legislative cured such a concession from the Government sive systems of government to quit their would ensure the election or Lynch, dear native soil for foreign and strange lands, Parnellite candidate for Sligo, to leave Ireland with tender emotions greatly contribute to success in of love and gratitude for England. the coming borough contests and to bring with them into exile Mr. Parnell acted on this advice, and made an absolute forgetfulness of the wrongs and the demand in Parliament, threatening to | misery which were so harshly inflicted upon oppose the passage of the Government mea- them. Human nature is not built in that fashion, and Irishmen are not likely to abide by the decisions and cc-operate in the such resources is the only weak point of the in the scheme. Secretary Trevelyan assented | change it to please even a religious journal. What does the Witness mean when it says (If the British Government desires to get rid of its remote and almost inaccessible prairie of Sligo caught their echo with wonderful region at no distant date, it could not take a effect. In their constituency, as in that of better way than to people it with Irish Roman Catholics. Irish Roman Catholics have as good a right to all public favors as any others. but no better."

There is an equal amount of incoherence and nonsense in this language. What and where are the prairie regions that England can get rid of at no distant date? Does our contemporary actually and clearly know what it writes about? It further says :--

"It would be well, therefore, for Canadian journals to make it very distinctly understood that Canadians were not supposed to regard with satisfaction such a scheme as has been outlined. It would be a bad thing for the Irish emigrants themselves, and a worse thing still for Canada to have great masses of Irish humanity placed in large communities in our North-West. It would be bad for them because it would tend to preserve among them the feelings, the ideas and the customs and the methods which, however picturesque and however inevitable so long as they live in Ireland, it is necessary they should drop as soon as possible out here if they would become prosperous and contented. Such communities already exist here, and they are backward and undesirable in many ways.

There is something rich in the above quetation. Whoever heard of "feelings" being picturesque" as well as "methods" and 'ideas?" We fancy it is our plous contemporary who is "picturesque." And again, the thought of having "great masses of Irish humanity placed in our Northwest" has frightened the life out of it, and it wants Canadian journals, out of hatred of the Irisb, to object to their introduction. consider them, and that they would not Will the Witness please point out and show what "communities are backward and uncaim, quiet yourself and do not get desirable in many ways?" Why cannot cur excited even if the paternal Government of contemporary reform and learn to keep within England should ship two hundred thousand | the bounds of decency and truth? Even the of the malconients to the wintry regions of the Montreal Herald, which of late years has displayed little sympathy with, and much opposition to the Irish cause, could not refrain from rebuking the Wilness and bringing weigh its writings on the question of Irish | it to task for its contemptible language. In emigration as connected with the present speaking of the most objectionable sentence,

"It is one that we regret to see in any Canadian journal. Our contemporary asks whether the mother country has a right 'to deluge a new territory with one particular class of immigrants, and that a and its inability to produce the results most dangerous one, on account of its simed at the Witness concludes its article fealty to Rome and its batred to England. We do not believe that Irlsh Roman prairie regions of the North-West. We and we doubt whether their fealty to Rome will prevent them from becoming good citizens. What Canada mainly wants is men and women to cultivate her waste lands and turn the prairie and the forest into smiling fields of grain. Canada has been ready to welcome men of all nations to her shores, even down to Russian Mennonites, and why should she turn her back upon the Irish, especially when nearly one-fourth of her people are of Irish descent? Itish hatred of England, if it exists in Canada at all, is not a political force of any moment and never can be, because Caradians have what most Irishmen are clamoring for, home rule. In Canada Irishmen become immigrants is by no means the most, or any | prosperous, many of them grow silluent, and, although they may cherish a sentimental love for Ireland and a sentimental hatred for the Saxon, their actions are not influenced by these feelings in any way. Irishmen, Englishmen, Frenchmen and Scotchmen buy and sell from each other and transact business together without regard to nationality or creed. and Irishmen are about the last people in the world to desire to have this state of affairs altered. Let the Irish come and welcome.

A COMMITTEE of the Telegraphers' Brother-Witness irredeemably belongs to the latter | hood waited upon General Eckert, the Mancategory. It is a pity, for it only incurs the lager of the Western Union, to enquire on what terms the operators would be taken back. Eckert refused to treat with them and referred them to the local superintendents, who would deal with individual cases. The with good sound citizenship, a strong executive of the Brotherhood thereupon sent love of nationality and a firm attach. a letter to General Eckert, in which they proment to fatherland. On the contrary, the perly and rightly hold that his action will readily show that the Company has no intendoes he make, and the more is he inclined to I tion to deal justly by the employes or the love and defend the rights of his country. | public, and that it will be still further appar-The Witness is long enough in the world to ent that in his avowed desire to treat with the employes individually he has no other object than to break up the Brotherhood, thereby pose of misrepresenting it and of having denying the right of workmen to combine for mutual protection, and in order to discriminate against the leaders of the movement.

STILL ANOTHER VICTORY.

A candidate in the national interest has triumphantly carried the constituency of Sligo. Mr. Nicholas Lynch, a successful Dublin merchant and a director of the Hibernian Bank, entered the lists to combat the enemy of his country and to assert the fact that the material interests of all classes vanced by blending them with the unquench. able passion for national emancipation and national power. Mr. Lynch has been elected to give a steadiast adhesion and support to NBSS, Mr. Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary party, and that he will prove a useful worker in the popular ranks there is every reason to expect. His candidature met with the approval Thays become Home Rulers and Nationalists. and order in their ranks has gained for cess. On hearing of this the Catholic the building up of the country with Killala. Mr. Parnell also strongly recom. Patrick Toner, do, 50c; Captain P Toner, do,

mended the Dublin banker to the electors of Sligo, and stated his belief that, from the gentleman's character and pledges, he would make a diligent and devoted member of the Irish party. In his address Mr. Lynch deolared in favor of the entire national programme. He first and above all expressed independence of his country; he would es. tablish an occupying proprietary as the only permanent way of settling the Irish land question, and on the minor questions of educa tion franchise and municipal government he is also entirely in accord with the Nationalists. He, lastly, pledged himself to act as "a loyal and staunch supporter of Mr. Parnell, and to policy of the party of which he is the leader." There was no uncertain sound in these solemn declarations, and the patriotic electors Wexford, an opposition candidate was put forward at the last moment, without a word of warning to the Nationalists, in the hope that a surprise might secure a victory, which could not be won in a fair open contest. But the voters were thoroughly prepared for any manouvre of the enemy, and when Mr. Kean O'Bara, son of a former M.P. for the county, was selected to stand in the Tory interest, the whole popular force of the constituency was arrayed with crushing effect against him. The combined Whigs and Tories were only able to muster 1,020 votes against 1,596 for the Parnellite candidate. Sligo has accordingly to be added to hallow and Monaghan in the gain of a National seat. as a further discomfiture to the West Briton factions in Ireland and a protest against the coercive regime of the Whigs. The march of the National party is progressive, and the power and influence of the Irish leader are being daily augmented. Since January last there have been no less than nine vacancies in the representation of Ireland. Of these the Parnellites have wrenched three from the opposing factions. viz., Mallow, Monaghan and Sligo; four constituencies remained true to the national standard-bearers, while the other two, Portar. lington and Dublin county, continued to be held by the Tories, owing to a fraudulent registration system and to the very limited character of the franchise. The Registra. tion Bill, which has just passed in the House of Commons, will make these two constituen. cles all right for the National party by the time of the next general elections. Irishmen are becoming rapidly educated to the useful. ness and effectiveness of the ballot in the National struggle; it has become the secret of the growth of the National power, as it has been the cause of the decadence of the present Whig Ministry; it is, moreover destined to be a source of perpetual weakness to all future Governments at Westminster until the Irish representatives are allowed to settle down once more on College Green and make their own laws for Ireland.

THE Toronto World takes a fair and honest view of the wholesale emigration scheme of the English Government to transport two hundred thousand people from Ireland to the would commend this view of our Western contemporary to the thoughtful consideration of our contemporaries nearer home :-

"The advisability of settling the poor peasantry of Ireland by tens of thousands together in the unacoustomed climate and circumstances of the North-West is fairly open to question, to say the least. Are these people likely to master at once the ways and means of getting along through a North-West winter, and with the small means that can be furnished them? On first view we doubt it: but we are open to hear statements of facts showing the thing to be feasible. Aside from the bare practicability of the proposal, however, it is to be observed that the Irish press is mostly opposed to it. The British government takes the view that by this emigration movement much good for the Irish people would be done; but those who claim to speak for the Irish people denounce the scheme as an outrage. This much we would say, that if it be at bottom a scheme to relieve Irish landlords of their liability to support those whom their rapacity has impoverished, it had better get further consideration before being adopted. It is not yet forgotten in Canada that when our Parliament voted \$100,000 to relieve famine in Ireland the money was ex pended, not for this specific purpose, but in other ways, the expenses of which should have been borne either by the government or the landlords, or both together. Canadians have cause to be watchful of schemes for the benefit of the Irish landlords, advanced under the gulse of popular benevolence. This particular scheme may be all right, but its working will require to be watched on both sides of the Atlantic.

PARNELL TESTIMONIAL FUND.

ALL subscriptions to the Parnell Testimonial Fund, opened in the columns of Tes Post and Taus Witness, should be addressed to the editor, Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has consented to act as treasurer.

Previously acknowledged......\$533 75 Per P. Galvin, Eganville, Ont..... 50 00 Robert Moore, Point St. Charles.... 1 00 Thos. Cunningham, Montreal..... 1 00 Per Patrick Lynch, Chapeau 29 55 Per John Mooney, Portage du Fort... 14 00 B. Howley, Sault au Recoilet..... 1 00
P. Madden, Danville, Que...... 25 # Jno. M. Keary, London, Ont...... 3 50

PORTAGE DU FORT, August 15, 1883. H. J. Cloran, Esq. Sib,—Find enclosed the sum of jourteen

dollars for the Parnell Testimonial. Hoping you will publish the names of the subscribers in the next issue of THE POST and TRUE WIT-

I am, Sir. -Yours respectfully,

JOHN MOONBY Patrick Davis, Fort Coulongs, \$2; John Cahill, do, \$1; Michael Harty, Portage du Fort, \$1; Charles Toner, Jr, do, 500; James McQuade, do, 250; William Toner, do, 50c;

\$1; Denis Shes, Bryson, \$1; James Tlernsy, Portage du Fort, 25c; John Coyne do, \$1; John Toner, dc, \$1; Philip Toner, Sr, do, 25c; Jas Toner, do, 50c; P B Coyne, do, \$1; Thomas O'Hara, do, 50c; Lawrence O'Hare, do 50c; John Mooney, do, \$1 25. Total, \$14.

CHAPHAU, 14th August, 1883.

H. J. CLORAN, Esq., Editor THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

Sie,—Enclosed herewith you will find sub-scription list to the Parnell Testimonial from this quarter, amounting to \$29.75, for which I enclose Post Office cheque, less 20c. com-mission paid on the latter. I have to request that you will have the list published both in THE POST and TRUE WITHES On its arrival, because I have promised the respective parties that the same would be done.

PATRICK LYNCH. Collected by Patrick Lynch, of Chapeau Village from Allumette Island and vicinity :-Francis McGuire \$1, Pailip Tackney 1, John Byan, jr, 1, Nicholas Kennedy 1, George Smith 2, John F. Fitzpatrick 1, Pat. Frawley 1. John Fitzpatrick er, 25c, John J McGuire 1, Michael Donnellon 1, John Downs 1, PA Mulfigan 1, John A Fitzpatrick 25c, Thomas Burk \$1, Frank Cahill 50c, James Butler 50c, W J Poupore \$1, Terence Duft 2, Jimes John McGuire 50c, James Fitzpatrick 50c, Edward Jordan 50c, John Ryan, 87, \$1, A Friend 1, Miss Kate McDermot 1, John Niphia 50c, John & Poupore 50c, James Viphin \$1, Patrick Murphy 1, Themas Cartile 50c, John T Coughlin \$1, James Galagher 1, Andrew Burrille 252, James Gunningham \$1, Michael Gainey 1—\$29.75; less commission on money order, 20c.—\$29.55.

LOCAL NEWS.

-A consignment of 105 thoroughbred horses for the West arrived by the "Corean." The lot is valued at \$50,000. —A meeting of the representatives of the cotton companies will be held in this city during the week to arrange a scale of prices for goods, and to take other steps in the interest of the industry.

dustry.

-The Franco-Canadian Phosphate Company have instructed Messrs. Barnard, Reauchamp & Barnard to enter an action against the Great Morth Western Telegraph Company for \$2,500 damages, alleged to have been caused by the non-delivery of a telegram accepted by the company for transmission to Euckingham. Owing to its not reaching its destination the company claim they lost an order to the amount of the suit.

TEACHERS WANTED to subscribe for our PUBLIC SCHOOL JOURNAL, only \$1.00 a year. Our TEACHERS' AGENCY is the largest in the United States. Graduates and teachers desiring new or improved positions anywhere, should at once send for our circular, suclosing stamp for postage. Address, F. E. WILSON & Co., 357 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

26 S eow -The statistical department of the Gustom House has just completed the returns of the last three months up to the end of July. The following are the figures:-May \$643,105, June \$637,454, and July \$767,888; in 1882 the figures were: May \$685,951, June \$701,-732, and July, \$958,533; the total: being in 1883 \$2,048,414, as against \$2 346,217 in

A GOOD MOVE .- The advocates of temperance should congratulate themselves on the introduction of "JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF" into the leading palcous of the city. It has become quite a favorite, and has almost entirely displaced whiskey. At the Oarnival His Excellency was amongst those who partook of the beverage and expressed himself highly pleased with it. It continues to be the chief beverage at the House of Commons' refreshment room .- Ottawa Citizen.

Mr. D. A. Ross, Hon. Secretary to the Nutional Amateur Lacrosse Association of Canada, has issued the following circular to Association clubs :- " My attention has been to take place in the town of Walkerton, at Lordship's notice:

Lordship's notice:

"A letter from Miss Brettargh," referring called to a lacrosse tournament, advertised clubs; also to a challenge issued by the Prescott Lacrosse Club to play with a certain club for \$50 a side. I would, therefore, notify all clubs belonging to this Associa. tion that should any of them compets at Walkerton or any other tournament where cash prizes are given, or accept such a chal-lenge as that put forth by the Prescott Club they will at once be expelled from this Association, and I would also warn all outside clubs that if they do so they forfeit the right to join this Association and the privilege of playing with clubs belonging to it."

CATABBH.

OATARBH .-- A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13-tf

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

At eight minutes to three on Sunday morring an alarm of fire was sounded from box 8 by Constable O'Connor, of the Central station. for a fire which had broken out on the premises of Robert McCready & Co., wholesale Brettargh to full priestly liberty by the issue boot and shoe manufacturers, No. 21 St. Peter of Testimopial Letters, conceived in kind street. The reels and salvage waggon were quickly on the spot. The door and the iron railings of the lower windows were at once broken open, and streams directed into the basement of the building. After a fight of a few minutes with the raging elements, the directly to order, or procure, or even to sugflames commenced to make headway, rushed up the hoist, and soon became master of the upper flats. The flames were soon bursting through the roof, and desplie the efforts of the firemen, had its way for a considerable period. Powerful streams were brought to bear on the blaze both in the. front and back from the hydrants, as was also done from the engines from Nos. 5 and 9 stations, which were worked from the river alongside of the Allan Line sheds. After battling for two hours or more with the fiery element, which was done with a will by one and all of the men, it was got under control, not, however, before the building was almost completely destroyed. The wind at the beginning of the fire was blowing well towards the adjoining establishment of Messre, Martin & Co., which was stored with combustibles and threatened to be consumed. The wind, however, yeered around just in time to save the building from destruction. As it was the buildings on either side of Mr. McCready's establishment were slightly damaged, principally by water. The firemen deserve praise for the manner in which they succeeded in practically confining the flames to the one building. The central district of the department were on the premises until 8 o'clock

keeping the fire under. The Salvage Corps did their duty in an efficient manner, and the Hayes ladder was as a condition of being absolved from the early on the scene of the conflagration and suspension incurred by him by his disobediwas raised to the upper stories, the splice ence to his Ordinary, as set forth in several ladders which the truck also carries being of His Lordship's letters to me. used for the lower flats. The ladder on a which it can be pointed; and also on account granted to me.

of the many new improved attachments, such as a hose hoister, etc. This is the first fire in the city at which the Hayes ladder has been used, and it cannot be doubted that it is a valuable addition to the department.

The damage and loss will be very heavy, amounting probably to \$75,000, which is insured to that smount in the following of-

Lancashire Insurance Co...... \$ 5,000 Fire Insurance of London..... Quebec Queen 5.000 North British & Mercantile...... 10,000 Guardian 5,000 5.000 British American 5,000
National Association of Ireland 8,500 Sovereign Fire Company 6,500

Total..... \$75,000 Some 300 hands will be thrown out of employment by the fire. The cause of the conflagration remains a mystery, as everything

is reported to have been left in good order on the previous evening. Notwithstanding the fire, the firm will be in a position in a few days to execute all fall

orders.

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

A NORTHWEST LAND CASE.

A NULTIMEST LAND CASE.

A case has lately been before the English Courts in which the Land Corporation of Usuada was plaintiff, and Messrs. Perleston & Neild defendants. The latter, it was claimed, offered Dominion lands in the Northwest to the Land Corporation and received a dedosit of 15.000 steriles, which the defendants were to pay back and the agreement to be cancelled if difficulties should arise in the due carrying out of the agreement. On the 5th of August the plaintiff made a demand that the deposit be refunded, as owing to adverse circumstances there was made a demand that the deposit be relunded, as owing to adverse circumstances there was no likelihood of the purchase of the land being effected through defendants. Judgment was delivered in the defendants' favor, and an appeal being taken it was dismissed with

The Finest Present you can make vour Daughter.

On her return from school, is one of those fine planes to be found at the stores of the N.Y. Piano Company. These instruments are among the finest in the world, including the celebrated N. Y. Weber, and all their planes and organs are sold at very reasonable prices.

A large number of fine planes and organs are now being received from the various factories at their stores. St. James street. They show a very beautiful collection of WEBEE, DECKER & SON, HALL, VOSE & SON, WILLIAMS, etc., and the organs of Bell, Burdett, Geo. Wood and others. The prices on all these instruments, which represent the standard makers of the United States and Canada, are placed within the reach of ail. They also allow full value for old planes and their tuning and repairing is perfection.

We see from the London musical papers that the Weber planes are now used by Medame Albani, Nilston and Patti, in their grand concerts in the Albert Hall, London. Country dealers are supplied at the usual discount. Send postal card, for large illus-

trated catalogue. N. Y. PIANO CO. St. James street, Montreal. Agents for Weber, Decker & Son, Vose, Halo Williams, and other Pianos.

EPISCOPAL AUTHORITY SUSTAINED.

To the Editor British Whig. DEAR SIS .- During the recent absence of the Blehop of Kingston from his diocese the following paragraph, copied from the Bellsville Ontario, appeared in your journal, and

to her brother, the Rev. Henry Brettargh says the suspension imposed by Bishop Cleary was reversed by the authorities at Rome, reinstating him as priest." His Lordship would fain believe that Miss Brettargh has not written or authorized the foregoing statement; but, be the author who he may, the Bishop deems it due to the sacredness of the Episcopal; office and the maintenance of

just respect for clerical discipline, to inform

your readers of the absolute falsity of the arsertion. The Rev. H. Brettargh has been absolved from suspension by the Bishop of Kingston's sole authority, communicated to the Bishop of Liverpool specially by him for that purpose twelve months ago, on condition of certain engagements being given in writing by Father Brettargh. These ergegements having been, after prolonged hesitation, written and subscribed by the rev gentleman, the Bishop of Liverpool, exercising those vicarious powers, relieved him partially of his restraint; and the Bishop of Kingston, on receipt of the written engagements, ratified the act of the Bishop of Liverpool and icrthwith restored Father and generous spirit, enabling him to receive employment in any Diocese of his choice, exclusive of the Diocese of Kingston.

Neither the "Roman authorities," nor any authority whatever, interfered directly or ingest, the absolution of Father Brettargh from suspension. The sole communication received from Rome by the Bishop of Kingston is a letter craving his forgiveness and expressing unquelified praise of his treatment of the difficulty throughout, of his "patience" and his "Apostolical" and "fatherly " spirit displayed in the docu-ments bearing upon the case; and, in fine, declaring that Father Brettargh's action was indefensible," and that "he alone was wrong." This letter came from Father Brettargh's own advocate, and if it be not a reflection of the mind of the "Roman authorities," it is at least sufficient evidence of a Roman lawyer's opinion on Father Bret-

targh's case, as stated by himself. Subjoined is a copy of the Bishop of Liverpool's letter of absolution.e

I remair, dear sir. Yours faithfully,

THOMAS KELLY, Secretary. Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 16th August,

> Hotel de Provence, Cannes (France), Ap. 3, '83.

Dear Monsignor O'Bryen,
I am glad to receive from you the apology of the Rev. Henry Brettargh, required from him by His Lordship the Blahop of Kingston

As you have crased the words " shout my whole, was very well managed; and this being troublet," which he had added to the apology its initiation at practical work, since its ardrawn up by you, and as you have made this rival in Montreal, demonstrates the fact that erasure, so you assure me, by his authority, the Hayes ladder is a very sarviceable one. I judge that it now meets, the terms of His especially on account of its quickness of Lordship's requirements, and consequently I movement and the numerous directions in am empowered to exercise the faculties

In virtue then of these faculties I apsolve him from the above named suspension, and I grant him permission to celebrate Mass in the domestic oratory of his brother-in-law. Mr. Richard Leeming, Greaves House, Lancaster, "ad beneplacitum," and I request you to make this known to him,

I assure you it is a sincere pleasure to me to be able at length to restore to, him the privilege of celebrating the Holy ! lass. I am, dear Monsignor O'Bryen,

Very faithfully yours, BERNARD O'BEILLY,

Bishop of Liverpool. To the Rt. Rev. Moneignor O'Bryen, 20 Via Sistina, Rome.

A POTATO DIGGER.

The Monarch Lightning Potato Digger has been in use for the past five years, and we have been reliably informed that so great is the demand for this important farm implement that the factory is texed to its n'most capacity.

The Monarch Manufacturing Co., Chicago, are the sole manufacturers of this excellent Digger.

Read their advertisement in another

BLESSING A CORNER STONE.

A new school for the parish of St. Patrick in the Old Capital—The ceremonics presided over by the archbishop —An eloquent sermon by Bev. Father Henning, C,S.S.E.

(From our own Correspondent) QUEBEC, Aug. 20, 1883. Yeslerday was an eventful one in the hiztery of St. Patrick's congregation. A parochiel school has been long desired by the congregation. Although there are several private schools that can hardly be improved upon in the matter of sound elementary education, it was nevertheless considered by the congregation that an academy specially under the control of the pastor of St. Patrick's would prove more efficient in combining religious and secular education, and, owing to its more extended attendance, a greater stimulant to exertion among the scholars. Bev. Father Lowekampe, O.S.S.R., the present zealous pastor of St. Patrick's, was the first to make the idea a reality, and contracted with Meesrs. Archer and O'Leary, of this city, for the construction of a school based on the most improved sanitary appliances, the rev. Father being himself an architect of considerable ability. The cost is estimated to be somewhere in the neighborhood of thirteen thousand dollars. The foundations have already been laid xight opposite St. Patrick's

Church, on McMshon street. The reputation of Messra. Archer and O'Leary is a sufficient guarantee that the building will be substantial. In point of fact, Mr. O'Leary's plaster work, as can be seen in various public buildings in Quebec, is of a character that cannot be surpassed for beauty and solldity, and goes to prove that the artistic and mechanical skill of Irishmen only wants proper encouragement to rival

that of any nation on earth. Yesterday the Archbishop of Quebec blessed the corner stone. The religious ceremony, at which an immense congregation assembled, opened with a sermon from Hov. Father Henning, U.S.S.R. In language chaste and simple, appealing at once to the most elementary of reasoning powers, the eloquent preacher proved that education, to be education in the full meaning of the word, comprised the cultivation of the physical, intellectual, and moral elements of numanity. To neglect the intellectual and moral, and improve only the physical man, would result in the production of a brute wanting the coursec of the tiger, the swiftness of the horse and the bulk of the elephant, and consequently a mere secondary animal. To neglect the moral and attend only to the culture of the intellect and the physical frame train p Of such the earth was full. The infidel lecturer blaspheming the Creator, the corrupt judges and legis'ators, lying editors and propagandists of false ideas of morality, dishonest bank cashiers and employes who betrayed valuable trusts, the men who controlled the Nihilists, the Carbonari and the Solidarists-all these were men educated after the ideas of the ninotcenth century ; they were, many of them, at least, classical writers, men versed in scientific lore, but having a bri!liant, cultivated intellect united in the one body with an uncultivated, putrid morality, they were a curse to the human race. On the other hand, the man whose morality was alone cared for without any attention to body or intellect would, as a rule, prove to be a fanatic. God, said the reverend orator, made man a being composed of body and soul, and his three elements, physical power, intellectual power, and moral power, demanded each, in its place, its proper care and attention, so that all these being proportionately cultivated, the man

to be a being of well-balanced attributes, in brief, a solid man. The idea of State supremscy in matters of education Father Henning denounced as contrary to natural and religious rights, and would only end in disaster to the State that adopted it. Religion was the foundation of all civil order, and once removed or weakened, anarchy and revolution would be the inevitable result. He closed with a warm appeal to the congregation to supplement the efforts of their pastor by sustaining the school

with all their strength. Owing to the inciemency of the weather there was no outdoor ceremony, the Archbishop blessing the corner stone from the porch of the church. In the meantime, an envelope collection was taken up which, it spirited feshion. He tells those English is expected, will prove liberal. The cere- Catholics that it is not for them, of all men, mony concluded with solemn Benediction, the Archbishop being the celebrant.

In the Chronicle of this date the only notice of the ceremony is the following, which, though characteristically brief, is not too short to be entirely incorrect :- " Laying a foundation stone .- The foundation stone of the new Christian Brothers' Academy, near St. Patrick's Church, was laid yesterday sitsmoon with befitting ceremonies by Bev. "Father Henning in presence of a large crowd of people." Any tuing Irish or Catholic is not worth the Chronicle's efforts at obtaining correct information. If, however, some titled jackass in the most obscure corner of Great Britain "shuffles off this mortal coil," not a day elapses, indeed the carcass is barely cold, before the history and genealogy of the deceased appears in the columns of the Chronicle. Latterly the very orumpling of the paper has a sound like the staunch and unexceptionable a Catholic as rattle of dry bones in a coffin, or the crisp the editor of the Nation and member for rustle of dead leaves when stirred by a wazdering pole-oat.

Many times you want to keep meat or fish for several days. Lay it in a solution of Esx Magnus over night and you can keep it for weeks. You can also keep milk a week or more by stirring in a little of the . Snow Flake" brand. 42.6

The United States raiways have adopted the standard time, which will go into effect in September.

Another Canadian Paper on Lans-DOWNE

A TERRATENED DISGRACE AND HOW TO AVERT IT. From the Toronto Advertiser.

The discussion with respect to the Marquis of Lanedowne has established by the clearest possible evidence the fact that our future Governor General is a harsh and arbitrary landlord, and a mean, selfish and narrowminded man, who when the question of alleviating the condition of the Irish tenantry came up in the Imperial Parliament allowed his prejudices and interests as a land owner to overcome his natriotism and sense of instice. We are glad that Mr. Gladstone has chosen this kind of man to fill the post of society figure head at Ottawa-heartily glad of it, for the reason that such an appointment is well calculated to disgust Canadians with that has been raised with their own hands the whole rotten system and strengthen the feeling in favor of Canadian independence. Meanwhile all the toadles and lick -: pittler.

the suchs and snobesses in the country are getting ready to pay homage to this worthless pampered aristocrat. The Globe and Mail. agreeing for once in their lives. are beslavering the Marquis with their sickening gush, and emitting columns of loyal rant and cant in adulation of this vilo extortioner, who comes here to recruit a fortune exhausted by extravagance and dissipation with the \$50,000 per annum which Canadians are fools enough to squander on these titled idlers. But this will not suffice we suppose. Lanedowne will want to make a vice-regal progress through the country-at the country's expense ci course-and the next thing will be that our "loyal" City Council will be called upon to vote a large appropriation for his entertainment and to buy champagne for all the enobs and word politicians. We hope the citizens will protest against any such misappropriation of the public funds, and in such unmistakable language that no City Father, when afterwards called to account for his vote, can plead ignorence of the wishes of his constituents. There ought to be an end of this business of taxing poverty to gorge wealth, of taxing industry to feed idleness, of taxing the widow's mite and the orphan's crust to pamper the awollen pride of an aristocratic pauper, of wringing its scanty earnings from the hard hand of labor to minister to the estantation, gluttony and decauchery of a "noble" do-nothing and his attendant pimps and parasites. There must be an end to it now and forever, and Laurdowne is a very good man to begin on. Let the citize: s-those who are not " in society and who have no share in courtly revelries and cannot hope to bask in the smiles of vice-royalty-do their duty and tell their aldermenic representatives plainly that a vote of money to entertain Lansdowne means the loss of their votes at next election. Not another cent from the city coffers for vice-regal junketings," would be a very good election cry.

FLOODS IN THE WEST.

Lisrowel, Ont., August 20 .- About 10 o'clock last night a fearful rainstorm, accomthe citizens were slarmed by the ringing of terrific lightning, hastened to the business immense damage to goods of all descriptions. Several buildings were carried away and The damage to the town is very great. Sureral narrow escapes from drowning occurred, among which was that of M. W. Scott, banker, and Lawyer Maybee, who were crossing Wallace street in a boas when it upset. They were nearly powerless in the swift current, but caught on a piece of floating side. pretend to blame the present Pope for the walk just as they were being carried under a political blunders of Pope Adrian any more large bridge, and were rescued. It is im- than I would blame the present Gladstone possible at present to estimate the loss. Re- Government for all the wrongs of Ireland. ruined. The water is now felling.

HAMBURG, Ont., Aug. 20.—The iron bridge on the main street and several houses were carried away by the flood vesterday morning. The Grand Trunk station is isolated from the

town by the freshet. WIRGHAM, Ont., Aug. 20 .- The Maitland River is rising at the rate of six inches per hour. The streets and cellars of Lower Wingham are flooded. Fisher & Hutton's mill dam has been carried away, and the farms slong the river bank are covered with water, and thousands of dollars' worth of grain is rained. Mr. Smith's house in this town was struck by lightning yesterday morning and badly damaged, but no one was injured. The water is slowly advancing up the Main street, and a few feet more will flood the business part of the town. The railway bridge on the L. H. & B. division is in danger, the water now being within twenty inches of the rails.

STRIKING BACK IN A SPIRITED FASHION.

Dublin, Aug. 21 .- The Dublin Review, periodical written for and mainly supported by English converts, has a nerce attack in its current issue on the Parnellite party. It denounces them as Communists and Socialists, and asks :- " Cannot Archbishop Croke lay his hands on a better set of men than the Parnells, the Sextons, the Hesleys, the Harringtons and the O'Briens, who, if they are fighting for the national cause, are fighting not like Ohrlstian knights, but like professional bravos?" This has aroused the ire of Mr. T. D. Sullivan, who strikes back in to lecture the "faithful priests and people of Ireland on religious duties. He reminds them that, "three hundred years ago the whole mass of them basely abandoned the faith at the bidding of a lustful and murder ons king," and he continues:—'Not only did the English laity do so, but the tishops and priests, with very few exceptions, followed, and in some cases led, the disgraceful revolt." So far from presuming to patronize, Mr. Sullivan says, there English Catholics should, "if they were imbued with the true principles of Christian humility cover themselves with sackcloth and ashes and sit at the feet of Irish Catholics to Learn how truly to serve their God." This is excellent hitting and the Nationalists here and some priests, too, are rubbing their hrnds gleefully over it, more particularly because it comes from so Westmeath.

.The French Legislature has decided by a majority of 415 votes to 46, that Senators and Deputies on becoming railway directors, should vacate their seats, and it was only by a majority of six (225 to 219), that they were subsequently declared to be eligible for reelection.

The Peetby, aged 18, yesterday at Scottaboro, Ala., while imitating a recent execution of the murderer Banks, accidentally hung himself. He was found dead.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS Sir,-I have read your strictures on lukewarm irishmen South of '45. If the Post and TRUE WITNESS had a subscription list of 100,-000, as it should have; if we had two papers like the Post and TRUE WITNESS in every city in the Dominion, we would not have so many lukewarm Itishmen us we have got. The great bulk of our newspapers are ready to throw a wet blanket on most things pertaining to Ireland, or else give their readers the English version. The people of the United States and of Canada are very generous and ready to drop a dollar in the hat when it is passed around. But this everleating begging for a people starving in the midst of plenty the very thought of it alckens me to the heart's core. I have seen negro slavery; it is bumane compared with Irish landlordism. If the Iriehmen of Canada would place \$100,000 a year at the disposal of Mr. Parnell and his brave supporters, we would soon see an end to Irish grievances and a Parliament in College Green.

AN EXILE OF ERIN.

St. Chrysostome, Aug 17, 1883. To the Editor of the Post and TRUE WITNESS. Sis, -Enclosed please find \$2 towards the Parnell Testimonial. I am glad to hear that Irishmen at home and abroad are contributing freely towards it. It shows they mean business, because it is not to be expect ed that Parnell and his friends can succeed in removing an unjust land system that has been growing from had to worse for these last seven hundred years in Ireland, unless Irishmen at home and abroad help him in every lawful way. Parnell and his friends have been justramental in securing a considerable reform in the land system already; true, bis mission has only properly begun. It seems tie his bands, as it were, by condemning the Parnell Testimonial. There has been much said in the newspapers regarding the Pope's letter to the Irish Bishops in reference to the Parnell fund. It seems strange there should be so much notice taken of the ofrenter, because if the Irish people at home or abroad wish to make Mr. Parnell some recompense for his services he has rendered to Ireland, what right has any man or any set of men to dictate to the Irish people what they shall do on such questions. I want to know what Rome has done for the walfaro of Ireland for the last seven hundred years. In the first place, Pope Adrian joined Eagland and Ireland in political wedlock seven hundred years age, that is if history be true; and since that time to the present England has nover given to Ireland one just law, according to the statement of James Anthony Fronde, writing in the Ninetcenth Century Review, and he enys further, "the way England has governed Ireland was every once and a while to take over of the people." Mr. Editor, is it any wonder panied by terrible thunder and lightning, Ireland would seek for a divorce from the unbroke over this place. At 6 this morning | holy union; she has just grounds. In the first place, the Union was a forced one, and the fire bell, and amid peals of thunder and that is contrary to God and nature. What right had Henry II. of England to invade Irepart of the town to save all possible. In a lard? or what right had Pope Adrian to short time the water flooded Main and Wall give him sutherity to do so? He had no lace streets, filling all the cellars, and in many more right than the present Popo would of the business places the water was from a have to give France authority to invade foot to twenty inches deep on the floors, doing Canada. To have the power to do n thing is far different from having the right to do it. Power and consciousness of power to torn to atoms; also bridges and sidewalks, a right minded man imports a nobleness to his character, but he will be most scrupulous how he uses his power; for instance, he that

whole fields of grain in shocks have been the wheat." However, if Irishmen will unite swept away, and many uncut fields are totally | together as they are doing they will and must succeed in obtaining their rights; the right to possess the land they cultivate: the right to make their own laws to govern themselves. No people but slaves would be satisfied with anything short of this, and no one but a tyrant would deny civilized beings such rights Hoping that you will give these few :cmarks a space in your valuable and much admired journal, believing as I do that in a

would buily those who are not in a position to

resist may be a tyrant, but he is not a true

man; and has not England been bullying

Ireland from first to last? However, I don't

humbio way it may have its influence, I am, dear Sir, Yours respectfully, PATRICK MCGINN. Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 15th, 1883.

THE ADVENT OF LANSDOWNE. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS Sir,—To my mind the opposition offered to the appointment of the notorious Landowne as Governor-General of Canada has not been as earnest and vigorous as it should be. Doubtless it was pre-eminently right and proper to expose the character of the man in the columns of the newspapers; but if the matter is allowed to stop at talk, it will be uppreductive of good. That the majority of the Canadian people entertain no predilection for my lord, is a fact obvious to all. Yesterday, there appeared in the Liberal Free Press of this city, a paragraph pregnant with denunciations of the exterminator of Kerry. The crash entertains the hope that Canada will soon tire of "paying mortgages on Irish bogs," and the editor might have added, of paying large sums to the detested cause of many wholesale evictions. To-day the Conservative organ, the Ottawa Citizen, contained a long article with nearly the same drift, but less outspoken and thoroughly after the manner of that publicetion. The Cilizen seldom takes a manly stand on Irish affairs, and I am all the more willing to give it credit for its late utterances, on account of its habitual hostility. The press of the Capital may be accepted as a safe criterion to the press of the Dominion. There is, of course, a difference of opinion, in which the passions of religious bigotry and partyism play facir directly parts. This is to be regretted, and everything possible should be done to prevent the growth of bad feeling. I may here acknowledge that it was the considuration of this repulsive phase of the matter that enroldened me to publish my humble opinions and suggestions. With the divergence of public opinion fully in view, I believe I am right in affirming that if we do not want Lansdowne we need not have him. Canada is much too important to be hectored by even England, termagant as she undoubtedly is. This reduces the matter to a simple issue. A strong protest from a large section of our people is all that is necessary to make Mr. Gladstone's ill-starred appointment as void as the Treaty of Limerick. It is generally understood that the right of protest is guaranteed to English subjects by that much lauded document, the British Constitution.

men can hardly approve of the presence among us of one whose first appearance would be the signal for demonstrations of anger, contempt and hatred. This is precisely what will happen if Lansdowns comes to Ottawa, and it is what should be expected. His appointment is an aggravating insult to Irishmen everywhere; if they failed to resent it by every legal means they would not be worthy the name of men. Lansdowne is a tyrant of the worst description, who frustrated the hopes and embittered the lives of his unfortunate sorfs by rack-rents, oppressive office rules, and wholesale evictions. Those damning truths have been firmly established by most uncontestable testimony. This fact should not be overlooked by the subsidized section of our press, which endeavors to whitewash the Marquis at the expense of his father. They forget, or pretend not to know, that the late Lord was bad and that the present Lord is worse. This evidence, convicting and indigputable as it certainly is, calls for a bold and effective course of action. Extraordinary circumstances domand extraordinary means. have reason to believe that Irish Canadians will not remain allent while their rights are infringed and their liberties threatened. Lansdowne is sent here for a dual purpose, something never before attempted in the previous appointments of the representatives of Queen Victoria in this Dominion. He is to regide at Rideau Hall ostensibly to occupy the place and perform the duties of Lord Lorue, but really to keep a wary eye on every movement made by Irish Canadians in behalf of the Old Land. We are told that there must be no more Costigan Regolutions passed by our Parliament nor any form of legislation bearing the remotest resemblance to them. The Irish in Canada are expected to pay a large salary to this noble Paul Prv. and ara expected to how before a detestable for cont over the ocean to silence every utterance in behalf of their Fatherland. If this is not there have been some people endeavoring to an extraordinary state of things, threatening at once the rights and liberties of every lrish Canadian, I have yet to learn what is. The tone of their newspapers prove the Irlsh look at it in this light, as the accumulated evidence of expatriated Irishmen who lived under the benign sway of Lansdowne, and know whereof they speak, fully warrants their deing.

The numerical strength of the Irish in Canada, their unbounded social and political influence must appai all who would raise against them the hand of an enemy. Nor does Irish influence cease beyond the family hearth and the voting booth; it beckens the French element of the Canadian population to our side at every emergency, as the anuels of Montreal and Quobec, of Oltawa and Toronto amply prove. The French Canadians, worthy children of ancient France, love liberty too truly to refuse us their valuable sympathy and powerful aid when we stand in need of either. We have only to request their aid in order to receive it, and this an army to Ireland and kill a few thousand brings me back to the principal object of this letter. The Premier of England is said to be nearly perfect as Englishmen go; but it has been demonstrated to the world, by many painful and humilisting repetitions, that he is sadly wanting in that rare quality called moral courage. What he says to-day he contradicts to-morrow, and his promises have as little virtue as the prayere of a witch. He is just the man to col-lapse before a condemnatory consensus of French and frien opinion. If he were once convinced we were in cornect, he would not hesitate to do what he often did before-back down and out with the best possible grace. To make our opposition effective it must be earnost. This will necessitate less talk and more work. The abominable antecedents of Lansdowne must be made known to the French Canadian editors and essayists. They must be told how the previous Marquis of Lansdowne evicted thousands of papperized tenantcy, leaving them to perish in the ditch-back or to whiten with their hones the tever-scourged banks of the St. Lawrence. position to present to testimate country easy There is now and always has been "tare in The meanness and extreme harshness of the present lord must be told them; bis grinding rack-rents, his cruel cilics rules, his heartless evictions and wholesale robberies. Their attention should be called to his resignation from the Gladstone Cabinet on account of the

> truth must be thrown on a thousand other facts until our French irlends atop to Inquire and go away firmly believing in the justice and manliness of our protest. This is suitable work for the Irish pressmen of Montreal -necessary, but by no means difficult. They will find their French brethren both kind and intelligent, needing little, if any, information even as to the true character of an obscure Irish Marquie, more notorious for his barbarities than celebrated for his goodness. The French-Canadians entertain too high a notion of human freedom to have any love for a callogaelave-master. After preparing the way in the manner proposed, muse meetings should be hold in all our principal cities. Resolutions should be passed, embodying our objec-tions to Lansdowns. We have yet sufficient time for this, but none to spare. In order to make the meetings more effective-to add weight to the resolutions-as many as possible of the expatriated serfe, who were driven from the Lansdowne estates during and since the famine of 1890, should be requested to come forward and testify. Doubtless, many of those extles may be found in or about Montreal, Ottawe, Quebec and Toronto. They are now living in a free country, so that they can express their thoughts without fear of being misrepresented or annoyed. If this be done, I venture to say it will have an extraordinary effect on the Sanators of Westminster. The power that passed the Costigan resolutions and defeated the Orange Bill can do much more. Earnestness and union is all that is necessary to score another

ange of the Land Bill. The vivid light of

triamph. We must be prompt; there is no time for delay. In all such movements the eye of Canada turns instinctively towards the rich and patriotic city of Montreal. With the exception of the Parnell Fund, the true-bearted Irighmen of Montreal were, to all intents and purposes, the leaders in every Irish Canadian movement for a quarter of a contury. This is a glorious title-one that Montreal should retain at whatever sacrifice. Therefore, let her gird on her armor and go to the iront once more, where she will flud her efforts manfully seconded by Ottaws, Quebec and the other cities of the Dominion. Trusting that this advice will be received in the same sin cere spirit in which it is offered.

In which is a I remain, sir,
Yours truly,
Ridgewa Ottawa, Aug. 11th.

PAINLESS AND PROMPT.

PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR, the great remedy for corns, is absolutely safe and painless, does its work promptly, without in the lesst interfering with the comfort of pa-tients, and is absolutely alone as a sais, painless remedy for corns. Do not be imposed upon by dangerous counterfelts. Use only Putnam's Corn Extractor. Beware of base sub-It would be well, but not absolutely necesstitutes. Sold everywhere by druggists and sary, to be unanimous in an expression of opinion on the present matter. All we want dealers in medicine. Take only Putnam's is a crushing majority, and this we can have proprietors, Kingston, if we strive for k. Party papers and party proprietors, Kingston,

TOLD BY A CONSPIRATOR.

THE STORY OF THE PERFIDY OF MCDERMOTT.

& Complete Resume of his Bargaining with the British Government, as Told by the Dynamite Party.

HOW HE GAINED AN ENTBANCE TO THE DYNAMITE SCHOOL IN CORK.

MOST REMARKABLE DUPLICITY

THE PLOTS TO IILL HIM.

His Visit to Dublin - Complete Details.

The subjoined history of James McDermott's connection with the Fenian Brotherhood, and his alleged betrayal of the dynamite conspirators, O'Herlihy, Featherstone, Deasy, Flansgan and Dalton is written with the approval of persons high in authority in the Fenian Brotherhood, and is the official account of the plot or plots which have sent several men to life long imprisonment, made others refugees from the land of their birth, and serves to show the fallacy of secret move ments by men sworn to absolute silence and icalty. That part of this story which pertains to England, Ireland and France is indited by James O'Malley, one of the Cork conspirators, and one of the men who followed James McDermott to this country. That portion of the story relating to the movements of McDermott in Canada and the attempts to kill him in New York and Brooklyn is farnished by two members of the Fenian Brotherhood, and has been officially confirmed by the men most interested. The story is complete in every detail. It includes all the evidence in the hands of the Fenian Brotherhood against James McDermott, and the public can now judge for itself the extent of his guilt or the measure of his innocence. McDermett's connection with the movement of 1965 and his alleged betrayal of the Campo Bello affairs together with his career in the original Fenian Brotherhood will not enter into this history. The narrative will be wholly confined to what the secret brotherhood deem absolute proof of his perfidy in the last dynamite plot.

M'DERMOTT'S FIRST HOVE.

Last December McDermott learned through a leaky member of the Clan na Gael that Dr. to go to Ireland or England for the purpose and offered to defray part of the expenses the trip. No trust was placed in him by Rosso, and his advances were coldly retroduced in Rossa's office a man whose name Europe to look for Stuart, the defaulting cashier of the Ercoklyn Board of Education. He requested from Rossa credentials to act as correspondent of the United Irishman, and showed a letter from the Brooklyn Union signed by Lorin Palmer, authorizing Jas. McDermott to represent the paper. The letter from Rossa was secured and McDermott sailed. He was Erst heard of in Dublin, where he was known woman who supplied the Pheinix Park murderers with food. He gave her money lavishly, told her he was a friend of Ireland, requested her to keep his identity a secret from everybody, and finally wormed from her the names of the persons who paid her to supply tood to the Phonix Parl prisoners. This escapade of McDermo it Was not known until after the Cork : Arrests months later, at which time his hist ory was being traced. Mrs. Cody then wrot ; in answer to an Irish Nationalist, and f aid: McDermott gave me in all £200, and I innccently told him the names of the persor is who paid me to supply the Promix Park pr isoners with food. He spoke elequently c f Irieh wrongs, showed me O'Donovan Ros' sa's card and diverted all suspicion. I only saw his true nature when I learned of the arrest of the parties whose names I gave to McDermott, and my fears were furth it confirmed when I saw him in conversation with Jenkinson, the Chief of the Secret Serv ice.'

A DARING PLOT. the United Kingdom and France is best told in the words of O'Malley, or he of the conspirafar I could trust you.' 'Why, that card is ing the recent visit of Mr. James MoDermott
tors: "A friend called or me in Cork at the nothing, said I. 'Well, I had to run for the to this city. In the same communication Mr. Imperial Hotel on the 15th not March last, and boat, said McDermott, and It is lucky I O'Riordan adds that he makes this request told me that an emissary of O'Donovan Rossa have that much to show. He then because he is firmly convinced that Mr. Mchad called on him and wanted to make the had a long private talk with Featheracquaintance of some caring men. My friend stone, at the end of which I was informed by knew I had been cor nected with every raid the latter, McDermott was all right. I exsince 1865 and my name was mentioned acted a promise from Featherstone that he to the emissary. He expressed a desire to meet me, and said he had heard of me. My friend then told I ae that the name of Rossa's envoy was McDr ,rmott, and 1 immediately expressed distrust. I had been warned by the in Dublin, as the register of the hotel there delegation the accompanied Colonel John O'Mahony's remains to Ireland that McDermott was lot ked upon as a spy, owing to the mysterious manner in which he followed the delegation. I said to my iriend this man McDerme it when in Ireland before boasted of having sidministered the blessed sacrament to a gost, and a man who would perpetrate such an act, or boast of doing so, is not fit to be in an U.sh movement. On the whole, said I, I look upon him as a suspicious person. My strie nd, who is James Lawlor, of Cork, prom'sed to watch McDermott, and in the Tacantime I reported the matter at a meeting of skirmishers that afternoon. Rossa's sgent in Cork, Featherstone, was present. The skirmishers de-puted me to meet McDermott, and learn came over as a spy he should not leave the destruction of public buildings and the Cork alive. I met him at the Imperial Hotel and he produced a letter of Rossa's authoriz-

EP 上海的首都被收回

for sommunication-with-men in-Ireland for the purpose of sending over sinews of war. I ested him it Bossa had given him the names of men in Ireland, and he said no. With a view to drawing McDermott out I explaimed: That Rossa is an infernal fraud. He has been boasting, and still he has never sent any one out." (The fact is that there were ten men from Bossa in the city then to my knowledge.) Bossa hadn't the means,' said McDermott. 'I am the first missionary, and I want active work.' McDermott then informed me that Dr. Gailagher and his brother were in Liverpool, and that something would happen. I told him I had not touched Irish politics in years, and did not see my way clear to do it then. 'Only get me the men,' said he, 'and I will arrange the rest.' This interview I reported to the skirmishers, and I told them I was convinced of McDermott's infamy. It was decided to have several interviews with him previous to a certain definite step which we contemplated. On that evening the Local Board Government buildings were blown down by Gallagher and his associates, and this led me to think it possible McDermott might be true. I next saw him on the 16th of March and he wa jubilant over the London explosion. "I must run over and see my friends,' said he, 'and congratulate Gallagher.' I expressed admiration of that powerful explosive known as nitrogiycerine, and McDermott offered to show me how to make it. He told me the post office address of Rossa and said I could open communication with him at once. I saw the trap laid for me and also the ignorance of McDermott regarding our means of communication with America. I asked him in relation to the story that he had beseted of administering the holy sacraments to a goat, and he said it was untrue. Why, I have a daughter a nun and a son a priest,' said he. THE PLOT TRICKENS. 'I faithfully reported the conversation to

the skirmishers, and I was again sent to meet

him on the 17th of March. He proposed to teach me how to make nixto-glycerine on the spot. He placed before me written directions of how to make Greek fire, and, pretending to be ignorant of the nature of the document, I began to copy it. 'Make out two copies, said he, 'I want one for Castle Idand. Do you know anyone there?' said I. 'No, but it is a place I am very anxious to go to.' Assuming him to be a spy I knew his only business in Castle Island would be the discovery of the man who killed Arthur Herbert, the tyrant magis. trate and landlord. Rewards aggregating £20,000 had been offered for the conviction of his slayer. 'McDormott,' said I, 'this paper only shows how to make a liquid article and I understand that dynamite is a solid. 'They must have sent me the wrong document, said he, but it was sent by Rossa. I flung the copy I had written into the fre, whereupon Mr. McDermott said, 'Write a copy for me, my hand is shaking' I'll write nothing, said I, for if my writing was found in your possession it would compromise me. He pressed me hard, promising to get rid of the copies at once, but I refused. I made my usual report to the skirmlehers, dwelling particularly on the attempt to entrap me, Featherstone, Bossa's accredited agent, then informed the skirmishers that the receipt for Greek fire had been sent from New York to him Gallegher and his brother Bernard were about (Fontherstone) in care of a Queenstown lady, and had been handed in mistake to McDerof blowing up public buildings. McDermott | mott, who had called on the lady in company visited the flice of C'Donovan Rossa some of some Quernstown friends. The letter had days afterward and professed great arder for no superscription, but had been encissed Ireland's welfare. He intimated he would in a letter to the lady, telling her to like to be sent out with a dynamite party, hand it to a person who would call. When McD armett and his friends were at the house she told about the letter, and Mc-Dermott, jr mping up, said: Why, that is for ceived. A week later McDermott called and me.' Feat heratone flow into a rage and, subscribed his name for \$50 toward the fund backed by several of the inexperienced skirfor "The Resources of Civilization." He in- mishers, p roposed to call at once on Mc-Dermoit and demend an explanation. he said was O'Brien, and who, he claimed was you wait on him, said I, 'you will dishis foster brother. McDermott subsequently close at once what I have been concalled on Rossa and told him he was going to cealing t he existence of -a dynamite school. view id modermost and docume at he had shown me about Greak fire had been sent from New York to a wild young fellow in Cork, who was much terrified that McDe rmott should have it. He refused to give 'up the document, and said he could only give it to the man it was sent to. I then proj josed to the dynamite school that a comple te stranger to the skirmishers should call as the mysterious visitor to Mrs. Cody, the | 03 McDermott and represent himself as the m an. In this I was overruled, and I was again sent to McDermott. I demanded he document, and he handed me a paper. 'This is only a copy, said I, and I want the original.' 'I coried it,' said McDermott, and fearing that the handwriting of another would

> raged Featherstone, and he decided, notwithstanding my protestations, to see McDermott and demand an explanation. DYNAMITERS ENTRAPPED.

be found on me, I burned the original. I at

once concluded the original had been sent to

Dublin Castle, and I so reported. I'his en-

' Featherstone called upon McDermott at the Imperial Hotel on the 18th of March and McDermott took him out of the reach of my hearing. Explanations passed which Featherstone considered satisfactory. Dermott then in a very confidential way handed Featherstone a card on which was written by Rossa; 'My dear Jim-Excuse me for not being able to see you off; remember me to the hove when you see them.' Featherstone passed the card to me and MoDer-The rest of McDermott's Joings while in mott said: 'You see I had more credentials than you thought, but 1 did not know how would on no account let McDermott know anything. McDermott left us then on the 18th ostensibly for Killarney, and returned on the 21st of March. We have since learned he was shows. On the evening of the 21st, to my utter amazement I found McDermott seated alongside Featherstone at a meeting of the dynamiters. McDermett made a blazing speech, and proposed to poison the Hon, Captain Plunkett, the resident magirtrate for Cork. On that night the plans for the Liverpool explosions were decided. Mc-Dermott came to me at the meeting and said : O'Malley, you pursued me-hard, but you know now I am all right.' On the next day, the 22nd, McDermott left Cork for London, and there, through Featherstone, met John O'Connor, sentenced to penal servitude for life, under the name of Dalton. The day after McDermott's arrival in London, Sir William Harcourt stated in Parliament that he had been offered information for £10,000 his real mission, and if we learned he of numerous plots of a startling nature for existence of secret societies in Cerk and mendation of any kind from any revolutionary Castle Island. McDermott showed Dalton

Featherstone were then cognisant of this. Deasy was to sail on the 19th On the arrival of the steamer at Liverpool it was boarded by the police and searched. Deasy was not on board, however, having missed the boat.

A SERRIBLE BETBAYAL

Mr. McDermott posted back in hot haste to Mr. McDermott, who used to say that Cork and insisted on Deasy being at once sent. Having complete hold of Feather-stone he induced the latter to send Deasy on stone, he induced the latter to send Deasy on the 27th with the nitro glycerine. Dessy was warned not to take any documents with him, not even a note to Fianagan to whom dynamite was consigned. Before the he left, however, McDermott intercepted him and gave him a note to Flansgan stating, this is Mr. Deasy, a good man and the person who brings you the nitro-glycer-Dessy was arrested on his arrival and the note led to the capture of Flannigan. It was by this letter from McDermott signed with Featherstone's name that Flannigan. Featherstone and Dessy were convicted. The evening of Dessy's arrest in Liverpool, McDermott got drunk in Cork, and I got possession of his note book. I found in it the names of many residents of Cork, and the houses of these people were afterward searched. On the 27th of March, after Deasy sailed, McDermott offered me £100 to give to a waiter at the Imperial Hotel poison the Hon. Captain Plunkett. I still suspected him and told him I had nothing to say. Then the news came to us that while McDermott was in London he was very conspicuous with Dalton. He showed the latter all the public buildings and the footsteps of the two were dogged by detectives. The strange it part of it was that whenever McDermott separated from Dalton the detectives always followed the latter and never paid any attention to McDermott. Dalton was arrested the day McDermott left London.

THE CORP. ABREST. 'Following the arrests of Deasy and Flannigan in Liverpool came the capture of Featherstone, O'Herlihy, Carmody and a man named Morgan. Up to the day before the arrests there had been nothing against O'Herlihy, but on that day he allowed McDermott to cable across to America for funds. An order for a draft came by cable next day to O'Herlihy, and it was seized by the government officials. I was now satisfied of McDermitt's guilt, be cause the man Morgan who was arrested had no connection with us, and his name had

never been mentioned but once, and then in McDermott's presence. "On the night of the arrest McDermott left a note at my house warning me to fly, but I knew that would be the signal for my arrest. He appeared the same evening in the dis guise of a minister to me, and told me to disguise myself similarly. I refused. He then rushed to the Imperial hotel and announced wildly that it was he who led the dynamite plots and asked how he could escape. The next morning in his ordinary attire he left Cork and went to Dublia. In his room at the hotel was found the following :-

MIY DRAH-, -Pay to Inspector Starkey £50 for me, which will be refunded to you by

Jerikinson on your arrival in Dublin. There was no signature, and as I mentioned once before, Jenkinson is the chief of the Irish secret service. When McDermott went to Dublin he registered as St Sylvesterand then called on James O'Connor of the Irishman. He told the latter stories of his great darir g and wanted a chance to do something. He called upon Michael Davits in jall, and t'ae latter suspecting him had him turned out of the cell. Then O'Connor's house was surrounded and searched for McDermott, who was enjoying a cigar on Sackville street. This was to give O'Connor the idea that McDermott was wanted by the police. O'Conner was arrested and discharged. When Featherstone was arrested he had in his possession the copy of the directions for making Greek fire. Featherstone now saw he had been duped by McDermott, for all the men arrested were only those McDermott had met, while other men who had been doing good work, but whom McDermott did not know, were unmolested. McDermott wrote to me from Dublin asking if I knew men named Morehead and Fletcher. With a design to draw him back to Cork I caused a letter to be written by another party, stating the men he inquired for and other Americans had just arrived in Cork. My object in getting McDermott back was to kill him. In reply I received a letter dated the 14th of Mas. from Duolin, stating that McDermott had left for Liverpool several days before. To my intense amszement I then learned that he was the witness present at the secret inquiry when the Cork conspirators were held for treason felony. As soon as the men were held, McDermott sailed for Havre, and after he had safely arrived in Paris the British detectives gave out they were looking

HIS COUBER IN FRANCE.

I immediately wrote to a trusted journalist in France, stating to him my suspicions of RicDermott and asking about his movements in Paris. I received the following in answer:

A STATEMENT.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a letter dated the 27th inst, in which a well known and trusted Nationalist of Cork, Mr. William O'Riordan (at present in Havre), requests of me to furnish him with particulars regard-Dermott has been giving important informs. tion for some time to the British Government relative to what is known as the dynamite conspiracy in Cork. In acceding to Mr. O'Riordan's desires let me not be misinterpreted or misunderstood. I have no positive evidence of Mr. McDermott's treachery-if treachery there be on his part-and until I am satisfied he is guilty, I will believe him innocent; but having been asked to note down anything that might be of use in throwing light on his character as far as I could study it in Paris, I do so-not to worry Mr. McDermott, but to serve the cause, every champion of which should never be airaid to welcome the scrutiny of his confreres into

his actions, private or public. Mr. McDermott came to Paris from Antwerp little over a month ago, and was met here on the evening vof his arrival by Mr. Patrick Casey and myself. On that occasion he told us that he had been four days on sea. having left Liverpool for Belgium, after evading the Irish and British police authorities for weeks previously. While in Paris Mc-Dermott was very anxious about the movements of another Irishman, a Mr. Patrick Kiernas, nicknamed "Skin the Goat," who had arrived here without a letter of recomor other organization. This Kiernas, while

ed by him and Festherstone that a box of and others that it he knew Rieman were a nitro-glycerine should be brought on to Liverpool by Dessy. Only McDermott and Festherstone were then cognisant of this. Dessy was to sail on the 19th. On the arrival of the steamer at Liverpool it was boarded by more into his confidence in reference to matters which I thought should be kept strictly concealed from him as long as he had any doubt of his bonesty of principle.

no less a sum than 10,000 france during his stay in Paris. His bankers were Monroe & Co, and he was known to them as Robert Noonan, and was taken at his hotel and else- the Oceanus, at Bockaway, most probably, and where as that of Saint Sylvester. The day of if you have nothing to do and can get there his departure for Havre (last Friday) he went I should be most happy to have you come as usual to the bank for money and his ccr- and be my guest for a day or two. Of course, respondence, returned in a state of high jubilation, observing that he had got good news about property in Ireland worth £10,000, a suit about which was pending for some years between himself and others. He went into no more particulars on this affair, nor did I ask him to do so. Mr. Casey and myself accompanied him to Havre, where he introduced us to Mr. O'Blor- to the English jury that the men dan, and I must say candidly and above board, and will be borne out in the statement by Mr. Case, that Mr. McDermott's manner underwent a rapid change the moment he shook hands and kissed his Cork acquaintance. He was nervous cautious and reserved in his conversation with us, as up to that time was frank and unsuspecting. I may be right or wrong, but I am inclined to attribute this transformation of character to a (probably to him) suspicious movement made by Mr. O'Biordan, who took me saide at the close of the evening to give me the first idea of what he was convinced Mr. McDermott really was.

Dermott was constantly asserting that Mr. Carmody was an informer, and that he had good reasons for believing so. One of these reasons, he said, was the non-publication of Mr. O.'s evidence at the secret inquiry. It the prisoner; I am weary of all this dirty nomay be, moreover, added that Mr. McDermott toriety, and am going to take a lest, and let Mr. O.'s evidence at the secret inquiry. It sent to Cork for one of the men there, whose expenses he promised to pay in case he would come to see him in Paris, with the view of continuing the dynamite business in that city, its neighborhood, and in Xerry. I procured him a man.

I may state, in conclusion, that Mr. Mc-

However, even in presence of all these facts. I refuse to say that I believe Mr. Mc-Dermott to be a British spy. I don't for a moment doubt Mr. O'Riordan's sincerity, but it is possible that he may be mistaken in his view concerning him. Nevertheless, Mr. Biordan should be heard with respect, and should he adduce convincing evidence of Mr. McDermott's guilt, the Irish in America ought to be made immediately aware who it was that victimized Deasy, Featherstone, O'Herlihy and others. I leave the matter

EUGENE DAYLE Hotel Baejeu 333 rue St. Honore. May, 29, 1898. MY VISIT TO EBANCE.

McDermott then sent over a French journalist to bring me from Cork to Paris. This was a plan to find my whereabouts. journalist inquired at the Fenian headquarters for me and was told. I had left, although I was really in the city. All the time the journalist was in Cork he was dogged by Detectives Nolan and Sican, although no one knew of his visit but McDermott. On the 22nd of May I escaped to Havre and wrote to my friend in Paris for further information about McDermott. I then learned in answer that the traiter was spending money lavishly and that he announced himself as 'St. Bylvester, the proprietor of a large hotel at Coney Island. While in Havre my friend. Mr. Donovan of that city, received the following letter :

Paris, May 19, 1883. My DEAR SIE-You do not know me but I know you through Pat Casey, Eugene Davis conspirators were making fresh plans Moyou. It is this : My home is in America, known that he had gone, and Long Branch, but I was lately in Ireland and the climate became so hot for me that I left some of my clothes behind me in my hurry to get away from the heat. I have instructed my friend to send the trunk and direct in your name to you. They will send you also the keys by mail, so that you may have them inspected by the French Customs authorities. I expect to return by the steamer from Havre on Saturday next, and so will, in that event, have the pleasure of seeing you in the meantime. I go by the name of Bobert Noonan and St. Sylvester here, but my real name is, Yours truly,

JAMES MCDERMOTT.

GETTING HIS REWARD. On the last Friday in May the news came to Paris that the Cork conspirators were held for trial, and McDermott was very jubilant. My friend in Paris in writing to me about it said: 'I saked McDermott what made him so jubilant, and he said it was because a lawsuit in Wicklow had been decided in favor of him. He brought me to Monroe & Co., the bankers, and there he received drafts on New York for 50,000 irancs. He told me he was the illegitimate son of the Earl of Wicklow.' On the Friday morning that McDermott got this money he went to Havre, and there met mo. He put his arm around my neck and hissed me, and told me he was going to sail in the morning for New York. He sailed the next day, after valuly trying to

get me to go with him.

IN THIS COUNTRY. Before McDermott arrived I had cabled over his treachery, but he told Rossa when charged with being a traitor that it was Carmody who had betrayed the organization. McDermott stayed in New York until he learned that I was coming out, when he went to Canada. There he dubbed himself the Invincible enepoct,' and tried to organize societies for the destruction of public buildings. The editor of the Montreal Post cabled to Davitt and McDermott, and Davitt answered he was a spy. McDermott was hunted out of Montreal and went to Toronto. There he put up many plots. He was exposed by Tus Pest, which, in an editorial headed, ' More Infamous than Carey,' said:

"The mystery which hung around McDera most has been sufficiently unraveled to put him on a level with the infamous Carey. The chain of circumstantial evidence against him is damaging in the highest degree. His relations with government officials, his hobnobbing with detectives, his denunciation by the most prominent Irishmen in the United States and Ireland, every circumstance in connection with his villanious career go to show that this McDermott 'talked dynamite,' and concocted, or attempted to concoct, dynamite plots for the purpose of immediately betraying his dupes to the government and recelving handsome rawards on the strength of his own devlish schemes."

THE ATTEMPTS TO KILL BIM.

to meet them at 9 o'clock Monday evening at McGrossty's, but when the men strived to kill him they found the following note addressed to one of the men:

Tuesday evening.

My DEAR Lose -I got your letter at Mc-Groarty's last night. I regret -sincerely regret-that I cannot meet you as you suggest. I am due in Albany to-morrow morning. I do not think I will go. If I do not I will go to you have heard of the terrible affair of Saturday last, and the still terrible accusation. groundless as hell is black, made against me in the Cork matters. Instead of denying "bell, book and candle" all knowledge or even acquaintence with the poor devils in fifteen in Germany and North America is it, the idle professors of Irishism are doing twenty-four in Belgium, twenty-fight in Hol best to make it appear prison are guilty on general principles. I am disgusted, beyond expression, and I mean to vindicate my good name ahead of time, if necessary. Now, action speaks better than words, and I propose doing something that will be of use. Our mutual friend will tell you what I proposed on Saturday, but, upon reflection. I think it would be too d-d dangerous for you to go over in person. Indeed, I am sure it would, and as I am going upon your advice in the premises to the extent of my last dollar, suggest, then, how comedy can be bought or stolen at once, and I'll make good the needfal and ask no questions as to why, how and by whom it was accomplished. I am now pretty satisfied that the shot was not intended for me, and in view of Mr. Rossa's advice yesterday and what I have heard to-day, I have written to Judge Smith, saying that I will not prosecute time, which makes all things even, do me

Sincerely yours, JAMES MODERMOTT.

AT THE TOMBS.

It was then resolved to kill McDermott at the Tomba when he appeared against Gaynor. McDermott was accompanied by his brother Harry, William H. Muldoon, formerly property clerk, and Counselor O'Keely. Dermott was to be stabled as he took the witness chair and six men, armed to the teeth, were to guard an avenue for the escape of McDermott's assessin. As the man who was to do the deed approached McDermott he was stopped by O'Mailey and by a reporter for the New York World; who was cognizant of the plan. The reporter argued that McDermott's guilt should first be established before he was killed, if killed at all, and insisted on the matter being dropped. O'Maller told the pro-posed avenger that it was the height of folly to kill him in the court room.

"You will be arrested and hanged," said O'Malley.

"But I won't be arrested, because these men with me will shoot down any one who attempts to molest me."

"That is worse still, for innocent men doing their duty in this court as officers will be shot down."

The men were given the signal to leave the rcom, and after a protracted conference outside it was decided to walt until McDarmott got in his carriage to leave. When McDermott got in the carriage Muldoon and his brother sat beside him. It was learned from the driver that the party were going over the bridge, and a man was sent on the carriage-way to shoot McDermott. When the carriage arrived on the bridge it was moving at a fair pace and the man could not kill without danger of shooting Muldoon. While the Dermott escaped to Europe. It was not Patchoque, Albany, Coney Island, Sheepshoad Bay, Newport, Saratoga and many other places were searched in vain.

MORE INFAMY. It was not until after he had gone that all

his intamy was found out. The man O'Brien who he introduced to Rossa as his foster brother, was found trying to buy O'Geary, a member of the Sunburst Club of the Clan-na gael, to act as a spy on the movements of a well known Irish Nationalist of New York. O'Brien told O'Geary that he could have all the money he wished if he followed his directions. O'Geary reported the matter to Rosss, but when communication was opened he fled. When McDermott introduced O'Brien as his foster brother, he said the latter was employed by Inspector Newman, of the Secret Service Department, of the N.Y. Post Office, and anything advanced in care of Newman would reach O'Brien. The latter called upon several leading Irishmen and palmed himself off as a member of the Clan Na Gael. It was through him that the British Government were advised from this side of the water of what was going on. On the day that McDermott sailed for Liverpool, last month, he sent, it has been since learned, a cable despatch to the English Government which cost \$61. This despatch instructed the British officials in relation to some matter, probably McDermott's flight. It has been also learned that Mr. McDer-

mott cashed his drafts at No. 8 Wall street and that they were drawn in favor of Robert Norman, a gentleman of this city, whom Mc-Dermott personated in Paris.

THE OFFICIAL RECORD.

To the Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle: The foregoing is the official record of Mc-Dermott's duplicity with the exception of some details which cannot be got at to-day. Its publication is with the consent and by the aid of the parties interested. The letters published were furnished by O'Malley and Long with the understanding that the whole story should be written by yours truly,

JOHN A. HENSESSY. 160 High street, Brooklyn.

Young, middle-aged, or old men, suffering from nervous deblifty or kindred affections, should address, with two stamps, for large treatise, World's Dispensary Medical Asso-CIATION, Buffalo, N.Y.

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Arishman, and there are then he unfolded his
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who authorized him he said it was a labor of
love and that men in America were anxious

Askle Island. MoDermott showed Dalton
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N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw
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terious personage.

N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw
the public to the human race. They are a blessing to

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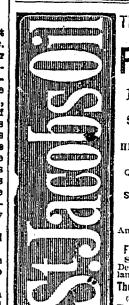
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German Iron and Steel Institute, the total production of raw iron of various kinds in the German Empire, including Luxemburg, during the month of June last amounted to 274,-857 tons, as against 246,735 tons in the same month of last year. From Jan 1 till June 30 last there were produced 1,670,354 as against 1,515,180 in the corresponding period of

An eccentric lounger in rezeweit County, lows, has placed thirteen large armchairs in as many stores, so that he can always have a seat when he calls.



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For Old and Young, Make and Female.
Positively cures Nervousness in all its stages,
Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual
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Until each and every bond is drawn with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond must draw a prize, as there are no blanks.

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15,000 Florins, Any bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a premium of not less than 200 Florins. The next drawing takes place on the lst of September, and every Bond bought of us on or before the lat of September, is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date.

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Sarmatian Saturday, July 21
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Parisian Saturday, July 23
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are intended to sail from Quebec for Glasgow

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Manitoban. About July 1
Nestorian. About July 8
Lucerne. About July 10
Canadian. About July 10
Corean. About July 12
Grecian. About July 22 THE STEAMERS OF THE Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John,

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Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's: Cabin......\$20 00 | Intermediate.....\$15 00 Steerage......\$6 00

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Prussian About June 30
Waldensian About July
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For Freight, passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Qual d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns. Antwerp; Roys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux. Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Monigomere & Workman, 17 Gracechurch street, London; James & Alex. Allan, 13 Great Clyde street, Giaggow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans. Rue & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 Lasalle street, Ohicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Leve & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, and 15 State street, Boston. Or to

H. & A. ALLAN,
S1 State street, Boston, and
25 Common street, Montreal.
2 G June 19, 1883.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Recessaries of Life

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels. Aver, Nomuch, humeys a recused.
Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great
MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are comndently recommended as a never-failing remody
it a case; a list i list fill it. it is gived
they naw onderfully effications in all alimenta
incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GIINERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds. Bad Legs, Bad Bressts, Old Wounds

Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rapbed on the Neck and Onest, as sait into mest, it
Oures SORE, THROAT, Oronchitis, Coughs,
Swellings, Abscesses; Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Bheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it
has never been known to fail.

Both Pilis and Ointment are sold at Professor
Holloway's Establishment, 532 Oxford street,
London, in boxes, and sorts, at is. iid., 2s.
is. 6d., ils., 2is, and 38s each, and by all medicine
vendots included world.

N. B.—Advice gratis, at the above address,
daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter

To Churches, etc. Price
List and circular sent free.

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BHAL TIMOBE MID.

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BHAL



And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take I Pill each night from I to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pill MENO no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent b mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON IAS 3.

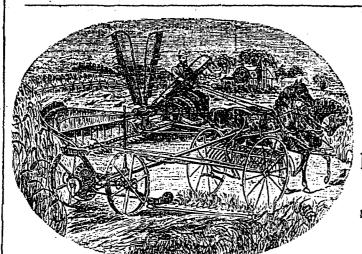
CROUP, ASTHMA, BRON IIIS.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMEN: "Instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by inall. Don't delay a moment.

Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIWENT (For Internal and Ex-Seuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhoza, Chronic Dysentery, Chriera Morbus, Ridney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

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FARMERS

Needing any FARM

IMPLIMENT!

And the

BEST OF ITS KIND

WILL

SAVE MONEY

BY CALLING

COSSITT'S.

81 McGILL STREET, Montreal.

liceers, Editors :-

the Change of Life."

that governs the female system.

ambition is to do good to of hers.

Phile anobia, Pa. (2)

P.S.-Headquarters for Wilkinson's Ploughs.

R. J. LATIMER, Manager. THE NUTMEG CARD CO., CLINTON, CONN., send 50 nice Chromo Cards with name of

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.

[From the Boston Globe.]

The above is a good likewass of Mrs. Lydia E. Pink-

ham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman,"

as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome

of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence

which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special

turden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her regetable Compound is a medicine for good and not

ev.l purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended

and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling

of the pierus. Leucorrhoga, irregular and painful

Menetruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and

Descrition, Floodings, all Displacements and the con-

sequent spinal wonkness, and is especially adapted to

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives

new life and vigor. it removes faintness, flatulency,

destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weak-

ness of the stomach. It currs Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness,

Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backacho, is always

permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law

It costs only \$1. per bottle er six for \$5., and is sold by

druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be

obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply,

onlined by secreesing that I, with scamplot topy, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaint of either sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show.

"Mrs. Pinkham's Tiver Pills." says one writer, "are

the best in the world for the cure of Constipation, Billousness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood

Purifier works wonders in its special lice and bide fair to equal the Compound in its popularity.

All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sold

The positive remedy for the above disease; by its a three positive remedy for the above disease; by its a three and of long stands

LULE TREATISE on this discuse, to any sufferer. Eith Ex 263 & P. D. address. Dil T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Poort St., N. Y

TER THE ONLY
WEGETABLE

CURE

DYSPEPSIA,

Loss of Appetite,

Indigestion, Sour Stomach,

Habitual Costiveness,

Sick Headache and Biliousness.

Price, 25. per bottle, Sold by all Druggists.

HOUSEHOLD USE

—IS THE—

COOK'S FRIEND

Mrs. a. M D.



Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Triai to men only, young or old, TWHO are suffering from Neavous Debility.
W. Lost Vitality, Lack of Neave Foels and Whom, Wasting Weaknesses, and all those diseases of a Presonal Nature resulting from Assurs and Otture Cares. Speedy relief and complete restoration of Health, Vigou and Manhood Cuaranteed. The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Century. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlettres. Address Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlettres.

VOLTAIG BELT GO., MARSHALL, MICH.

22 G

ESTROYER OF HAIR!

ALEX. ROSS' DEPILATORY
Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury. Price \$1; sent securely packed from England by post. Alex Ross' HAIR DYE produces either very light or very dark colors His Spanish Fly Oil or Oil of Cantharides produces whiskers or hair on the head. His Skin Tightener is a liquid for removing furrows and crows' feet marks under the eyes. His Bloom of Roses for excessive pallor, and his Liquid for black specks on the face, are each sold at \$1, or sent by post for Post Office. Order. The Noss Machine, for pressing the cartilage of the nose into shape, and the Ear Machine for outstanding ears, are soid at \$3, or sent for Post Office. Order. Letters invited. Had through chemists of Bryson, 461 St. Lawrence Main street, Montreal, or direct from

ALEX. Ress, 21 Lamb's Conduit street, ALEX. ROSS' DEPILATORY

ALEX. Repas, 21 Lamb's Conduit street, 16 G High Holborn, London, England



FOR SILE, WOOL, OR COTTON. CA DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET RACS, YARN, STUCKINGS, CARPE! RAUS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly colored to any shade. Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Scal Brown, Olive Green, Torra Cotta and 20 other best colors. Warranted Fast and Durable. Each package will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have rever used Dyes try these cace. You will be delighted. Sold by druggists, or send us 10 cents and any oolor wanted sent pest-paid. 34 colored samples and a set of fancy cards sent for a Sc. stamp. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

GOLD and SILVER PAINT.

Bronze Paint. Artists' Black.
For gilding Fancy Baskots, Frames, Lamps.
Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work Equal to any of the high priced kinds and only 10sts, a package, at the druggists, or post-paid from WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

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OF SUCCESS and BUSINESS FORMS, has
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reckare:

CAREY'S PRIVATE LETTERS. The Informer's Confidential Correspon-

dence made Public—Strenuous Denials That He was Connected with the Cavendish-Barke Tragedy—His Figure to be Placed in Mmc. Tussand's Collection Collection.

Collection.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The confidential letters written by the murdered informer Carey to his solicitors white he was confined in jail have been published and make a remarkable and unexpected showing. Their whole tenor unterly repudlates his leadership in the more aggressive Irish movements, and he strennously denies that he in any way insulgated the Phonix Park murders. He says it is incredible that he should have for a moment involved himself in any such agitation. It would, he says, have been impossible for him to have belonged to any secret society, intended for purposes of murder and dynamite, and to have taken the communically taken it throughout the last five years.

ware.
Independently of that fact, his home and Independently of that fact, his home and business relations, a much-loved wife and seven sweet children, for whom he had the deepest affection, were, he claims, quite enough to have prevented him from taking any such steps as he is accused of having taken. He says he could have had unlimited bail when arrested, need never have gone to jail at all, and might have made his escape whenever he chose.

LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., Feb. 19th, 1882.

Gentlemen-Enclosed find one dollar, and will you send me some of N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir, by express. I have a bed cold, as has almost everyone else here, but cannot find the Elixir, which I use frequently at home, and consider a most valuable medicine; in fact, the very best remedy for a cough that I ever used.

Very truly yours, William W. Group.
To Henry, Johnsons & Lord, Burlington, Vt. Downs' Elixir is sold by all Druggists throughout Cauada. 25-tf

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE.

All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more less subject to derangements of the Liver and Stomsch which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McGale's Compound Butternat Pille, will stimulate the Liver to nealthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale every-there. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postago stamps.-B. E. McGele, chemiet, Montreci. 95 tf

A BANK SWINDLER.

LOCKPORT Aug. 11.—A man, girlog the name of George W. Burgess, of Auburn, yesterday victimized the First National Bank of this city very cleverly. He was introduced by the proprietor of the American Hotel as a produce buyer, intending to open business here. He had a obcok on a Syracuse bank for \$350, and a bank book of the Auturn Bavings Bank with an alleged balance of \$249. These he deposited and checked out \$175, leaving town right away by the Ede Bailroad for Buffalo. Soon afterward the hotelkeeper's suspicions were aroused, and telegrams disclosed the fraudulent character of his securities. He was traced to Buffalo. He has white hair and beard, appears about fifty years of age, and looks like a business The Rochester and Auburn banks are also siter him. It is suspected that he swindled the banks in Rochester under the name of Graves.

FLIES AND BUGS. Flies, roaches, aute, bed-buge, rate, mice, lophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough,

on Rata." 15c.

THE BYARD TRAGEDY. HALIFAN, Aug. 11.—Information from Guye-boro to-night states that there is as yet no clue to the real murderer of Ada Byard, the deaf, dumb and blind colored girl, who was n to death in a most bruta tu TARRED her home near that town several days ago the little girl whom one of the witnesses at the inquest testified had committed the deed not being believed guilty. It appears that the unfortunate young woman was a cripple, in addition to her other infirmities, and it is asserted that her father, during last May, left her at one time shut up alone for three days and without requisite attendance. A doctor who examined the remains of the deceased said he thought death was caused by the wounds inflicted on her skull by some blunt instrument, and be was of opinion that the weapon could not have been in the hands of a five-year old girl. Elizabeth Mansfield, a colored girl, seven years of ago, daughter of Byard's second wife, swore that she was murdered by the girl's little sister. She stated that she witnessed the deed being committed through a window of the house, the deceased and her murderer being slone, and climbing through, she took the axe away from the child. When her father returned several hours later, she told him this story, and the latter chastised his daughter. The jury returned a verdict that deceased met her death at the hands of some person or persons urknown.

KIDNEY DISEASE.

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

FAST (?) TIME. When a citizen of Sault Ste. Marle, Mich., vishes to send a letter to a friend in the orposite village on the Canadian side of the river, he directs b, prepays the postage and puts it in the Post Office on the American side; they, in order to reach the Post Office on the Canadian side, which is about one mile distant, the letter goes to Detroit, through the United States mails, crosses from Detroit to Windsor, where it enters the Canadian mail?, and is sent over Canadian routes back to the Sault, reaching the Canadian office there in about ten days from the time it started—ten days to go one mile. But when one is in a hurry he goes across the river him-

self and talks to the other fellow; he doesn't write. A witty French critic says of Gustave Dore that he was born a poet, grew into a painter and died a coulptor.

DECLINE OF MAN. A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Benewer." \$1.

Dr John C Thompson writes to the London papers to point out what ought to have been a well known fact to Captain Webb or any other experienced swimmer, that human, strength or skill is of absolutely no use in iosming water, where the number of air-burbles is necessarily so great as to reduce the gradients, used for the purpose of raising and contenting, 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 floor and retain its virtues for a long period.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE.

None genuine without the trade mark 5 G | mon to our best female population. ONTARIO TO QUEBEC.

As showing the sentiment which has been prevalent all through the excarsion, we give the following verses, written on the steamboat on the way down the Saguenzy, by the well-known veteran, Mr. David Wylie: ONTARIO TO QUEBEC. : AN IMPROMPTU.

AN IMPROMITU.

Give us your hand, Quebec; fear not to trust;
Let us reciprocate; our sim is just.
We have been a brangers heretofore, but now
Our Press men know you better; and we vow
Should any traitor intervene between,
We'll treat him as a dastard base and mean,
And hold the firmer by each other's hand,
So hand to heart unitedly we stand.
We greet you, brethren of a kindred band,
Whose aim is building up this glorious land;
We all are some of Canada; then why
Should we turn pens to swords, and ily
At others' throats because our fathers may
Have fought and bled at some long distant day?
We claim one country, and we claim one Queen,
The hest, the purest e'er the world has seen;
We claim the patriots covered by our sod;
We claim one heaven, we adore one-God.
No foe can touch us, eise they soon will find
Quebec, Ontario, one to one in mind.
We've seen your Province and your Saguenay,
These we'll remember when we're far away.
Shail we forget your kindress, now we sover?
No, old Quebec, we will forget you never!
DAVID WYLLE.

OBITUARY.

Hon. James Cockburn died at Ottawa on August 14th, after a long and lingering illness. Mr. Oockburn first entered public life in 1861, as member for the West Riding of Northumberland. In the elections of 1863 he was returned by acclamation, and shortly aftewards, when, on the defeat of Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald's Government, Sir John Macdonald was called upon to form a Cabinet, he took chics as Solicitor-General, going back to his constituents, and encountering one of the

hardest fought electoral battles of that period. He remained in office until the formation of the first Cabinet of the Domicion, and on the assembling of Parilament in 1867, was chosen Speaker, a position to which he was re-elected in 1872 for the second l'arliament of Canada. In 1881 he was appointed commissioner for the preliminary revision and consolidation of the Dominion statutory laws, a work upon which he has been engaged ever since, his residence during several months past being in Montreal, where he was under the medical treatment of Dr. Fenwick.

There is hardly an adult person living but is sometimes troubted with kidney difficulty, which is the most prolific and daugerous cause of all disease. There is no sort of need to have any form of hidney or urinary trouble if Hop Bitters is taken occasionally.

China has one colllery in complete working order. It is located at Kaiping, not far from Pekin. The coal supply is considered ample, as the coal-bearing stratum is supposed to be about 1,000 feet thick, with thirlesa seams. A railway six and a bulf miles in length-tho only one in all China-carries the coal from the mine to a canal, where the loads are transferred to barges.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other ferms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills made especia!ly for the blood, nerves and complexion. tig

WINE DRINKING IN ENGLAND. In English wine drinking the falling off in consumption is remarkable, if placed in cortrast with a steady increase, year after year, up to the year of grace 1876, when the consumption reached its highest total of about 18,500,000 gallons-high-wine mark that deserves to be marked upon the deorposts of the Treasury chambers, as exceptionally high tides are marked on river plers and bridges. From that date a gradual decline has not in, with the result of in the past year a con-

sumption of only some 14,000,000 gallons. Vital Questions!!!

Ask the most eminent abysician Of any school, what is the heat thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and caring all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly "Some form of Hops!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent phy eiclans :

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to re tain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women "-

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically 'Buchu.'"

Ask the same physicians " What is the most reliable and surest cure

for all liver discases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, etc." and they will tell you: "Mardrake! or Dandellon!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a Continued next week 7

AN INVENTOR DEAD.

Mr. Robert Griffiths died recently in 32yswater, England. His name is familiarly connected in England with the great screw prcpeller, his first patent being dated September, 1849. In 1853 he fitted his screw to the Royal yacht "Fairy," and the Peninsula and Oriental Company took up the invention, which occupied Mr. Griffiths' attention to nearly the time of his death. He also gave much attention to the manufacture of parafine oil from shale.

GREATEST DISCOVERY SINCE 1492.

For coughe, colds, sore throat, bronchitis laryngitie, and consumption in its early atages, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is also a great blood-purifier and strength-restorer or toulc, and for liver complaint and costive conditions of the bowels it has no equal. Sold by druggists,

A late report is to the effect that it has become the thing for London girls of ton to learn dress making.

EPPS'S COGOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING

laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and yet by a careful appli. cation of the fine properties of well selected Occoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladles are floating around us ready to atproperly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gapton of the said Adolphe Goldstein, and this said Adolphe Goldstein, and the said Adolphe Goldstein, a positive our for all those weaknesses so common to our best female population.

Take the strongest swimmer to support himself. Had this consideration reports himself. Had this consideration reports himself, and this consideration reports himself. Had this consideration reports himself, and this consideration reports himself. Had this consideration reports himself, and this consideration reports himself, and the said defined with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gapton of the Honorable the Judges of this said Adolphe Goldstein, and this said Adolphe Goldstein, Defendant. An action on separation de biens has this day been instituted against the said defendant.

The consideration of the Honorable the Judges of this said Adolphe Goldstein, Defendant. An action on separation de biens has this day been instituted against the said defendant.

The constitution of the Court, a cater on justice, Plaintin, and this said Adolphe Goldstein, Defendant. An action on separation de biens has this day been instituted against the said defendant.

The constitution of the Court, a cater on justice, Plaintin, and the said Adolphe Goldstein, Defendant. An action on separation de biens has this day been instituted against the said defendant.

The court of the Montreal of the Superlor Court, a cater on judges of this Superlor Court, a cater of the Superlor Court, a cater of



dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausen, Drowsinass, Distress after eating. Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-able success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constitution, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct eli disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

Ache they would he almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not cold 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

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills maken dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or targe, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 center live for \$1 sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.



The

State

Assayor

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Chemist

of Mass.

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in medi-

ING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LUFE

It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling off, and thus AVERY BALDNESS.

It cures (tching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING It is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.



WHISKERS will change the beard to a BLOWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

PREPARED BY r. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

MANADA SHIPPING CO'Y.

BEAVER LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. Sallings between MONTREAL and LIVER-POUL, and connecting by continuo's Rail at Montreal with all important places in Canada and the West.

The Steamers of the Line are intended to be despatched as follows from Montreal for Liverpool direct :-

LAKE WINNIPEG, W. Stewarl.....July 11
LAKE MANITOBA, G. B. Scott......July 25
LAKE CHAMPLAIN, T. A. Jackson...Aug. 15
LAKE HURON, Wm. Bernson.....Aug. 18
LAKE NEPIGON, Howard Campbell...Aug. 16
LAKE WINNIPEG, Wm. Stewart....Aug. 22

BATES OF PASSAGE. CABIN-Montreal to Liverpool, \$51; return \$90. An experienced Surgeon and Stewardess carried on each steamer.

For Freight or other particulars apply in Liverpool to R. W. ROBERTS, Manager Canada Shipping Co., 21 Water street; in Quebec to HY. H. SEWELL, Local Manager, St. Peter street, or to

H. E. MURRAY. General Manager. Custom House Square, Montreal.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-ROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS
E TRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior court.
Dame Mary Jane Rovre, of the City and District
of Montreal, wife of James Lord, of the same
place, merchant, and hereunto duly authorized
by one of the Honorable the Judges of the
Superior Court, a ester en justice, Plaintint, vs.
the said James Lord, Defendant. An action
to obtain separation as to property has been this
day instituted sgainst the said defendant.

KERR & CARTER,

Attorneys for Plaintin.
Montreal, 11th July, 1833.

49 5

Superior Court. No. 1511. Notice is given that Catherine Mullins, wife of James Murney, manufacturer of leather, of the City of Monireal, said Bistrict, has instituted an action for separation of property against her husband.

Montreal, 14th July, 1888.

ARTHUR DESJARDINS,

52 5 Attorney for Plaintiff.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

REPELLING VERMIN. -- On the authority of Vick's Monthly it is said that pennyroyal disirlbuted in places frequented by roaches will drive them away; that wild mint will keep rate and mice out of the house, and, it is said will also keep them from entering corn stacks that leaves of parsley, caten with a little vinegar, will prevent the disagreeable consequences of tainted breath by onlons.

CARBOLIC ACID. -A tottle of carbolic sole should be kept in every farm house, not merely as a disinfectant, but as a wash for wounds and sores. For any purpose it should be dil uted with water. Its power to destroy fungt growths makes carbolic acid invaluable in pruning orchards of pear, plum or peach where blight or other disease is suspected. The pruning shears should be frequently dipped in carbolic acid water.

JUDGING A HORSE-In judging a horse he should always be made to stand still. Do fects in the limbs or feet that would be unnoticed while in motion will be plainly seen by his care to rest weak or diseased muscles when standing. If perfectly sound he will stand firmly on all his legs, the feet flat on the ground and without moving. If one heel is raised disease of the navioular bone, or at least tenderness, is probable.

MULCHING CAME BERRIES .- The easiest and for farmers much the best way of keeping cane berries clean is to thoroughly mulch them. Phis is especially true of blackberries, whose heavy thorns make cultivation difficult. A coating of straw four or five inches deep will keep down most weeds, and straggling thisties that push through may be easily pulled out. If the ground is not in first class condition some manure with the straw will add largely to the fruit product. UTILIZING OLD BONES .- A good way to dis-

ose of bones is to take some vessel that will hold water-an old potash kettle is a good thing for the purpose or a hogshead, barrel, or anything of the kind-set it out in the weather, with the top open; put in a layer of bones, then a layer of good unleached ashes; fill up in this way; let it stand out one year, and the mass is ready for use. It is good for any crop, and first-rate to mix into mulching about the fruit trees.

WASHES FOR FRUIT TREES .-- Whitewashing iralt trees is not a desirable practice. It is no advantage to trees, and is unsightly and disagreeable. The only wash necessary is one made of strong soft gosp, to be applied the first of June and September for the purpose of destroying the borer, and one made of soft soap and quick lime if the tree is attacked by bark lice. A successful grower speaks highly of strong soft soap diluted with a little lime water as the best. Lye is good alone. Dry ashes are recommended for killing the bark louse, throwing ashes in the top and among the branches of the tree when the foliage and bark are damp with dew or light rain.

Ontario Crop Returns.

Below is a summary of the August Report of the Bureau on the Wheat Crop of the Province, based on information supplied by five hundred correspondents; also Tables of the area and produce of this year and last year's

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES

Tononto, August 11th, 1883. The reports of the wheat crop of the Pro-vince, made to the Bureau on the lat of August, are not wholly satisfactory. They show that as regards both quantity and quality much of it is inferior to last year's ent quotations must be less by several millions of dellars. But it should be borne in was watched very closely. This stock was buff, 14c to 16c; pebbled, 125c to 16c; applies, was watched very closely. This stock was buff, 14c to 16c; pebbled, 125c to 16c; applies, was watched very closely. mind that last year's crop was an extraordinary one, and consequently that comparison with it as the standard cannot be accepted as fair. We have not yet sufficient data to ascertain confidently what an average wheat crop in Or.

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The confidentl tario is. For this purpose it is necessary to obtain returns for a series of successive years, giving as accurately as possible the acreage and the produce for each year. The present harvest is probably below an average over the whole Province, but no one can state positively whether it is or not. Last year, scoording to the statistics collected by the Eureau the area under wheat was 1,775,337 acres, the produce 40,921,201 bushels, and the average yield per acre 23 bushels. This year the area is 1,691,803, acree, the produce (as estimated by correspondents) 27,398,393 bushels, and the average yield per acre 16 bushels. For the two years the average would therefore be 19-7 bushels per acre. It is possible, therefore, that the result of the threshing season may modify to some extent the figures of this year. The uneven character of the crop makes it difficult to estimate the yield of Fall

Wheat, and Spring Wheat is liable to be affected by rust and the aftects of insects. The May report of the Bureau showed that In the western half of the Province fall wheat was damaged to a serious extent during the winter months,—being either frezen to death under a coat of ice and elect in the southern countles, or smothered to death under a heavy covering of ice-prasted snow in the northern. It was also injured in some Iccalities by exposure to spells of intense cold after the snow and ice had disappeared. The low temperature of April and May made the condition of the crop a disheartening one to the farmer, and much of it was in consequence ploughed up or resown with other grain. The returns showing the area of Fall Wheat dealt with in this way are somewhat imperfect, but in the Lake Erle, Lake Huron, West Midland and Georgian Bay counties it was not less than 60,000 acres. In the eastern half of the Province the wheat wintered vigorous growth of straw, but in all sections of the Province correspondents report that the excess of moisture has been accompanied with rust. In the western counties, where there is a great depth of alluvial soil, the rust has produced its worst effects, and the grain is considerably shrunken. In the eastern counties, on the other band, the izjury is comparatively slight. Insect pests are not numerous, but the presence of the midge and the Hessian fly is noted in some locali-

The breadth of Spring Wheat is nearly the same as last year, although seeding operations were hindered by rainy weather. On all high or well-drained lands it made fine progress throughout July, and unless injured ky rust or insects it promises a larger yield than last year's crop. The recent cool and bright weather has been very favorable to its maturity, but the midge, the weevil and the Hassian fly are reported in all the best Spring Wheat districts. The extent of the damage done by these pests, the grain is ripe. In the Lake Ontario district the has been developed. The amount of district the harvesting coarses will constant the grain is ripe. In the Lake Ontario district the harvesting coarses will constant the grain is ripe. In the Lake Ontario district the harvesting coarses will constant the grain is ripe. In the Lake Ontario district the harvesting season will open about the 15th instant, and in the northerly and northeasterly districts about the 20th or 25th. This is about two weeks later than the usual

piriod of Spring Wheat harvest. The following table gives the area of Fall in the market. The tone is steady, and bust-finest townships, 1720 has been paid. tons in 1868 to 43,586,000 tons in 1882.

Wheat as collected by Township assessors, less the quantity ploughed up or resown, and the area of Spring Wheat according to returns made by the farmers of the Province to the Bureau on the 15th of June. The quantity of which is very light. We quote:—Pepper, the supply of prices about the market. The demand is quiet and white, 25c to 26gc; do black, 15c to 16; do Ashes.—The market for pots is somewhat unthe same time. The produce of the new crop, shell, 83c to 94c; Ginger, Jamaica, 14c to 21c; certainly quoted, with apparently about es already stated, is based on the reports of averages furnished by the correspondents of

ld	· P	F	FALL		EPBIKG	
ε-		∣ wr̃	WHEAT.		WHEAT.	
de			"		l	
1-	Counties.			-	·	1
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n		ACTES	Buan.	POTER	Duen.	June.
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١y	Kent	. 62888			1759	
•	Elgin Norfolk	51680			1720	
	Norfolk	31616	316100	689		
10	Haldimand	33/20	887260	1985		99227 78115
Э•	Welland					
1-	Lambton	37677 81635	565155 979620	14072		
n	Huron				202290	
18	Bruce		632250		105690	
-	Grey Simcoe		1193141	32243	54813	895620
1	Middlesex	\$9580	1433230	3998	6793	
Ŀ	Oxford	44615	624610		134729	
8	Brant	33231	432003	1098	17568	
_ !	Perth	5 834	604008	14204	227264	272104
,	Wellington	37911	720399	21232	339712	
-	l Waierloo	1 43121	560 573	1752	66528	159238
1	Dufferin	16234	32468	19744	855392	09001
3	Lincoln	25008	225072	1253	17542	
- 1	Wentworth	35337	530055	1613	29034	
3	Halton	26443	475974	2920		
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-	York	48598	1020558	24990	499800 865545	
3	Ontarlo	18749	356231	45555 43253	908313	
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3	Prince Ed-	14201	200000	02002	001100	
1	ward	3744	67392	6974	132506	14797
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l	_ Grenville	8498	220896	14146	212235	88479
Н	Dundas	3096	83592	3924	58860	21036
};	Stormont	1005	27135	3645	61965	15767 27748
	Glengarry	1008	25200	7177	93301 180016	15578
۱,	Prescott	19 511	942 9198	8126 5403	91851	10078
f	Russell	4995	74925	22210	333160	64882
ا ب	Carleton Renfrew	3102	72726	27025	621575	65370
'ni	Lanark	5577	128271	14265	228240	65370 62683
7 (Victoria	12309	295416	36012	540630	118197
۲ ا	Peterboro	13182	290004	23103	892751	90947
١	Haliburton	26	624	1401	19614	2674
۱,	Hastings	9804	186276	18622	260708	82000
ı	Muskoka .	29	435	1856	25984	3880
5	Parry S'nd.	32	480	2026	28354	2474
3	Algoma	427	6103	7465	223950	27182
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Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL.

THUE WITNESS OFFICE, Tuesday, August 21, 1883.

The money market keeps very quiet. Call loans for stock purposes were secured at 5 per cent., and the rates of discount to merchants were 61 and 7. Sterling Exchange was timent than of reality. The general demand steady at 108 for 60-day bills, 108 cash has been steadler and more regular, that seems over the counter, 109 to 109 demand; no to show manufacturers' requirements to be on round amounts and 1091 counter. Drafts on the increase. The manner of handling sup-

New York 1-16 to 1 prem. The local market for stocks was dull and form, but holders are inclined to offer more generally weaker this morning, except for carefully. Sole leather has moved out to a Bank of Montreal which obstinately holds its more liberal extent at steady prices, and the ground. Gas stock declined I per cont. more hopeful views noted apply more espe-Only broken lots of other stocks changed cially to this description. Black leather is

Nashville fell from 47 last night to 44%, but 2, 200 to 21c; Buffalo sole, No. 1, 22c to 23c; then strengthened to 45. Western Union at do No. 2, 20c to 21c; slaughter sole, No. 1, soiling at 50 about two months ago, but was ordinary to choice, 22c to 30c; do under

ntes -1 Montreal 1984: 2 do 1974

179]; 20 do 179; 50 do 179]; 100 do 179.
Afternoon Stock Sales.—Montreal market closes steady. Sales of 75 Montreal 198; 10 Molsons' 126; 150 Commerce 132]; 25 Riche-Gas 179]; 50 do 179].

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE

MARKETS. The transactions of the week, though not making a large total, have been fully up to the average for the season of the year. A review of the situation furnishes ample reason for satisfactory expressions, yet it is well to take into consideration the fact that there is too much arxiety to do business utterly incommensurate with the resources available. which naturally tends to overtrading and a lax observance of acknowledged commercial laws. There has been some improvement in dry goods, which are usually the first to feel the symptoms of approaching benefit. General groceries have been ordered with greater freedom, and a steady distribution has taken place. Iron and hardware have a healthy look, although it has been only a moderately active week. To the leather market a better tone has been imparted, while hides have continued steady. Chemicals have been quiet and unchanged. except for a further advance in blesching powder. Bichromate potash has declined. Coal has ruled duli, as also have naval stores. Turpentine, however, has been more active at an advance. The outward movement of lumber is maintained at a satisfactory level. Peremarkably well, and the crop is not much troleum and other oils remain quiet, and the below that of last year. The heavy rains of wool market has shown a better tone. From June and July were favorable in promoting a day to day in the flour market we have reported a steady appreciation in values, the causes of which have been frequently stated. The net gain on the week is 5c to 10c per barrel at least. Wheat has been firm throughout, but there has been little exporting done, mainty because the cost of Canada whoat is

above a shipping level.

GROCEBIES.—Fruits—The condition of the market has not varied in any particular. Prices show ro change to speak of and are held steady under light supplies. Baisins are ties. With the favorable harvest weather of probably the most plentiful in stock, but the past three weeks the crop will no doubt not enough to affect the position. There be housed in good condition.

The breadth of Spring Wheat is nearly the new fruit is brought on the market. We quote:-Raisins, Valencia, 41c to 51c; filberts, 6je to 9je; almonds, 11je to 16e; currants, 5je to 610; wainuts, Bordeaux, 62c to 710; figs, eleme 15c to 16c; loose muscateis \$1 40 to 150. Molasses—Actual business has been tight, 3d to 3s 6d for Glasgow, and 3s 6d to 3s 9d preceding fiscal year. The value of imports and the record of sales show only small lots for London. For forward shipments higher was \$723,122,000, which was exceeded once changing hands. The tone of the market is prices are asked, and we hear of a forward before, namely, during the year ending June.

cloves, 18c to 24c; nutmegs, 55c to 80c; pimente, 9c. Teas.—Market has been fairly active and steady. Sugar—Steady.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Since our last, the

changes that have occurred in the metal ma kets are neither many nor very marked. A good firm tone pervades most branches of the trade that shows itself in expressions of the trade that shows itself in expressions of cheerfulness, with a fair amount of business accomplished. In pig iron there has been a steady movement through regular channels at late area. The fair amount of business accomplished at late area. The fair and the base of the base o channels at late rates. The feeling among makers on the other side is, if anything, cheese sold to-day at firmer, swing to an advance of 6d per ton in the price of coal. Warrants are cabled at 47s 6d, and a private cable announces an advance in outward freights from Glasgow, While these signs of improvement are not unworthy of notice we do not learn that dealers look for an immediate advance, but there is a great deal of quiet confidence manifested that seems to indicate a well assured belief in a higher level for prices. Finished iron is cabled firmer. Pig Iron.—Coltness \$21 75 to 22 00; Langloan \$21 25 to 21 50; Gartsherrie \$20 50 to 20 75; Summerlee \$20 50 to 20 75; Eglinton \$18 25; Dalmellington \$19 00; Slemens \$21; Bar Iron \$1 90 to 2 00; Hoop and Bands \$2 50; Sheets \$2.75; Charles \$2.75; Charles \$2.75; Sheets \$2 75; Tin Plates, Charcoal, I C \$5 00 to 515; do Cokes \$4 40; Canada Plates, Penn., \$3 10 to 3 20; Ingot Tir, Straits' 23c; do Lamb and flag, 240; Ingot Copper, Beaver 18c; do Montane, etc, 17to to 17to; Lead \$3 90.

LUMBER.—All really good stock continues to receive a full amount of attention, and comman is former rates readily. The assortment offered is fair, but the general demand is neither sharp nor anxious enough to lead buyers into action calculated to stimulate the situation. At the same time the amount of stock handled is not less than was expected. Prices are steady. We quote:—Pine, 1st quality, per M, \$35 to 40; do 2nd, \$22 to 25; do shipping culls, \$15 to 17; spruce, per M, \$12 to 14; do culls, \$9 to \$10; oak, per M, \$40 to 45; hard maple, per M, \$20 to 22; soft do \$16; basswood, \$18 to 20; blackwalnut, 1st and 2nd \$100 to 110; do 1st \$110 to 120; do culis \$60 to 65; hemlock, per M, \$9 to 10; cherry, per M, \$60 to 80; elm, soft, \$16 to 18; do rock, \$25 to 30; cedar, round, per foot, 6c to 10c; do flat, 4c; birch, per M, \$20 to 25; ash, per M, \$18

to 25. LEATHER .- There has been something approaching to an improvement in the leather market, which has found expression in an inclination to talk more cheerfully. The change, however, is yet more a matter of sonplies, however, has not assumed stimulating hands.

In New York the stock market opened to 26c; do No. 2, 23c to 24c; do, No. 3, 20c weak, but was steadler at noon. Louisville & to 21c; China sole, No. 1, 22c to 23c; do No.

requires. Prices are steady and unchanged. Native inspected hides are steadily held at groen butchers' hides a fair movement has progressed at former values. Calishins and lambskins are unchanged. We quote:

W hides, buff and upper No 1, 9½c to 9¾c; do Hen 783; 100 St Paul & Manitoba 1092; 125 No. 2 81c to 83c; Toronto inspected hides Gas 1791; 50 do 1791. No. 2 81c; do No 2, 83c; Hamilton do No 19c; do do No 2 8c; Dry sait hides No 1 171c; do No 2 15c; Green butchers' No 1 per 100 lbs \$8 50; do No 2 do 7 50; do No 3 do 650; calfekins per lb 10c; lambskins, each 50c.

Wool.-Wool has shown a steady tone on values, and has secured a fair amount of attention from buyers. The stock of foreign is small and firmly held. Importers have experienced great difficulty in getting freight accommodation to this port this season. Ordinary Cape is quoted at 171c to 19c. There is no superior light in the market, therefore the rate is nominal at 21½c. Australian tanges from 22c to 30c. In Canadian wool there is a better tone to the market, brought about by a slightly improved inquiry. supers quoted 30c to 32c; B, 24c to 26c;

Reece, 22c; and black wool, 24c. Oils-As a rule we find a quiet market for all kinds at prices which are not quotably changed. Steam refined sontinues firm at 70c to 721c. Pale and straw seal are not offered. Uod oll is quiet and about steady for Newfoundland. Stocks of Halifax oll are light, and of Gaspe there is none in the market. Linseed oli is quiet and steady. Cod liver oil is unchanged at the last decline. We quote Seal, steam refined 700 to 721c, do pale 650 to 6710, do straw 60c to 62½c, Cod, Newfoundland 6c½c, do Gaspe 60c to 62½c, do Halifax 57½c to 60c, Linseed, boiled 57½c to 60c do raw 550 to 57½c, ood liver 1 30 to 1 40, cottonseed, best per wine gal. 67½c to 70c, do inferior 60c to 65c, olive oil 1 00 to 1 10. The Petroleum market is quiet and without new feature. Demand is moderate, and calls solely for small parcels. The petrolis qua-tation is steady at 132. We quote car lots 15c, broken lots 15%c, and single barrels 160 to 17c.

LOCAL COMMERCIAL-AUG. 21.

ness is expected to share in any improvement other groceries may develop during the ships, 16c to 17c, and western, 13c to 14c.

Eggs.—There is nothing remarkably new former rates ruling. We quote \$5 to \$5.15 as to tares. Pearls are quoted at \$5.75 to \$6. Pork is unchanged at \$17 to \$17.50, and lard

at 12c to 124c.

FLOUR INSPECTION.—Statement of flour inspected for week ending 18th August (L. A. Boyer, Inspector):—Superior extra, 2,132

Ution, N.Y., Aug. 20.—11,700 boxes of cheese sold to-day at 8c to 9\frac{1}{2}c, the bulk at 9c. At Little Falls 11,370 boxes sold at 8\frac{1}{2}c

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

The following is the list of horses shipped to the United States for the week ending August 17th, 1833:—August 11, two norses for \$150, one horse for \$135; August 13, one horse for \$250, two horses for \$3250, four horses for 603, five horses for \$572.50; August 14, one horse for \$155; August 15, two horses for \$774, one stallion for \$1,000; August 17, five horses for \$767.50.

The extended scale on which the importation of thoroughbred stock is being conducted this season has been referred to before, but another large consignment from Glasgow which will arrive tc-day by the SS. "Corean" is worthy of attention. The total number shipped was 105 head, out of which four have been lost. The Owners of the animals have arrived up from Quebec, and speak warmly in praise of their stock. During the passage some rough weather was experienced, and from all accounts there seems to have been too many horses on board to give all the space desirable. The total value of the consignment is about \$50,000. The most of them are going through to Illinois, only some eighteen head going to Onlario. Messrs. H. W. Gove & Co. of Washington, Illinois, have 19; the Melbourne Stock Farm at Washington, Ill., has 37, and Col. Holloway of Alexis, Ill., has 85. The animals will be seen at Mr. James Maguire's stables, College street, this afternoon.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

For shipping cattle the market has continued extremely duil under unfavorable foreign advices. In consequence there was virtually no demand from exporters, who are holding off until the market becomes more settled. We quote nominally 5c to 5½ per 1b live weight. Sheep for export are in about the same condition, at 5c to 5½ per 1b live weight. Live logs were weak and lower at 6½ to 6½ per 1b. The total shipments of live stock from the opening of navigation to date aggregate 31,232 cattle and 46,493 sheep. The supply of butchers' cattle at Viger market was not so large as last week, and there was a trille more demand at fully maintained rates. The best of the 200 head offered sold at 4½ to 5c per 1b live weight. The most of the sales, however, were made at 3½ to 4c. Poor animals sold at 3c. Calves ranged from \$2.50 to \$\$ each. Sheep and lambs were again plentiful, some 1,20 being received. Prices ruled easy at \$2 to \$3.75 each for lambs as to quality, and \$3.50 to \$6 for sheep.

The exports are as follows:—

Cattle. Sheep.

This week. 1,942 8,200 Cor. week in 1882. 1,293 4,273 Total to date. 31,232 46,498 MONTBEAL CATTLE MARKET.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement for July is fairly satisfactory. Circulation has decreased about \$118,000, as compared with June, but is \$792,-000 larger than in May, as will be seen by the subjoined figures for the three months :-

May. June. July. \$31,301,075 \$32,211,945 32,093,938 The item of deposits is very satisfactory showing as it does considerable saving and economy on the part of the public. There is an increase for the month of July over June of nearly \$2,000,000, and of \$2,322,000 on the month of May. The total amounts

for the last three months were:

100 do 198; 4 Merchante' 121½; 19 Ontario | late rates. Stocks generally are kept well in | there is a contraction of about \$2,222,000, 114; 25 Commerce 132½; 60 Telegraph 122½; hand, and are carried with confidence, no | and of \$1,859,786 on the month of May, as 25 Dundas 50; 50 do 60; 25 Gas 178¾; 75 do | sign of shading values being apparent. In | will be observed from comparison for the will be observed from comparison for the

\$173,513,869 \$173,876,773 \$171,654,183.

THE LIVE STOOK MARKET.

Cable advices report a further decline of d per lb in the price of live cattle in Liverpool and London, owing to heavy supplies of Canadian and American stock. In the above mentioned markets prices have declined to 73d per lbr, being a drop of 1d to 3d per lb. during the past two weeks. Sheep remains steady at 9d in Liverpool and London. The total shipments of live stock from Atlantic ports during the past week were 4,997 cattle and 5,119 sheep, which shows the large falling off from the week previous of 2,038 cattle and 8,549 sheep. The exports of dressed meat inet week were 4,545 quarters beef and 407 carcases mutton, which exhibits a decrease of 4,765 quarters beef and 83 carcases mutton as compared with those of the week previous

TRADE STATISTICS.

The report of the United States Bureau of Statistics says the value of imports and exports of merchandise for the fiscal year ending June amounted to \$1,546,928,000, being larger than any previous year in the history of the country. The value of the exports exceeded the imports by \$100,683,000. The value of the exports was \$322,805,000, against \$750,542,000 the preceding fiscal year. The value of imports was \$723,122,000, which was exceeded once before, namely, during the year ending June, 1882 The report gives figures of freight charges on grain from Chicago to New York by lake, canal and rail. Averaged annually from 1860 to 1882, they show a reduction by each route of about two-thirds. Last year 80.02 per cent. of the total receipts of grain at Atlantic ports was by rail and 197 per cent. by lake, canal and Hudson River.
The tonnage of the New York State canals fell from 6,442,000 in 1863 to 5,467,000 in 1882. The railroads increased from 10,476,000 tons in 1868 to 43,586,000 in 1882.

UNITED STATES TRADE.

The grain market is quiet and we quote:—

Washington, August 20.—The report of the Bureau of Statistics says the value of imports and experts of merchandles for the 113; No 1 white Michigae, \$1 19 to 1 20; fiscal year ending June amounted to \$1,546,-Canada red winter, \$120 to 122; Canada | 928,000, being larger than any previous year white dc, \$1 15 to 1 16; Canada spring, \$1 17 in the history of the country. The value of to 1 18. Corp, 62c. Oats, 35c to 36c. Bye, 72½c. Barley, nominal. Ocean freights were quiet at 33 to 33 6d on spot for Liverpool, 32 \$823.805,000, against \$750,542,000 for the 3d to 3s 6d for Glasgow, and 3s 6d to 3s 9d preceding fiscal year. The value of imports stock seeking an outlet is not large, and so to 90. Butter.—The market presents appearance as when trade demand. Prices are steady at \$53.40 moted last week. The volume of business to \$3.50, as to quantity and quality. does not increase, and the position is certainly spices.—Beyond the filling of an occasional order there is nothing noteworthy to report most indifference. For selections of the railroad trade increased from 10,476,000 to 1862.

THE COTTON OUTLOOK. COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 20.—The cotton caterpillar has appeared on neighboring plantstions and is boring the young blooms badly. The leaves and bolls are also ravaged by worms. The planters are making efforts to save the crop with Paris green and night lights. Sections of Sumpter county also report damage from worms. The prospects are

that much damage will be done. CHARLESTON, Aug. 20 .- The News-Courier publishes reports showing great injury to the cotton crop by drought. Greater injury is threatened. The upland crop is estimated at three-fourths of an average yield, and the sea island crop at still less.

BIRTA.

YOUNG.—On August 19th, the wife of W. H. Dion Young, dentist, of a son. 421

MARRIED.

DRAPER-SCOTT.—In this city, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. J. H. Dixon, at the Mance, Thomas H. Draper, of this city, to Mrs. Edward. Scott, of Howick, P.Q. 88 2 *DE ANGELIS—BRADLEY.—On the 9th inst., by the Rev. Father Dowd, Theophile De Angelis, son of the late Signor G. De Angelis, professor of music, to Annie, third daughter of the late James Bradley, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, Roscommon, Ireland.

COVENY — COURTENAY — At St. Gabriel Village, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. N. Brosseau, William E. Coveny, son of Edward Coveny, Eaq., of Quebec, to Johannah Courtenay, second daughter of the late Michael Courtenay.

Irish American papers p.ease copy. 41 1

DIED.

DOHERTY.—At No. 21 Montcalm street, on the 18th instant, Michael I. Doherty, formerly of this city and lately of Soret, P.Q. LATIMER-In this city, on the 16th inst., Elizabeth Latimer, aged 3 years 4 months and 16 days.

BROWN-In this city, on the 16th inst., Frederick John, aged 23 days, infant son of F.

GORMAN.—In this city, on the 18th instant, John Gorman, aged 16 years and 10 months, youngest son of Thomas Gorman. New York papers please copy. 42

DECVISOR OF QUEBRC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1768.
Dame Marie Rose Bayard has instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband, Heliodore Leriche dit Lassonde, baker, of the Parish of Visitation de Sault au Recoilet, District of Montreal.

T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Montreal, 7th August, 1883. 25

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS triot of Montreal Superior Court. No. 1614.
Dame Georgiana Chamberland has instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband, Louis Despres dit Coullard, trader, of the City and District of Montreal.

T. & C. C. DE LORMIER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Montreal, 23rd July, 1883.

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