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VOL. XXXIV.-NO. 47.

MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1884.

PRICE --- FIVE CENTS.

AN AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

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PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES AND PLATE OF GOLD PIECES TO THE REV. FATHER ADAM, CURE OF THE CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY, HOCHELAGA.

A very agreeable surprise awaited the Rev. Father Adam, cure of the Church of the Nativity, Hochelaga, immediately after High Masson Sunday week. Therev. gentleman was taken entirely unawares, and was about to retire into the presbytery when he was met at the door by the whole congregation and presented with two beautiful addresses, one in French and the other in English. The French address was read by Dr. Mousseau, and the Euglish one by Mr. P. McLaughlin. The former read as follows :--

Rev. Father L. T. Adam, Pastor of the Parish of Nativity, Hochelaga:

REV. PASTOR,-Filial piety, friendship and cratitude are virtues which in good hearts broduce fruits of veneration, esteem and afmetion. The flower tends naturally to bloom, to show its colors, to spread its perfumes; thus the heart of a child who venerates, who loves his father, likes to tell it to him and never tires of repeating it.

Then, Rev. Pastor, we see with joy and we do anticipate the hour of the 34th anniversary of your birthday in order to express to you the feelings which animate towards you and the parish of the Nativity of Hochelaga. Being a priest and pastor of our souls, you

are our father, you are our Friend, you are our BENEFACTOR. Being a minister of Christ, a living personification of our Father who is in heaven, dis-

pensator of His graces, minister and interpre ter of His will, we owe to you veneration and As a Canadian priest you are a friend of

our country. This grand celebration of St. John the Baptist will proclaim it more loudly; it is the priest especially who has given Canada her purest glories, has made of her a land of saints and heroes. Therefore, wearknowledge that the country, the society and our families cannot have a more noble, a more sincere nor a better friend than the priest, consequently you deserve and we give mto you our esteem, and we place in you our confidence.

You are also, Rev. Father, the benefactor of this parish. Did you not sacrifice your ranquillity and position to accept an excesive labor, extreme financial difficulties and the most cruel inquietude? Your sacrifices, your zeal, your incessant work and your already astonishing success are fully acknowledged and appreciated by us all, and in the name of God, in the name of the Church, and in the name of all this parish, we say to you, thanks; yes, Rev. Father, thanks,

Veneration and esteem, confidence in you. gratitude and affection, such are our feelings towards you. Good health, long life and happiness, such are the wishes we form fer you, Rev. Pastor, and all those who eqoperate with you in your ministry, and also or madame, your mother,

PARISHIONERS OF THE NATIVITY OF HOCHELAGA. Hochelaga, June 22, 1854.

Although the rev. gentleman was taken by surprise, he replied in a very feeling manner, assuring his throughnds of hearers that if he had made sacrifices in order that he might come amongst them they had been rewarded by the expressions of gratitude and good will of the congregation, and he hoped that such good relations between himself and his arishioners, would always continue and help him to accelerate the solution of the present financial difficulties which have to be surmounted. He had done something, though vary little, for the English-speaking popula-

Week EX

riling

on, but as they are increasing in numbers, he hoped to be able very soon to do more. A little son of Mr. P. Rafferty presented the plate bearing the gold pieces, which amounted to nearly \$200, and two little girls presented each a beautiful bouquet to the rev. gentleman, which were accompanied by verses expressive of the feeling which prompted the little ones to make the presentation to their

spiritual protector. The Rev. Abbe Valois was also called upon, and delivered a brilliant address, during which he complimented his listeners on their patriotism, and spoke in a very pleasing manner in regard to the union between the Cana-

dian clergy and the French people.

Ald. Prefontaine, as President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Hochelaga, also made a few appropriate remarks, and the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the Rev. Father Adam's birthday passed off in the most happy and pleasant manner.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, TORONTO.

The twenty-sixth annual distribution at Joseph's Academy of prizes and the holding of the usual exercises closing the academical year, took place Tuesday, 24th ultimo. A large gathering of friends was present some time before the exercises were commented and ample opportunity was afforded for examining the specimens of work done by the pupils in fancy work, drawing, painting, etc., arranged in one of the main parlors. Many of these, especially Berlin wool and silk needle-work and sinting on silk, were very creditable and showed no small amount of artistic skill.
Several paintings in oil by Miss Aikens, of the Catherines, were worthy of special men-pition, as exhibiting a finish and take in exe-tion to be found in few of the rest. Her finest work a view of Niagara Falls was much praised by the visitors. Other fair artists whose work received considerable no-

hony. On the broad platform at the upper end of the hall there was ample accommoda tion for the orchestra, consisting, among other instruments, of five pianos and three harps, the performers being all pupils of the Academy. Among the selections given, an instrumental duo by Siebert and Fantaise de concert by Czerny, were rendered with fine effect. Vocal choruses, including a selection from "The May Queen" and a "Juvenile melodrama," in which about twenty little girls dressed in white acquitted themselves well, were important parts of the musical exercises.

The vocalists of the day were Miss Nella Henegan and Miss Tessie Kidd. 'The last named young lady sang Arditi's "L'Ardita" with great taste, showing herself to be possessed of a rich voice. The events of the programme were the crowning of graduates and distribution of honors, medals, and certificates of merit.

The graduates of the year were Miss M. E. Dunn, Toronto; Miss May Bassett, Springfield, Ohio; Miss Tessie Kidd, Dublin, Ont.; and Miss M. Brennan, Toronto.

The following is the

LIST OF HONORS. Gold medal—Awarded to Miss M. E. Dunn, for lady-like deportment, superiority in instrumental music (piano and harp); honora-

ble mention in English and German. Gold medal-Awarded to Miss May Bassett, for lady-like deportment, general superiority in the higher branches of English, instrumental music (piano and harp); honorable mention in French, painting (oil and water

Color), and embroidery.

Gold medal —Awarded to Miss Tessic Kidd, for lady-like deportment, superiority in painting (oil and water color); honorable distinction in vocal music, and honorable mention in embroidery.
Gold medal—Awarded to Miss M. Bren-

nan, for lady-like deportment, general proficiency in the higher branches of English, French, German, and mathematics. Gold medal-For English literature in 6th

class, presented by His Gracethe Archbishop, awarded to Miss Henry, Peterboro', Ont. Gold medal--For excellence in English, presented by Right Rev. Dr. O'Mahony, and competed for in 4th, 5th, and 6th classes. Obtained in 4th class by Miss Murphy, Har-

rington, Ont. Gold medal—For fancy work, presented by Rev. W. Bergin, awarded to Miss May

Hughes, Toronto, Ont. Gold medal-For mathematics in 6th class, awarded to Miss K. Fitzgerald, Mount St. Louis, Ont.

Silver medal-For Christian doctrine, presented by the community, awarded to Miss

Annie Woods, Brockton, Ont. The following received crowns of honor: -For observance of school rules, Misses Milne, Boyle, Edith Smith, Columbus, and Leatta Milne; for amiability, by vote of her com-panions in first course, Miss Katie Fitzgerald; for amiability in 2nd and 3rd courses, Miss Mary Fleck: for general satisfaction in St. Cecilia's choir, Misses Woods, Henegan, and Fleck; for application, Miss Henry; for charity in conversation, Misses Cottam and Woods.

Special prize for instrumental music, Miss Cottain; prize for vocal music, Miss Henegan; prize for improvement in vocal and instrumental music, Miss Greenc.

Prize for excellence in 6th class French, Miss Cottam; prize in 6th class French, Miss

Henry.

Special prize for painting (oil and water colors); prize for fancy work and improvement in 6th class instrumental music. Miss

Aikins. Prize for elocution, Miss Milne. Special prize for the greatest improvement in penmanship, Miss Marshall.

Special prize for Christian doctrine in junior division, Miss Minnie McKoy. Special prize for plain sewing, Miss Boyle.

THE BRIGADE CAMPS.

THREE BATTALIONS UNDER CANVAS AT ST. JOHNS-THE LAPRAIRIE CAMP.

The annual camping out of the Townships' volunteers was commenced on Thursday at St. Johns, where one of the finest sites possible was selected for the twelve days' sojourn of the three battalions under arms. The number of regiments taking part was not so large as on past occasions, but three battalions were represented, having each one a fair muster. They are as follows :- The 51st Hem-

mingford Rangers, Lieut.-Col. Rogers; 54th Richmond Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Lord Aylmer; 11th or Argenteuil Rangers, Lt.-Col. J. B. Cushing. The following are the camp officers in charge:—Lieutenant-Colonel Van Straubenzie, D.A.G., in command; Lieutenant-Colonel Worsley, Brigade Major, chief instructor of musketry; Lieutenant-Colonel Mattice, Brigade Major; Major Atkinson, M.G.A., Assistant Brigade Major; Captain Smith, 60th, Camp Quartermaster; Captain Clapham, 6th Calvalry, supply officer; Major Smith, 47th, orderly officer; Captain Trotter, M.G.A., provost officer; Dr. Mirit Surgeon

Major; Sergeant Phillips, "A" Battery, Brigade Sergeant-Major.

The Laprairie camp classists with 83rd Battalion, Joliette, Lieut-Colone Shepherd; 84th Batt., St. Hyacinthe, Lt. Col. Doherty, 195th Batt. 85th Batt, Laprairie, Lt. Colonel, Brosseau; 86th Batt, Louiseville, Lt. Colonel Houde. The strength of the camp is about 800 men exclusive of two bands, the St. Hyacinthe band attached to the 86th Battalian and a part of the Harmonie band, of this city, attached to the 85th. The camp is under the command of Lt.-Col Harwood, D.A.G., and Lt.-Col. Hughes, B.M.

PLON PLON AND VICTOR

Tists whose work received considerable; notice were Miss Basectti Spirioffeld, Ohio

PARIS, June 27.—Prince Victor, in species

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PARIS, June 27.—Prince Victor, in species

Miss Kidd, Dublin Ontario and Miss May

for his father, but he was obliged to leave the
paternal roof since he had a right to think for
paternal roof since he had a right to think for
limited by Napoleon I and Napoleon files Kidd, Dublin' Ontario and Miss May to M. Joilbois, says in his profound respect to the was obliged to leave the paternal 707 since he had a right to think for o'clock three or four hundred per paternal 707 since he had a right to think for paternal 707 since he had a right to think for paternal 707 since he had a right to think for paternal 707 since he had a right to think for paternal 707 since he had a right to think for paternal 707 since he had a right to think for paternal 707 since he had a right to think for paternal 707 since he had a right to think for paternal 707 since he had a right to think for paternal 707 since he had a right to think for paternal 707 since he had a right to think for paternal 707 since he had a right to think for paternal 707 since he had a right to think for paternal 707 since he had a right to think for paternal 707 since he had a right to think for paternal 707 since he had a right to think for head. In Marselles, too, a cholera panic panic of the some that a good deal of spoculation. All efforts to draw places, the some think for the course of the some that a right to the some coursed in the some of the some that a right to the some course of the some that a right to the some course of the some course of the some that a right to the some course of the some cou

CONDITION-THE CRIES FOR HELP AND SHRIEKS OF WOMEN.

STRYKER, O., June 28.—The boilor of Von Behren & Shaffer's flour mill, exploded last evening, blowing the mill to atoms and burying over fourteen men. Eleven were recovered in a dying condition. All were heads of families. Pieces of the bailor, the machin. of families. Pieces of the boiler, the machin-ery and building were thrown half a mile. One piece of the boiler was throwp against a dwelling a quarter of a mile distant, taking the roof away and seriously injuring two ocand so badly hurt that he soon died. E. R. Ayer was blown through the roof, striking the ground 200 feet away, and cannot live. Every limb in his body is broken. W. Roop was taken out of the debris after several hours' labor and is dying. The cries for help came from beneath the ruins for five hours, and women, whose husbands were among the victims, filled the air with their shricks.

EARL GRANVILLE'S NOTE AND M. WADDINGTON'S REPLY.

LONDON, June 25 .- The note which Earl Granville addressed to M. Waddington is dated June 16, and in substance is as follows: -" England undertakes to withdraw her troops from Egypt at the beginning of the year 1888 in case the Powers shall consider such withdrawal possible without endangering the public order. The Caisse de la Dette Publique after 1885 will have a consultative voice in regard to the budget, and will have the right to veto any increase of expenses on the part of the government. It shall continue the right of financial to exercise inspection after the evacuation of the country by the English, in order to insure the complete and regular collection of the revenue. England also undertakes during her occupation to propound schemes to the Porte and the Powers for the neutralization of Egypt, like Belgium. and for the neutralization of the Suez Canal."

THE REPLY. In his reply M. Waddington gave assurances of the satisfaction with which France noted the points suggested by Earl Granville. "France," he said. "accepts Earl Granville's proposal, and testifies to England's moderation and friendly spirit, which, it believes will strengthen the bonds that bind the two countries together."

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

distrust of France and England is now being openly paraded in the comments on the Egypther's possible gains in the approaching repetition of the "spoiling of the Egyptians." and public opinion is egging on the journal ists to all sorts of irritating and dangerous accusations. The Frenchmen say that England is only displaying her traditional shopkeeping instincts in her haggling over Egypt; that her views are

BOUNDED BY A POUND'S PERIPHERY, and that her estimate of national honor, prestige, and pledged faith is illustrated by her desertion of Gen. Gordon. To these bitter taunts the English press replies that France is as keen in the pursuit of a franc as England is of a guinea; that France proved herself a cowardly ally at the moment when decided and dangerous action was necessary, and now seeks an undue control of what English valor alone has rendered valuable. There are

MANY CUTTING ALLUSIONS to the Frenchman's "glory thirst" in seeking new territory all over the globe, and these are met by the charge that England, like the Continental powers, fears for the stability of its own monarchical Government, while she sees how great and glorious of European republic can become. The papers of each capital accuse the opposite Government of trying to over-reach the other, and f there is any such concord between the two Cabinets as Mr. Gladstone and Earl Granville would have us believe exists, it is certainly not reflected in the newspapers of either country. The

LATEST TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION about the negotations is that Mr. Gladstone desires to submit all the debutable points to Parliament before laying them before the conference, and that M. Ferry wishes to act similarly towards the French Chambers. In the meantime the popular dislike of the proposed conference steadily increases, and it becomes daily more evident that this Egyptian question will prove to be

THE HOTTEST CRUCIBLE in which Liberal statesmanship has yet been tried. The Tories boastingly predict that when Mr. Gladstone comes to be measured by such circumstances as these triumphantly encountered by Disralie at Berlin, he will meet with crushing disaster, while the Liberals feel confident that when the Premier retires from his coming diplomatic battle with M. M. Ferry and Mancini and Prince Bismarck, he will have demonstrated himself to be the most complete of all British statesmen.

THE SEAT OF THE CHOLERA PLAGUE. A FOUL CITY.

Paris, June 26.- A majority of the accounts from Toulon agree that the fetid, un-clean condition of that city are in disregard of the most common sanitary precautions, and amply suffice to account for the out;

TERRIFIC BOILER EXPLOSION. Toulon Tuesday, but this assertion receives informed sources from which information can no confirmation from despatches received in the derived it is the opinion that Mr. Blaine's ELEVEN VICTIMS RECOVERED IN A DYING this city. The health officials of Marseilles views on the foreign policy of this governannounce that the general health of the in- ment will be far in advance of its traditional THE FRANCHISE BILL -- NORTHCOTE'S MOhabitants is excellent and that no deaths from history. In other words the "American in-cholera have occurred there. The latest stinct will find a zealous champion. Sev-advices from Toulon say that fourteen fresh eral gentlemen who know him well do not cases of cholera were reported Tuesday. One he state to declare as their belief that it is mons this evening Mr. Gladstone moved that patient died. The gravity of the symptoms, Blaine's highest ambition it elected Presist the Franchise Bill be ordered to a third readit is asserted, is decreasing.

cupants. The cause of the explosion is un to adopt measures to prevent the entry of known. Engineer Foster was blown 200 feet | cholera into Spain, while in the Italian Chamber of Deputies to-day Prime Minister Depretis said that as a precaution against cholera the government had forbidden French ships free pratique at Italian ports and had instituted quarantine. Indeed, the Spanish Cabinet has ordered the strictest quarantine to be enforced against French shipping. Land communication with Toulon is pro hibited.

PAYING NATIONALIST MEMBERS.

Dublis, June 27 .- At a convention of Nationalist delegates, at Waterford, a resolution was adopted in favor of the scheme of providing a fund out of which Nationalist members of Parliament may be paid a regular salary. The means recommended by the convention for raising such a fund is to levy a tax of two pence in the pound on the rate able property belonging to members of the

TRACKED BY INVINCIBLES.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., June 25 .- A powerfully built Irishman, giving the name of James Reid, excitedly claimed the protection of the police here this morning. He said he was being tracked by Invincibles. He had years ago in Brooklyn frequented a tavern resorted to by Fenians, and returned to Ireland shortly before Brady and Kelley were arrested for the Phoenix Park marders. He had been given a paper, on which was written, "Look out or you're a dead man," and had been attacked by an American on the steamer, but defended himself. The matter will be investigated.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

Paris, June 26 .- A cabinet meeting was alled on receipt of the intelligence, at the lose of which orders were telegraphed to General Millot to suspend the departure of the French troops from Tonquin. Admiral Courbet's squadron has been ordered to join Admiral Lespis, commander of the Logdon, June 24 .- The latent and mutual French fleet in Chinese waters. Immediate measures will be taken to obtain satialaction for the affair at Langson. Ferry stated to the tian conference, which appear every day in | Chamber of Deputies to-day that Patenotre the newspapers of Paris and London. It is had been ordered to Pekin to demand satisobvious that each country is jealous of the faction for the affair. The Chinese legation other's possible gains in the approaching reassures Ferry that their government is en tirely innocent of the attack upon the French troops at Langson. The Chinese ambassador believes the assailants were irregulars and deserters belonging to bands afraid to return to China and who wish to retain lands which they occupy.

> THE PORTUGUESE AND THE CONGO. London, June 27.-In the Commons last night the Under Foreign Secretary stated the Government had no intention of ratifying the proposed treaty with Portugal regarding the Congo. That portion of the treaty, however, which relates to the creation of a river commission will be retained and the commission made international. The statement caused considerable excitement. The treaty referred substantially to the recognized Portugueso sovereignty on the Congo. The Conservatives declare the Government was scared into the abandonement of the treaty by Bismarck. Portuguese politicians are furious over the announcement.

THE "STATE OF FLORIDA," DIS-ASTER.

GLASGOW, June 25 .- The Board of Trade inquiry into the circumstances attending the collision between the steamship State of Florida and the barque Ponema last April, which resulted in the loss of both vessels and many lives, has concluded. The report exonerates Capt. Sadlier and the second and third mates, attributing the calmaity to the chief officer, Thompson, and advising the suspension of his certificate as master for six months, although allowing him a mate's cer-

FRANCE AND CHINA.

Fighting near Langson was continued for two days. Ten Frenchmen were killed and thirty-three wounded. Gen. Negrier has joined the French columns near Bak Le and is awaiting orders. The Chinese generals, Vuon Gly and No-Ny, have 10,000 regulars between Bak Le and Langson.

BLAINE'S CAMPAIGN.

AUGUSTA, Me., June, 25.—The Plumed Knight has decided to carry his boom into the classic shades of Maine's colleges during their commencement exercises, having accepted invitations to these literary symposiums at Bates, Colby and Bowdoin, which occur right away. To day he leaves for Bates, and during the evening the Lewiston and Auburn Republicans will give an ovation at the City Hall of the former city, with plenty of rhetoric and the usual noisy accompaniments. These demonstrations will be repeated at the other college festivals.

VIGOROUS FOREIGN POLICY.

Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance occasions

dent to have a brilliant, dashing administrating. He denied that the bill was intended Foreign countries have become alarmed at the news. In Vienna Count von Taafe has summoned the Chief Sanitary Conneil and invited the leading physicians to attend. In Madrid a Cabinet Council has been called to adopt measures to prevent the entry of cholern into Spain, while in the Italian in the American that the continued assumption as a summoned that the had no doubt of the nations of the world. The leading physicians to attend. In Madrid a Cabinet Council has been called to adopt measures to prevent the entry of cholern into Spain, while in the Italian rights of the American sitting a satisfant as and sentiant command the vest to make permanent the Liberal administration. The government, he said, had tried its in the American site of the American sit and that will command the vest to make permanent the Liberal administration. The government, he said, had tried its in the American site of the American site of the American site of the American political that the only is problem. The following that the follows of the American site of the Madrid section. The government the Liberal adminishment the time world. The lateral that the full was intended to make permanent the Liberal adminishment in grant site of the make permanent the bid make permanent the time that the full was intended to make permanent the Liberal adminishment in grant site of the make permanent the Liberal adminishment in grant sites and site of the make permanent the Liberal adminishment in grant sites and sites rights of the American citizen shall be pro- The bill was then ordered to a third reading tected at home and abroad at all hazards. by unanimous vote. The result was received beyond upon it that while he will be anxious with prolonged cheering.

Sir Stafford Northcote gave notice yesters te preserve the peace with all foreign nations, he will certainly do nothing, in my judgment, to humiliate the honor and dignity of the government from any fear of giving offence.

Evidently by this talk the White Plumed

Knight is going to take a new departure in the assertion of American principles.

NOT YET READY.

Mr. Blaine's letter is not likely to appear for two or three weeks. Mrs. Blaine and the several members of his family will leave Mount Desert in a day or two, where they will spend the season at Bar Harbor.

THE HARBOR GRACE RIOTS

THE PRISONERS ACQUITTED OF MURDER. St. Jone's, Nfld., June 27. The longest and most exciting trial in the annals of this colony came to an end to-day, when the jury in the case of the Harbor Grace rioters, on a charge of murdering five persons, James, Merrer, French, Calabran and Darmody, the last two Catholies, during the attack on the Orange procession at Harbor Grace on the 26th December last, brought in a verdict of not guilty. The trial commenced on the 26th of May, the opening address of Mr. Boone, counsel for the prisoners (who altogether number 30, occupying two days, as did also the summing up of the presiding judge and the crown representative. Over one hundred witnesses were summoned. For the sake of the jury the court did not sit on torodays.

CHOLERA PREVENTIVES.

A Peris morning paper publishes interviews with M. Pasteur and Dr. Valpian. M. Jance of the receipt of the letter. The Paper Pasteur, the eminent sugard, said, regarding observed the extra double sentries, and inthe immediate course of the disease: "There is surely; microbe of cholera. Cholera comes from India, where it is epidemic. We know that cholera is both infection fear, but at the thought that the dynamite and epidemic. M. Pasteur added that the contegion has reached this city." The Roman best preventive is good hygiene, and above all, the avoidance of water from wells in injected lowns, M. Vulpian declared that corresive sublimate is the best disinfectent in drains and closets for apartments. He recommended phenic acid and he advised anybody suffering from diarrhosa to take immediately ten drops of landamum in a glass of water. When the lege treat the dynamine threat with ridicule, cholera has once declared itself, it should be treated with opium. Since absorption is difficult and sometimes impossible to cholera patients, alkaloids should be employed, of which morphine is the most powerful. M. Vulpian continued by repeating that morphine will be the great remedy should unfortunately an epidemic break forth.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION-CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

The annual convocation was held in the grand hall of the university, Quebec, when the following degrees were conferred:—
Doctor of Theology—Rev. Patrick S.

O'Ryan. Doctor of Medicine - Messrs. Deblois, Morin, Milette, Moreau, Pelleticr and Matte, students at Quebec, and Messrs. Surprenant, Desjardins, Boucher, Valin, Duval, Barnard and M. T. Brennan, students at Montreal.

Licentiate in law, L.L.L. - Messrs. Tellier, Dorion and Gosselin, Quebec, and Mr. C. S. Campbell, Montreal (with honors.) Licentiate in Theology-Mr. J. O. Verret,

Quebec. Bachelor of Lawss, LL. B .- Victor Allard, E. Beauset, Edward J. Bedard, J. Beauset, Charles Bruchesi, A. H. Chambers, G. Coffin, J. L. Gouin, C. E. Gratton, J. H. Delfausse, G. E. Malette, A. E. Merrill, F. R. Marceau, George Larandeau, and C. S. Rey, students at Montreal; and Messrs. Boissonnault, Bouffard, Gosselin, Dionne, Rinfret, Roy, Paré, St. Amant and Larue, students at Que

Master of Arts-Rev. E. Marcoux. Bachelor of Theology and Canon Law-Messrs. Verret, Burke, McDonald, Bradley,

Simon and Hamel, Quebec.

Bachelor of Medicine—Messrs. J. O. Lambert and A. Delisle, Montreal; Messrs. Rich ard, Paradis, Gagne, Letourneau, Normand, Bernard, Larue, Grondin, Collet, Boucher, Cloutier, Benoit and Cloquette, students at

Quebec.

Bachelor of Arts (B.A.)—Messrs. Simard,
Fortier Plamon. Feuillault, Dion, Trepanier, Fortier, Plamondon and Vallancourt, Quebec; Messrs. Devoy and Papillon. Nicolet. Bachelor of Science (B.S.) - Messrs. Michaud

and Lefleche. Bachelor of Letters-Messrs. Belleau, Bru-

net, Maheu and Lessard. Hugh Mills and his wife, accused of being

connected with a gang of counterfeiters, have been arrested at Pine Nook, Pa. A large quantity of counterfeit dollars and five cent

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

TION OF CENSURE.

London, June 26 .- In the House of Com-

day that he intended to offer a motion of censure of the government's Egyptian policy, as follows: - That the agreement proposed between England and France would not establish good government and tranquillity in Egypt, or justify England in assuming a loan Mr. Arthur Arnold (liberal) gave notice that he would offer the following amendment to the censure of motion:
"That parliament withholds the expression d an opinion regarding the negotiations with France until it knows what proposals on Egyptian finances, are to be submitted to the conference,"

This evening Mr. Gladstone said all the powers had agreed to attend the conference. t was doubtful, however, whether a repret sentative of the Porte would be present and the first sitting. He promised to devote Monday to a discussion of the motion of censure in case the franchise bill passed.

RUMORED THREATS AGAINST THE POPE.

ROME, June 24. It is now officially admitted at the Vatican that serious threats against the Pope's life have been received from dynamiters. Recently a letter was received at the Vatican from a source entitled to credence, stating that a well-arranged plan to attack the papal residence by dynamite had been matured, and would be carried out at the first favorable opportunity, the con-spirators aiming at the life of the Pope. This intelligence has astounded the cardinals. who held a conference and took steps to foil the would-be assassins. An extra guard of picked men was posted account the Vatican. The Pope was hept in ignor sisted upon knowing the reasons for it. When told be became deeply agitated, and aid, "I am not alarmed with any personal clergy do not hesitate in saying that they attribute these dynamite threats against the Pope to Freemasons, who, they declare, are at present furious against the Vatican because of its recent warfare upon them. A close espionage has been established upon visitors to the Vatican library. Cardinal Howard and some of his colleagues in the Sacred Col-

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVEN-TION.

PENSACOLA, June, 27 .-- The Democratic State Convention has adopted the following: Resolved, that in the withdrawal from public life of that illustrious statesman and patriot, Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic party has lost its most honored and trusted leader, but in Grover Cleveland we recognize a worthw successor, whose nomination at Chicago would ensure a glorious victory in November and guarantee to the people of the country pure and honest and economical administration of the general Government.

BISMARCK ON GERMAN PROTECTION.

Benlin, June 27. -In discussing the steamship subsidy scheme in the Reichstag yester-day Bismarck expressed regret that a portion of the House did not place necessary confidence in him. It was not a question now of pursuing the colonial policy by subvention and protection, nor of entering upon the Utopian scheme of founding new provinces, but Germany could not withhold protection from Germans abroad when it was demand-The refusal to grant such protec-

tion would be equivalent to a declaration of insolvency. Germany could not afford to assume such a position. Bismarck reminded the House that some time ago an outbreak and second war with France were generally expected, and that inclination was therefore excited everywhere. Nevertheless members must bear witness that he did not allow it to come to pass. The governments of France since 1870 had maintained confidence in Germany. Germany's relations with France were as confidential and amicable as with any other country. There existed complete trast in reciprocal treatment and in mutual honor of both.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, TORONTO.

The closing exercises at this institution were held on Monday afternoon, 23rd instant. There was a large attendance of the clergy and prominent citizens. The proficiency shown by the pupils was highly creditable. Michael Ryan, Thomas Winterberry and James McCarthy received scholarships. Com-mercial diplomas were granted to Michael J. Ryan, Thomas B. Winterberry, and John J. McCarthy. Michael Ryan was also the re-cipient of a gold medal for general proficiency in commercial studies. Frank Mo Guire was awarded a silver medal for general proficiency in the third form.

United States Minister on July 8th, in presence of Prime Minister Ferry and a delegation

PAGE

MISSING

プトリング (16 Person 1978)

BY CHARLES READE.

THE RICH MAN S CHILD.

The world is very big and contains hun-

dreds of millions who are strangers to each

other. Yet every now and then this big

world seems to turn small; so many people

whose acquaintance we make turn out to be

acquaintances of our acquaintances. This

concatenation of acquaintances is really one

of the marvels of social life, if one considers

the chances against it, owing to the size and

population of the country. As an example of this phenomena, which we have all ob-

shire, in a small parish, which belonged nearly all of it to Colonel Clifford; yet in

that battle for food, which is, alas, the pro-

saic but true history of men and nations, he

entered an office in Yorkshire, and there

and this same Hope was to come back and to

apply for a place to Mr. Bartley; Mr. Bart-

ley was brother-in-law to that same Colonel

Wiss Clifford, aged 32, had married Bartley,

aged 37. Each had got fixed habits, and they soon disagreed. In two years they parted, with plenty of bitterness but no scandal.

Bartley stood on his rights, and kept their one

child, little Mary. He was very fond of her,

and, as the mother saw her whenever she

Little Mary was two months younger than

Grace Hope, and, like her, had blue eyes and golden hair. But what a difference in her

condition. She had two nurses and every

in bed smothered in lace. Some

luxury. Dressed like a princess, and even

woman's eye always upon her, a hand al-

ways ready to keep her from the smallest ac-

Yet all this care could not keep out sick-

flushed and paled, and showed some signs of

The old nurse, a vigilant person, told Mr.

Bartley directly; and the doctor was sent for post haste. He felt her pulse and said there

was some little fever, but no cause for anxiety.

He administered syrup of poppies, and little

Next day, about one in the afternoon, she

became very restless and was repeatedly sick.

The doctor was sent for, and combated the

symptoms; but did not inquire closely into

from the stomach; so he soothed the stomach

with alkaline mucilages, and sickness abated.

But next day alarming symptoms accumulated,

short breathing, inability to eat, flushed face,

wild eyes. Bartley telegraphed to a first rate London physician. He came and im-

mediately examined the girl's throat, and

shook his head, then he uttered a fatal word

They had wasted four days squirting petty

remedies at symptoms, instead of finding the

cause and attacking it, and now he told them

plainly he feared it was too late-the fatal

membrane was forming, and indeed had half

Bartley in his rage and despair would have

driven the local doctor out of the house, but

this the London doctor would not allow. He

even consulted him on the situation now it

was declared; and, as often happens, they

went in for heroic remedies since it was too

But neither po verful stimulants, nor bit-

ing draughts, nor caustic applications could

and growing.

The breath reduced to a thread, no nourish-

ment possible, except by baths of beef-tea,

and similar enemas. Exhaustion inevitable.

Such was the honeless condition of the rich

man's child, surrounded by physiciaus and nurses, when the father of the poor man's

child applied to the clerk Bolton for that em-

ployment which meant bread for his child,

William Hope returned to his little Grace

with a loaf of bread he bought on the road

with Bolton's shilling, and fresh milk in a

He found her crying. She had contrived after the manner of children to have an ac-

cident. The room was almost bare of furni-

ture; but my lady had found a wooden stool

that could be mounted upon, and tumbled

nder the deadly parchment from growing

cause. Sickness proceeds immediately

Mary passed a tranquil night.

William Hope was born in Derby-

CHAPTER II.

feverishness.

-Dinhtheria

Death certain.

and perhaps life for her.

soda water bottle.

closed the air passages.

tdon

The eye of childhood is wonderfully misled in the matter. Promise a little child the moon and show him the ladder to be used, he sees nothing inadequate in the means; so Grace Hope was delighted with her swans. But Hope, who made it his business to in-

truct her and not deceive her (as some thoughtless parents do, out of fun, the wretches) told her gently they were not swans. but ships.

She was a little disappointed at that; but

inquired what they were doing.
Darling, said he, 'they are going to some other land, where honest, hard-working people cannot starve; and, mark my words, darling, said he—she pricked her little ears at that—'you and I shall have to go with them,

for we are poor. 'Oh,' said little Grace. impressed by his manner as well as his words, and nodded her

pretty head with apparent wisdom, and seemed greatly impressed.

Then her father fed her with bread and milk, and afterwards laid her on the bed:

and asked her whether she loved him.

"Dearly, dearly," said she.

"Then if you'do," said he, "you will go to sleep like a good girl and not stir off that bed till I come back."

"No more I will," said she.

However, he waited until she was in an excellent condition for keeping her promise, being fast as a church. Then he looked long at her beautiful face. wave-like and even tinted, but full of life after her meal and went with a beating heart to Mr. Bartley's office.

But in the short time, little more than an hone, and a, half, which elapsed between Hope's first and second visit, some most un-

expected and remarkable events took place.
Bartley come in from the child's dying bed ther of "It's Nover Too Late to Mend," "Griffth Gaunt," "Handi Cush," "Put Yourself in His Place," ic., ic. distracted with grief, but business to him was the air he breathed, and he went to work as usual, only in a hurried and bitter way unusual to him.

He sent out his clerk Bolton with some bills, and told him sharply not to return without the money; and whilst Bolton, so called, was making his toilette in the lobby, his eyes fell

on his other clerk Monckton.

Monckton was poring over the ledger with his head down; the very picture of a faithful servant absorbed in his master's work. But appearances are deceitful. He had a

mall book of his own nestled between the ledger and his stomach. It was filled with hieroglyphics, and was his own betting book. As for his brown study, that was caused by his owing £100 to the ring, and not knowing how to get it. To be sure he could rob Mr. Bart-ley. He had done it again and again by false accounts; and even by abstraction of coin; for he had false keys to his employer's safe cash-box, drawers, and desk. But in his opinion he had played his game often enough, and was afraid to venture it again so soon, and on so large a scale.

made friends with Colonel Clifford's son, Walter, who was secretly dabbling in trade and matrimony under the name of Bolton; He was so absorbed in these thoughts that he did not hear Mr. Bartley come to him; to be sure he came softly because of the other clerk, who was washing his hands and brush-Clifford, though they were at daggers drawn ing his hair in the lobby.

So Bartley's hand fell gently, but all in a moment, on Monckton's shoulder, and they say the shoulder is a sensitive part in conscious rogues. Anyway, Monckton started violently, and turned from pale to white, and instinctively clapped both hands over his bet-

ting book.
"Monckton," said his employer gravely, liked, his love for his child rather tended to 'I have made a very ugly discovery. propitiate Mrs. Bartley, though nothing on earth would have induced her to live with him

Monckton began to shiver. "Periodical errors in the brlances, and the errors always against me."

Monckton began to perspire. Not knowing what to say he faltered, and at last stammered out, "Are you sure, sin?"

"Quite sure. I have long seen reason to suspect it, so last night I went through all the books, and now I am sure. Whoever the villain is I will send him to prison if I can only catch him."

Monckton winced and turned his head away, debating in his mind whether he should affect indignation and sympathy, and ness. The very day that Grace Hope began to cough and alarm her father, Mary Bartley pretend to court inquiry, or should wait till lunch time, and then empty the cash box and

> Whilst thus debating, these words fell un expectedly on his ear— 'And you must help me."

Then Monekton's eyes turned this way and that, in a manner that is common amongst thieves, and a sardonic smile curled his pale thin lip.

"It is my duty," said the sly rogue, demurely. Then, after a pause, "But how?" Then Mr. Bartley glanced at Bolton in the obby, and not satisfied with speaking under his breath, drew this ill-chosen confidant to the other end of the office.

"Why, suspect everybody and watch them. Now, there's this clerk Bolton. I know nothing about him, I was taken by his looks. Have your eye on him."

"I will, sir," said Monckton cagerly. He drew a long breath of relief. For all that, he was glad when a voice in the little office annonneed a visitor.

It was a clear, peremptory voice, short, sharp, incisive and decisive. The clerk, called Bolton, heard it in the lobby, and scuttled into the street with a rapidity that contrasted drolly enough with the composure and slowness with which he had been brushing his

hair and titivating his nascent whiskers. A tall stiff military figure literally mare'red into the middle of the office and there stood

like a sentinel. Mr. Bartley could hardly believe his

"Colonel Clifford," said he roughly.
"You are surprised to see me here?"

"Of course I am. May I ask what brings

"That which composes all quarrels and squares all accounts-Death. Colonel Clifford said this solemuly and with

less asperity. He added, with a glance at Monckton, "This is a very private matter." Bartley took the hint, and asked Monckton to retire into the inner office.

As soon as he and Colonel Clifford were

alone, that warrior, still standing straight as a dart, delivered himself of certain short sentences, each of which seemed to be propelled, or indeed jerked, out of him by some foreign power seated in his breast.

'My sister, your injured wife, is no more." "Dead! This is very sudden! I am very, very sorry, I----

Colonel Clifford looked the word 'Humbug,' and continued to expel short sentences. "On her death-bed she made me promise

to give you my hand. There it is!" His hand was propelled out, caught flying by Bartley, released, and drawn back again, all by machinery, it seemed.

'She leaves you £20,000 in trust for the benefit of her child and yours--Mary Bartley. spectfully to Bartley. 'Poor, dear Eliza.'

The Colonel looked as less high-bred people do when they say "Gammon," but proceeded

civilly though brusquely—
'In dealing with the funds you have a large discretion. Should the girl die before you, or unmarried, the money lapses to your nephew, my son, Walter Clifford. He is a scapegrace, and has run away from me; but I must protect his just interests. So, as a mere matter of form I will ask you whether

Mary Bartley is alive.' Bartley bowed his head. Colonel Clifford had not heard she was ill. so he continued, ' in that case'-and then interrupting himself for a moment turned away to Bartley's private table, and there emptied his pockets of certain documents, one of which

he wanted to select. His back was not turned more than half a minute, yet a most expressive pantomime took place in that short interval.

The nurse opened a door of communication and stood with a rush at the threshold; indeed she would have rushed in but for the stranger. She was very pale and threw up her hands to Bartley. Here face and her gesture were more expressive than words.

Then Bartley, clinging by mere desperate instinct to money he could not hope to keep, flew to her, droveher out by a phrenzied move ment of both hands, though he did not touch her, and spread-eagled nimself before the door, with his face and his dilating eyes turned towards Colonel Clifford.

The Colonel turned and stepped towards him with the document he had selected at the table. Bartley went to meet him. The Colonel gave it him and said it was

copy of the will.

Bartley took it, and Colonel Clifford expelled his last sentence. "We have shaken hands. Let us forget our past quarrels and respect the wishes of

With that he turned sharply on both heels and real angish; and faced the door of the little office before "Thank you, sir; I only trust that you he moved: then marched out in about seven will always find servants as devoted to your steps, as he had marched in, and never looked interests as my gratitude would have made behind him for two hundred miles. The moment he was out of sighty Bartley; with his write's will in his hand and ice at his ghostly air, and marched off resolutely.

heart, went to his child's room. The nur met him crying, and said, "A change," mid but fatal words, that from a nurse's lips end hope.

He came to the bedside just in time to see the breath hovering on the child's lips, and then move them as the summer air stirs a leaf. Soon all was still, and the rich man's child

vas clay The unhappy father burst into a passion of grief, short but violent; then he ordered the nurse to watch there and let no one enter the room—then he staggered back to his office. and flung himself down at his table and buried his head. To do him justice he was all parental grief at first, for his child was his idol.

The arms were stretched out across the table; the head rested on it; the man was utterly crushed.

Whilst the was so the little office door opened softly, and a pale, worn, haggard face looked in. It was the father of the poor man's child in mortal danger from privation and hereditary consumption. That haggard face was come to ask the favor of employment, and bread for his girl, from the rich man, whose child was clay.

Hope looked wistfully at that crushed

figure, and hesitated; it seemed neither kind nor politic to introduce business upon grief. But, if the child was Bartley's idel, money was his god, and soon in his strange mind

defeated avariee began to vie with nobler sor-row. His child dead! his poor little flower withered, and her death robbed him of twenty thousand pounds, and, indeed, of ten times that sum, for he now bought experience in trade and speculation, and had learned to make money out of money, a heap out of a handful.

Stung by this vulgar torment in its turn, he started suddenly up, and dashed his wife's will upon the floor in a fury and maced the room excitedly. Hope still stood aghast, and hesitated to risk his application. But presently Bartley caught sight of him,

and stared at him, but said nothing. Then the poor fellow saw it was no use waiting for a better opportunity, so he came forward and carried out Bolton's instruc-

tions; he put on a tolerably jaunty air, and said cheerfully: "I beg your pardon, sir, can I claim your artention for offly a moment?"
"What do you want?" said Bartley, but

like a man whose mind was elsewhere. "Only employment for my talents, sir. hear you have a vacancy for a manager." "Nothing of the sort. I am manager.

Hope drew back despondent, and his haggard countenance fell at such a prompt re-But he summoned courage, and, once more

acting genial confidence, returned to the attack: "But you don't know, sir, in how many

ways I can be useful to you. A grand and complicated business like yours needs various acquirements in those who have the honor to serve you. For instance, I saw a small engine at work in your yard: now, I am a mechanic, and I can double the power of that engine by merely introducing an extra band and a couple of cogs."

"It will do as it is," said Bartley, languidly, "and I can do without a manager."

Bartley's manner was not irritated, but absorbed. He seemed in all his replies to Hope to be brushing away a fly mechanically and languidly. The poor fly felt sick at heart, and crept

away disconsolately. But at the very door he turned, and for his child's sake made another attempt. "Have you an opening for a clerk? I can

write business letters in French, German and Dutch; and keep books in double entry." "No vacancy for a clerk," was the weary

reply.
"Well, then, a foreman. I have studied watertake to the economy of industry, and undertake to

get you the greatest amount of labor out of the smallest number of men." " I have a foreman already," said Bartley, turning his back upon him previshly for the first time, and pacing the room absorbed in

his own disappointment.

go. But he turned at the window and said:
"You have vans and carts. I understand horses thoroughly. I am a veterinary surgeon, and I can drive four-in-hand. I offer myself as carman, or even ostler."

"I do not want an ostler, and I have a carman.' "Bartley, when he had said this, sat down

like a man who had finally disposed of the application. Hope went to the door and leaned against it. His jaw dropped. He looked ten years older. Then, with a piteous attempt at

cheerfulness, he came nearer and said : "A messenger, then. I'm young and very active, and never waste my employer's time. Even this humble proposal was declined, though Hope's cheeks burned with shame as

he made it. He groaned aloud, and his head dropped on his breast.

His eye fellon the will lying on the ground;

Bartley started, took it, and bowed his head an inch or two in acknowledgment of the

civility. This gave the poor dannted father courage again.

Now that Bartley's face was turned to him by this movement he took advantage of it, and

said persuasively. "Give me some kind of employment, sir. You will never repent it, sir,"
Then he began to warm with conscious

power. "I've intelligence, practicability, know-ledge; and in this age of science knowledge is wealth. Example: I saw a swell march out of this place that owns all the parish I was born in. I knew him in a moment—Colonel Clifford. Well, that old soldier draws his rents when he can get them, and never looks deeper than the roots of the grass his cattle crop. But I tell you he never takes a walk about his grounds but he marches upon millions—coal, sir, coal! and near the surface. I know the signs. But I am impotent, only fools possess the gold that men can coin into miracles. Try me, sir;honor me with your sympathy. You are a father—you have a sweet little girl, I hear,'
—Bartley winced at that—"well, so have I, and the hole my poverty makes me pig in is not good for her, sir. She needs the sea air,

her, and I will give you zeal, energy, brains and a million of money."

This, for the first time in the interview, arrested Mr. Bartley's attention.

the scent of flowers, and, bless her little

heart, she does enjoy them so. Give them to

"I see you are a superior man," said he, but I have no way to utilize your services." "You can give me no hope, sir?" asked the poor fellow, still lingering.
"None, and Lam sorry for it."

This one gracious speech affected poor Hope so that he could not speak for a moment. Then he fought for manly dignity, and said, with a lamentable mixture of sham aprightliness

ous humors, purify the system, and leave it in a lingly to the charge, said, magnificent lealthy and reinvigorated condition. @ Tipperary, The louth Royal Canadian Regi

But, ere he reached the door, Nature overpowered the father's heart; away went Bolton's instructions; away went fictitious de-

portment and feigned cheerfulness. The poor wretch uttered a cry, indeed a scream, of anguish, that would have thrilled ten thousand hearts had they heard it; he dashed his hat on the ground and rushed toward Bartley, with both hands out :

"FOR GOD'S SAKE, SIR, DON'T SEND ME WAY-MY CHILD IS STARVING! Even Bartley was moved.

"Your child!" said he, with some little feeling.
This slight encouragement was enough for

a father. His love gushed forth.
"A little golden-baired, blue eyed angel who is all the world to me. We have walked here from Liverpool, where I had just buried her mother. God help me. God help us both. Many a weary' mile, sir, and never sure of supper or bed. The birds of the air have nests, the beasts of the field a shelter, the fox a hole, but my beautiful and fragile girl-only four years old, sir-is houseless and home-Her mother died of consumption, sir, less. Her mother died of consumption, sir, and I live in mortal fear; for now she is beginning to cough, and I cannot give her proper nourishment. Often on this fatal journey I have felt her shiver, and then I have taken off my coat and wrapped it round her, and her beautiful eyes have looked up loving in mine and seemed to plead for the shelter and warmth and food I'd sell my soul to give

"Poor fellow," said Bartley," I suppose I ought to pity you. But how can I? Manman-your child is alive, and while there is life there is hops; but mine is dead-dead dead," he almost shricked.

"Dead!" said Hope, horrified.

" Dead !" cried Bartley. " Cut off at four years old—the very age of yours. There—go and judge for yourself. You are a father. I can't look upon my blasted hopes and my withered flower. Go and see my blue-eyed, fair-haired darling-clay-clay, hastening to the tomb; and you will trouble me no more

with your imaginary griefs."

He flung himself down with his head upon

Hope, following the direction of his hand, opened the door of the house, and went softly forward till he met the nurse. He told her Mr. Bartley wished him to see the deceased. The nurse hesitated, but looked at him.

His sad face inspired confidence, and she ushered him into the chamber of mourning. There, laid out in state, was a little figure that, seen in the dim light, drew a cry of dismay from Hope. He had left his own girl sleeping and looking like tinted wax. Here lay a little face the very image of hers, only this was pale wax.

Had he looked more closely, the chin was unlike his own girl's, and there were other differences. But the first glance revealed a thrilling resemblance. Hope hurried away from the room, and entered the office pale and disturbed.

To be continued.)

Carter's Little Liver Pills have no equal as Carter's Little Liver Pills have no equal as a prompt and positive cure for Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Pain in the Side, teenth is called 'Green Howards,' after the and all Liver Troubles. Try them. 146-tts Fires are doing much damage in the New Hampshire forests.

If you have a Cough, do not neglect it; buy once a bottle of Allen's Lung Balsam-Sec

The Board of Trade has begun an enquiry at Glasgow into the loss of the steamship State of Florida.

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Grave's Worm Exterminator. Mr. Childers will represent England in the

Egyptian conference. Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without

any pain. It is understood that assurances have been given to the Dutch that they need not fear

aggression on the part of Germany.

Latest U. S. crop estimates look for a full average crop.

The people of this country have spoken. They declare by their patronage of Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil, that they believe it to be an article of genuine merit, adapted to the cure of rhenmatism, as well as relieves the pains of fractures and dislocations, external injuries, corns, bunions, piles and other mal-

Three female members of the Salvation Army are undergoing imprisonment at Lou-

don, Ont., for breaking the civic by laws. BE SURE YOU GET THE GENUINE MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. There are counterfeits, but if you will hold aleaf of the pamphlet, teits, but it you will nom a lear or the pampines, which is around each bottle, up to the light, you will see in faint letters, water-marked in the paper, the words, "LANMAN & KEMP, NEW YORK," and where you cannot find this you may

e sure the article is not genuine. A Garden City, N.Y., young man waited for the return of his cloped wife with a re-volver and vitriol bottle, but his heart failed when the truant appeared and she was for-

given. have been selling Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil remembered as the 'Dichards,' a nicking that it has given better retired. ing that it has given better satisfaction than any other medicine I have ever sold. I con-backs' and 'Black Cuffs.' The Fifth ninth sider it the only patent medicine that cures

An Oregon man has failed in an attempt to swindle a life insurance company by setting fire to his house and burning an old skeleton in the hope that the remains would be accepted as evidence of his death,

Mr. Henry Marshall, Reeve of Dunn, writes:-" Some time ago I got a bottle of Northrop and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery from Mr. Harrison, and I consider it the very best medicine extant for Dyspepsia. This medicine is making marvellous cures in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc., in purifying the blood and restoring manhood to full

It is reported that Capt. Gerdzey, a promiment officer of Gens d'Armes, has been murdered by Nihilists at Odessa. The body was found with a bullet in the head and a dagger sticking in the heart.

IIA Crying Evil—Children are often fretful and ill when Worms is the cause. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup safely expels all Worms. Samuel Bayard Stafford, a bachelor of more

than seventy, has astonished Trenton by suddenly leaving that town and marrying Harriet Rebecca Perry in Boston. Mr. Stafford has a local reputation as the custodian of Revolutionary relicts, and probably, went abroad to add to his collection. No injurious, effects can follow the use of Ayer's Ague Cure in the treatment of malarial diseases. It contains, besides a specific and un-failing antidote for missmatic poison, other

remedial agents which unite to expel the poison

NICKNAMES OF BRITISH REGI- ment is called 'The Old Hundred,' although

THE PICCADILLY BUTCHERS, BAKER'S LIGHT | recall heroic and amusing incidents in the BODS, THE CHERRY PICKERS, PONTIUS PILATE'S BODY GUARD, RENT'S LUCKY DEVILS, THE CHESHIRE CATS, AND HOW THEY GOT THEIR NAMES.

"Nearly all the regiments in the British army have nicknames," said Col. Kirwan at the Startevant House recently, where a dozen army officers were . "The nicknames were given half seated. either for some local circumstance, or from some marked peculiarity. The Life Guards, for instance, are called 'Piccadilly Guards, for instance, are called Butchers,' because at one time they charged down Piccadilly and killed some innocent spectators of a riot. The Horse Guards are known as 'Oxford Blues,' and the First Dragoons as 'Trades Unions.' The Fifth Dragoon Guards are called 'The Green Horse,' and the Seventh Hussars 'the Black Horse, while the Eighth are nicknamed 'St. George's,' and the Tenth 'Baker's Light Bobs,' and their late Colonel, now Baker Pasha of the Turkish service. The crack Eleventh are known as 'Cherry Pickers' or 'Cherrybuns,' from the color of their trousers, and the Fourteenth are called 'Hamilton Runaways,' owing to an event in the Peninsula when the regiment, then under command of Col. Hamilton, ran away without, it is said, any justifiable cause. The Seventeenth Lancers are dubbed 'the Death or Glory Boys, after the device of a death's head and cross bones with the legend, 'Or

Glory,' which they wear on their headdress. "The aristocratic Grenadier Guards," the Colonel continued, "are known as 'To arows' and 'Sandboys,' and the equally aristocratic Coldstream Guards as 'Dirty Shirts,' The First Foot is dubbed 'Pontius Pilate's Body Guard,' and the Second the 'Queen's Own, or the 'Sleepy Queens' and 'Paschal Lambs,' The Third is known as 'Old Buffs,' from the color of its facings, but it is also called 'Nuterackers' and The Resurrectionists,' the latter name having been given to them because some of their men were at one time caught in the act of selling the dead for medical dissection. The Fourth is distinguished as 'Barrels Blues,' the Fifth as 'Old and Bold,' and the Sixth as Gure's Geese' or 'Short Sixes,' The Seventh is happy in the nickname of 'Kent's It won the title by its won-Lucky Devils," derful good fortune in losing fewer men and loing more hard fighting than any other regiment in the service. The Ninth is called 'Holy Boys,' and the Eleventh 'The Bloody Eleventh,' but quite as often the Onety-onety.' The Fourteenth passesas 'Calvart's Entire," while the Sixteenth is sneered at as 'Peacemakers' and 'Bloodless Lambs, It is the only regiment in the British service without the names of battles inscribed on its flags. The Seventeenth is scowled at as 'The color of their facings and one of the Colonels. "The Twentieth is known as 'The Minden Boys,' because of its gallantry at the battle of Minden. It is also known as 'Kingsley's Stand.' The Twenty-first North British Fusiliers is called 'The Earl of Mar's Grey Breeks,' while the Twenty-second is known as 'The Cheshire Cats,' The Twenty-third Welsh Fariliers smile at the name of Namy Goats. from the fact that a goat always marches at the head of the regiment, a new one being presented every year in the name of the Queen. The Twenty-fourth is known as 'Howard's Greens,' and the Twenty-fifth King's Own Borderers as 'The Botherers,' memorable of the way the Scotchmen in the regiment prononnec the word 'Borderers.' The Twentyeighth is called 'Slashers' and 'Old Brags, because of the habit of its men in repeating the story of the deeds of their predecessors. The Twenty-ninth sets the their turning his back upon him previshly for the list time, and paring the room absorbed in scalp with Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap. A delightful medicated Hope was in despair, and put on his hat to soap for the toilet.

To Remove Dandruff—Cleanse the predecessors. The Twenty-hinth sets the caps to the home or same Worcesters, and the Thirty-third is called 'Young Buffs.' The Thirty-third, the Duke of Buffs.' The Thirty-third, the Duke of Buffs.' and the Thirty-first is called Young Buffs.' The Thirty-third, the Duke of

Wellington's Own, is also known as the 'Havercake Lads,' and the Thirty-fourth as the 'Orange Lilies.' The Thirty-sixth are nicknamed 'Saucy Greens,' and the Thirtyeighth 'The Pomp and Tortoise.' The Thir ty-ninth is called 'Sankey's Horse, because at one time Col. Sankey mounted his men on horses. It is also known as 'Green Linnets, while the Fortieth is dubbed 'XLers,' and the Forty-first is referred to as 'Invalids' and 'Wardrow's Regiment.' The Forty-second is the 'Black Watch,' and the Forty-fourth East Essex Regiment is called 'The Young Thieves,' The Forty-lifth is 'Old Stubborn,' while the Forty-sixth is dubbed 'Surprisers,' because one of their commanders was always trying to steal a murch on the enemy. The Forty-seventh is known as 'The Cauliflowers' and the 'Lancashire Lads,' while the Fiftieth is half-sneer ingly nicknamed 'The Dirty Holy Hundred, Blind Half Hundred,' and 'The Devil's

Royals.

"The Fifty-first King's Cwn Light Infantry is known as the 'Kolis,' and the Fifty-third pass as 'Brickdusts,' while the Fifty-sixth is jauntingly called 'The Pompadours,' rejoices in the name of 'Lilywhites,' and more than it is recommended to cure." Unprincipled persons are selling imitations of
Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Do not be deceived.

The Sixtieth Rifles 'The Convicts,' because
difficult to tell how the Sixty-second got the
name of 'Springers,' but it is known that the Sixty-fifth got the name of 'Royal Tigers' in India. The Sixty-sixth are called 'Berkshire Hogs,' because the regiment was principally recruited in that county of prize pork, and the Sixty-seventh is known as 'Urlye's Own,' after the young General who beat Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham and won Canada for England. The Seventy-first is called the 'Dinna Kens, and the Seventy fourth is called 'the Assaye Regiment.' The Seventy-Sixth has a monetary significance, and is called the 'Seven and Six Pennies,' from the two figures which make their number. The Seventy-seventh is dubbed 'Pothooks,' after the likeness of the two sevens to the pothooks and hangers of a conybook. The Seventy-eighth is known as 'The Kingsmen,' and the Eighty-third as 'Fitche's Grenadiers, the Eighty-fourth have the singular cognomen of "Bubbly Cuffs," and the Eightyfifth pose as 'The Elegant Extracts.' The Eighty-seventh is called 'Old Fogs,' or 'Faugh-a-Ballaghs,' an Itish word which means 'clear the way,' and which the regiment once shouted when club bing their enemy in action. The Eighty-eighth is 'The Devil's Own,' and the Connaught Rangers.' The Eighty-ninth is called the 'Rollickers' and 'Blaney's Bloodhounds, or 'Blackguards, and the Ninetyseventh Celestials, from their long ex perience in China, The Ninety eighth rejoice in the stirring name of Tip-

perary, won in India when an Eng-

lish general, seeing the regiment go jount

the regiment is by no means an old one. The Rifle Brigade is known as ' the Bullfrogs. "The history of those nicknames," said the Colonel, "is an interesting study. Many records of the army."

GREAT FATALITY.

The ravages of Cholera Infantum and Sunmer Complaints among chileren is truly alarming. The most reliable care is Dr. Fowler's ing. The most reliable cure is Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry. Every bottle guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Francis T. King, of Baltimore, who is preident of the Board of Trustees of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, has just refused for the se-cond time an annual salary of \$1,000 tendered him for his services as chief executive ofticer of that institution.

A HINT WORTH HEEDING,-Life loses half its zest when digestion is permanently impaired. Surely then a speedy means of re-storing this essential of bodily comfort is worth trying. Every rank, every profession, bears its quota of evidence to the beneficent influence upon the stomach, and also upon the liver, bowels and kidneys, of Northrop & Lynan's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, or celebrated Blood Purifier. What is the wise course suggested to the sick by this testimony? We leave them to decide.

Her apparently unappreciated authorship has prompted Queen Victoria to prod her pub lishers into issuing a sixpenny edition of her little book about Brown for popular circulation, and the publishers have agreed to have such an addition ready in autumn; but the trouble is that the book in any edition isn't worth a sixpence.

National Pills is the favorite purgative and anti-bilious medicine, they are mild and thorough.

Twenty-eight years ago Henry Clark, of Hankinsville, Ga., put a cattish in his well, and it has grown from two inches in length to sixteen. Every year when the well is cleaned the fish is carefully caught and replaced after the cleaning.

Worms often destroy children, but Freeman's Worm Powders destroy Worms and expel them from the system.

The descendants of the Penns now living who are to share the £67,000 designated by the British national debt commission in commutation of the £4,000 annuity, paid that family since 1790, as indemnity for the property it lost in Pennsylvania by the Revolutionary war, bear the names of Fell, Rawlins, Newcombe, Barrow, Gomm. Gaskill Baker, Coates, Hall, Read, Alexander Walk er, Goff, Clayton and Raynter.

ANOTHER POOR MAN STRUCK BY FORTUNE.

The man who has a prize in a lottery is rigarded as the happiest of mortals. At the last drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, two Memphis men drew \$15,000 cach. Mr. B. J. Porsey, a foreman upon the levees along the Mississippi, has been living in humble circum. stances at 33 Jackson street. An Avalanche reporter repaired to the corner of Jackson street, and inquired were borsey lived. Q. "You mean the man that drew the lottery prize?" A. "Yos." "He's moved away. He used to live in that little house over there, but he's goin' to live in a fine house in Ft. Picker-jury new." "He he's live he is the lotter in the live in the little house over there, but ing now." - Memphis (Tenn.) Avatanda, June 4.

The largest bars ever eaught in the Hudson between New York and Albany was taken by Richard Ward, of New Hamburg, on Thurs day. It weighed eighty-four pounds. Between Milton and Low Point many fine bass have been taken this season, weighing from twenty to twenty-six pounds.

A GOOD TIME. When is the best time to take a blood puritier? Whenever the blood is fouland humors appear, or when the system is debilitated take Burdock Blood Bitters.

There will be an international exhibition at Antwerp, beginning May 5, 1886, and continu ing five months.

A SUDDEN ATTACK, All people, and especially travellers, are liable to a sudden attack of Cholera Morbus, Colic, Diarrhea and Dysentery. Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is the most prompt and reliable remedy known.

The great tunnel under the River Mersey, England, will be three and one-eighth miles in length. Work on it is progressing rapidly.

REMARKABLE RESTORATION.

Mrs. Adelaide O'Brien, of Buffalo, N. Y., was given up to die by her physicians, as incurable with Consumption. It proved Liver Complaint and was cured with Burdock Blood Bitters.

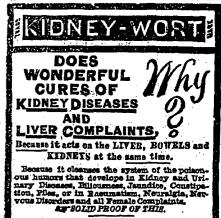
Miss Emma Kaisor, a Nevada girl, has written a song entitled "Love Among the Sagebrush.'

A FIRM OPINION.

The firm of Ormand & Walsh, druggists, of Peterboro, say Dr. Fowler's Wild Straw-berry is one of their best Standard Medicines for Summer Complaints.

Seventeen Chinamen were fined at Boston for gambling on Sunday.

J. D. Bentley, a wealthy farmer at Modesto, Cal., was bitten by a tarantula in a Modesto outhouse recently. In about ten minutes afterward the bite resulted in delirium and almost in death.



TT WILL BURKLY CURE CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RHEUMATISM, By coming FRES ACTION of all the organs

CLEANSING the BLOOD THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time been controlled to the period of t

AT THEIR OFFICES: 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

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TO ADVENTISERS.

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

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MONTREAL, CANADA. WEDNESDAY JULY 2, 1884.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

JULY.

THURSDAY, 3 .- St. Leo II., Pope and Con FRIDAY, 4 .-- Of the Octave of SS. Peter and Paul. Alep. Purcell, Cincinnati (1883).

Bps. O'Gorman, Omaha (1874), McMullen,

Davenport (1883), died. SATURDAY, 5 .- SS. Cyril and Methodius Bishops and Confessors. SUNDAY, 6.-Fifth Sunday after Pentecost,

Feast of the Most Precious Blood, Epist. Heb. ix, 11-15; Gosp. John xix, 30-35; Last Gosp. Matt. v. 20-24. Mosday, 7.—Feria. Abp. Kenrick, Balti-more, died, 1863; Ep. Whelen, Wheel-

ing, died, 1874.
Tuesoay, S.—St. Elizabeth, Queen of Portugal, Wiclow.
Wednesday, 9.—Feria.

A TELESRAPHIC despatch from Newfoundland announces that the Harbor Grace prisoners have been discharged after a protracted trial. As the intelligence by wire is very meagre, we await the arrival of our exchanges from Newfoundland for full particulars of the

THE announcement that Mr. F. Hawken has been appointed Postmaster of Ottawa appears to give general satisfaction at the Capital. Of course there are many disap the 24th instant was a most fitting opening pointed aspirants, but such is always the case to the other events of the grand celebration, where an important and luorative position is I the object of which is briefly outlined in the to be filled.

THE estimates for the maintenance of Toronto's police force for 1884 show an aggregate of \$134,462, of which \$116,603 is for salaries, which is a considerable sum. but then it is an undisputed fact that the police force of that city is the best organized and most efficient in Canada.

The proposed appointment of the Hon. Mr. Lynch as joint prothonotary and the transfer of the Hon. Mr. Flynn from the Railroad to the Crown Lands Commissionership seems to give general satisfaction to the politicians. Mr. Flynn has long been in the Crown Lands department, and is perfect master of the situation in all its details.

THE outbreak of cholera at Toulon and Marseilles is causing widespread alarm, and many of the inhabitants are fleeing from their homes to escape the dreadful infection. The French authorities are taking active measures to prevent the spread of the plague, and it is hoped that its ravages will be confined to a small area. So far the deaths have not been numerous, but are sufficient to cause consider-

THE Democrats have made very little progress during the week towards deciding the momentous question of who shall be their presidential candidate. It is true that a few States have declared for Cleveland, and his selection is urged by such papers as the New York Herald and other independents, but it is plain that he has lost strength with the rank and file of the Democracy, and cannot arouse the enthusiasm of the masses.

In Washington Territory women are ad mitted to serve on juries, and the administration of justice appears to be benefited largely by the innovation. At the opening of the last term at Tacoma the chief justice, in his address to the grand jury composed equally of men and women, said that after experience in six terms of court in which women served on juries, he was of opinion that no male juries in the territory had ever performed their duties with more promptness and good sense than these.

THE prompt action of the other banks in coming to the assistance of the Federal will. it is hoped, enable the latter to tide over its present difficulties. The liabilities to the public are estimated at seven million dollars, about a quarter of which consists of note circulation. One million has now been advanced by the other banks, and the resources of the Federal are estimated at two millions. With careful management and a curtailment of business the bank can be again placed in a secure position.

THE efforts to curb the spread of Mormon- ally attach to his judgment. If the Citizen knew ism do not appear to be meeting with much anything about the political situation, it success in the United States. On the contrary, the evil seems to be spreading, the recruits coming principally from Europe. A few days ago the steamship Arizona arrived at New York with a batch of 531 . whom, it appears, have been gathered up by some 26 elders, who have acted as the recruit- for our Ottawa contemporary to make, that | much peace of mind; but in the present coning force. Of the converts thus secured, 406 | .. the exercise of that power by Parnell is a dition of things Orange ferocity is harmless.

are Scandanavians, and the remaining English. It is high time that the American authorities took effectual measures to crush out this foul blot on the civilization of the nineteenth century.

As THE time for the Democratic National Convention approaches, the want of harmony becomes more manifest. Although only two THE ROYAL COMMISSION'S EXCLUweeks intervene before the date of the convention, the party is yet in doubt as to who is the strongest candidate to select. The New York press is not by any means enthusiastic over the name of Cleveland, in fact some of the leading Democratic organs claim that he our own representatives, and any reflection is a weak man and cannot carry the State. This want of harmony and lack of enthusiasm in | the constituents who have elected them, but New York has a demoralizing effect on the other States, and present appearances would indicate that the candidate to be chosen at for Beauharnois, are charged by Mr. Mercier, Chicago on the 8th prox. will be a result of leader of the Opposition in the Provincial Leaccident or expediency rather than of prudence and careful consideration. There is no doubt that Cleveland's name is still the most prominent in the party, and should harmony and confidence be restored in his own State he can be made the choice of the Convention. | their trust and ministered to the Mammon of

RECENT mail advices bring particulars of the successful placing of the Canadian loan in England, which was announced through the cable some days ago. The object, as stated by the prospectus, is :-First, to make good to the consolidated revenue fund the loans which have already been paid, and also other loans which are to mature before the 1st day of January, 1892; solicitous of holding their honor unsoiled secondly, to meet the charges relating to the Canadian Pacific Railway, or for the granting of subsidies for railway purposes, or to provide for the construction of public works for which £3,000,000 is required. The principal of the loan is to be repaid in London at any time within 1909 and 1934 apon the govern- professed the utmost anxiety to have their ment giving six months' nocke to that effect. A cumulative sinking fund of not less than 1 per cent, per annua will be scaployed in the cent, bonds of stock at or below par; but the government may invest the sicking fund in other securities should the price be above par. Payment will be required as follows: that private papers, no matter howeriminating and the price tendered.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.

The grand demonstration under the auspices of the St. Jean Baptisic Society is a most memorable event and most creditable to the French Canadian people. The Grand Mass celebrated on the Exhibition grounds on following short synopsis of the sermon of Rev. Father Rouleau on the occasion. Con trasting the celebration with the Jewish Jubilee of old, the reverend gentleman said: "As the patriarchs of olden times, the Canadian nation had erected an altar to the Lord on a spot where all the sons of this great Canada could meet together. This altar stood at the foot of the same Mount Royal which had been a witness to the chivalrous acts of our ancestors. The first pages of our history were replete with great acts of faith, and it was again an act of faith that presided over this fiftieth anniversary, Canada had called upon Religion to preside over this celebration and Religion had willingly consented to do so, as the sons of Canada truly deserved this recognition." The mission and the objects of the first French settlers was alluded to, what had been accomplished and the effects of their labors. The reverend gentleman declared that it was their mission to extend the kingdom of God all over this continent by the formation of a powerful French and Catholic nation.

The spirit of religion and nationality corbined which is manifested in this demonstration is most edifying and worthy of admiration and gives promise of a bright future. We trust that the demonstration so happily begun may meet the highest anticipations of all those engaged in it.

THE SELECTION OF NATIONAL CANDIDATES.

The Ottawa Citizen does not approve of placing in Mr. Parnell's hands the power of selecting whom he pleases as a candidate for the representation of Irish constituencies in Parliament. Our contemporary says that such power has never before been entrusted to one man; that it is contrary to the principles of popular representation and that its exercise by Parnell is a remarkable piece of arrogance. The Citizen concludes by venturing to prophesy that if the Irish leader persists in carrying it into practice at the general election, there will be robellion against the high-handed proceeding, and, consequently, serious division in the Nationalist ranks.'

Our esteemed contemporary is evidently not acquainted with the situation and is quite ignorant of the facts of the case. Mr. Parnell has never sought, nor does he intend to seek, the power of an arbitrary selection of candidates. It is a task which the Irish constituencies have imposed upon a leader who commands the unbounded affection and confidence of a nation, as few men ever have done. That task, although honorable to a degree, Mr. Parnell accepts and fulfills with the greatest reluctance. He runs an enormousrisk in select ing candidates; for if his choice happened to prove bad, the reproach and blame would natur would know that it is not the Irish leader who runs to the constituencies with a favorite candidate, but that it is the electors who demand that Mr. Parnell name the person to carry the national standard to victory. In view of these facts, it is an absurd assertion

remarkable piece of arrogance. There is ac cordingly no foundation for its fears that there will be a rebellion against the high-handed proceeding and serious divisions in the Nationalist ranks. The Citizen has done Mr. Parnell an injustice it ought to rectify its mistake.

SION OF THE PRESS.

In countries enjoying the advantages of

free institutions, the people are naturally

jealous of the honor of its public servants. In this Dominion we have the right to elect on their integrity is a reflection not alone on upon the people at large. Judge Mousseau, and Mr. Bergeron, a member of Parliament gislature, with illegally receiving each a third of \$10,000 from Mr. Charlebois, a contractor, for their influence in procuring him the contract to erect the new Parliamentary Buildings at Quebec. If these men have betrayed unrighteousness, they should be held responsible to the people for their misdemeanors, and the people jealous, as before stated, of the honor of its public servants is most interested in bringing such culprits to justice. A Royal Commission has been appointed for this purpose by the Provincial Parliament at the instance of Mr. Mercier, and if the gentlemen accused are they should court, not only the most searching, but also the most public investigation. Any attempt on their part either to question the jurisdiction of the commission or to burke investigation will simply arouse public indignation. They have heretofore honor vindicated, and now when the opportunity is given them they evince an anxiety not to proceed immediately with the case, purchase of Dominion three-and-a-half per but to question the legality of the commission, its powers to try a member of the Provincial Parliament, to demand that it exclude the press and public from its deliberations, and -5 per cent, on application, and on allotment | they may be, should not be put in evidence the remaining difference between 70 per cent, | before the commission. These are the points advanced by the accused, and which Mr. Mercier ridicules as untenable. The commission, we think, acted indiscreetly at its last meeting in excluding the press, for the reason that the public is the most interested in this case, and the press is the vehicle through which it receives its information. The commission has a sacred duty to perform to the people, and that duty is before party allegiance or personal feelings. The commission must act very discreetly to avoid being considered a partisan affair, and if it stultities itself by becoming a Star Chamber by excluding the press and the public, it completely nullifies the object for which it was organized. We labor in the interest of the public tax-payers, and in these views does not consider Mr. Mercier or his motives. All it wants is that everything should be done under what Tennyson calls that fierce light which beats upon a throne," namely, the light of the press, the organ of public opinion. If wrong has been committed, let the guilty parties suffer, no matter whether they be the accused or the calumniators; but under no circumstances let

COMMON SENSE WANTED.

the public in its capability and integrity.

the commission hold its meetings with locked

doors, or else it will lose the confidence of

THE Orangemen of Ontario are again starting the old tune of "Croppics Lie Down." A number of their grand lodges have resolved to ask all true lovers of freedom to unite and take such action politically as will forever deprive "Romanism" of every and all power and opportunity to attain the political supremacy of this Dominion. We can assure our respected fellow-citizens of the Orange persuasion that they are laboring under a silly delusion. "Romanism," as they call it, seeks no political supremacy in this country nor in any other. They can take our word for it. Another absurd resolution adopted by the lodges is "that equal civil and religious liberty has never yet been guaranteed or enjoyed by any nation ancient or modern, except under Protestantism and because our forefathers won them on the field of battle."

Don't our Orange friends think that there is a little exaggeration in that resolution? It might strike a good many that the declaration is an unwarrantable stab at truth and i ustice. We really are of opinion that our Orange friends ought to revise that resolution, for it is too extreme to have any weight with those who know better, and they are the large majority in the country.

The concluding resolution passed by the Orange lodges is a "perfect daisy." Its fra grance is refreshing. Here it is :--

"That we earnestly ask all lovers of

iberty, of whatever race, creed or color, to join in one political party at the polls and elsewhere, discard all past political lines and prejudices, and send only those men to Parliament who will pledge themselves to ac-tively oppose any and all demands whatever of the Roman hierarchy for additional school advantages, and to do all in their power to do away with the separate school system altogether, and also to have a govern-ment visitation, inspection and control of all buildings, grounds and institutions whatever, where schools or communities reside, to the end that the utmost freedom of action may be enjoyed by all within the walls of such institutions, and the greatest advantages of moral, mental and physical culture be en-

There is something distinctly Orange in that appeal. If the lodges had their own way, the poor "papist" would not have

appreciation of the relations which exist between the Church, the Government and the people. Let them be governed by what is actual fact and not by wild imaginings. Let frenzy give way to sound to sell in That is the best thing Orangemen can do,

CROP PROSPECTS.

Reports from various sections of the Doninion give assurance of more than an average yield of the grain crop. The Ontario Bureau of Industry have collected statistics showing that the wheat crop in the principal sections of that Province presents a healthy appearance, and farmers are hopeful of a bountiful crop In Manitoba the outlook is or Irishman, and that it was said to be more than usually bright. The Department of Agriculture of that ?rovince have issued a bulletin from which we take the following extract :---

"With respect to the condition and prospects of the crops the same reports have come in from all points. The early sown grains invariably looked well, they having benefited by the moisture of the ground in the absence of rain. Wheat, being generally sown earliest, was reported looking well and at least ten days ahead of last season. Though at the time when reports were mailed to the department, none of the crops were actually suffering, still a desire for rain to freshen and infuse vigor into them was expressed from all points. Since May 30th several rains have fallen pretty generally throughout the province, and all reports received since speak of the great good they have wrought on the crops. Oats and barley did not seem so promising as wheat, but all those crops appeared to want was a sufficiency of rain to renew their growth and color.'

In Quebec and the other provinces where wheat cultivation receives much attention, the prospects are encouraging and the hopes of the farming community are of a buoyant

THE FRENCH CANADIAN. The festivities in connection with the cele-

bration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Jean Baptiste Society are now over, and we have to congratulate our fellowcitizens of French origin on the splendid success of the undertaking. The celebration was conceived, planned, and carried out on a scale of unprecedented grandeur and magnificence. The weather, with the exception of the forenoon of the first day, proved to be singularly favorable for an out-door display. The grand episcopal High Mass took place on the Exhibition Grounds, as originally intended; the grand allegorical procession took place on the day appointed; the evening displays of fireworks, the illumination of private dwellings, the magnificent arches, the street decorations, the games, races, tilts and tournaments of the knightly cavalcade, with their rich medieval costumes and prancing palfreys, all passed off with a splendor and an eclat never before witnessed on this part of the continent. Then there was the National Congress with its illustrious prelates, distinguished statesmen, and dignified members of the Bene's and Bar, orators, journalists, historians, artists, priests and poets. Religion, science, art and literature were there represented by delegates who had come from all the Provinces of the Dominion, and from various parts of the United States, thus proving that the French Canadian race nad attained not merely a national, but an enviable intellectual prominence in the lands to which they had gone forth as strangers and exiles. Considering the difficulties to be met, the obstacles to be overcome, the long distances to be travelled, the personal cost and inconvenience, it is marvellous that such large numbers from the North, the South, the East, and the West found their way to Montreal. There is but one explanation of it -the undying love and attachment of the French Canadian for the land of his fathers and the altar of his God. Wherever fate may have cast him, whether toiling in the land of the Puritan or along the shores of the great lakes, or by the banks of the Saskatchawan, the Rio Grande, or the Mississippi-there he sits down and sings the sougs learned from a loved mother's lips "Vive la Canadienne," "En roulant ma boulé," are to the French-Canadian abroad what "The Wearing of the Green" and "St. an open Bible; and that we enjoy them Patrick's Day" are to the exiled Irishmanthey recall glorious memories of faith and fatherland. The dearest aspiration and fondest hope of the former, as of the latter, is after all his toils and troubles.

* * * * " his long vexations past, Here to return, and die at home at last."

The French-Canadian knows and feels that he belongs to a race of heroes and martyrs, to a race who were the first to christianize and civilize this North American continent, and that in the accomplishing of this work the flesh of the martyrs often hissed beneath the burning brand, and the lifeblood of the hero was often made to flow by the scalping knife of the merciless savage. He knows that he belongs to a race that has a noble history and glorious traditions. It is to perpetuate that history and to preserve those traditions of faith, of patriotism, of language, and thus to unite and unify the scattered members of the race that we have had within the past few days in our midst such an immense gathering of the clans—such an orderly and decorous demonstration as reflects honor on the race and credit on those who organized and carried it to such successful completion. Their power and influence as a people are growing greater day by day; the benediction of Providence seems to rest upon them as a reward of their virtue, of their fidelity to the teachings of the Church and to the counsels of their pastors. Their multiplication is remarkable. At the

those repeated ravings, and the best thing we two millions. In the United States there are Mothers, the moulding of their characters is can counsel our Orange friends to do is to 600,000. In Ontario they hold the same prosettle down to a more impartial and a fairer portion to the whole population as the English-speaking people do to the majority here in Quebec. In New Brunswick they constitute one-sixth of the population; in Nova Scotia, one-tenth; in P. E. Island, onetenth; in Manitoba, one-seventh. In other words, there are in this Dominion of ours one million two hundred and eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and nineteen-or considerably over one-quarter of the whole population. At one of the meetings of the American Association for the advancement of science, held in this city last summer, it was shown that the "lumbar power" or physical authority, to scorn a lie, to tell the truth, and strength of the French Canadian was greater than that of Englishman, Scotchman an average fifty pounds greater than that of the French nation of to-day. With such elements of vitality and conservatism, and with the practice of the social and domestic virtues, who can fail to foresee what the future of such a people must be? They are the ones that will come to the high places in our land, and possess it by right of the strongest, or the "survival of the fittest."

STREET EDUCATION.

The school year has just closed for the holidays and for thenext two months the children will be thrown exclusively on the care of their parents and guardians. At the opening of the school year last September we ventured to address a few words of advice to parents on the care they should exercise in sending their children to the right sort of school, on the interest they should take in their school studies, and on the help and encouragement. will be thrown exclusively on the care of their studies, and on the help and encouragement they should give their children in their home work. We now propose to say a few words on the dangers to which children are exposed during the vacation, and on the means which parents should employ to have their children avoid those dangers.

Parents may be divided, for our purpose, into two classes—the educated and uneducated. To the former we have little to say. They already know their duties and responsibiliand, knowing them, if they neglect them or shirk them, they shall have a terrible account to render to their Maker, for "to whom much is given, of him much shall be required." To the other class of parents our advice regarding their children might be condensed into a few sentences. Try to find them some employment suited to their years, so as to keep them busy. You are familiar with the truthful old adage: 'An idle person tempts the devil." If you can get nothing for their services, offer them for nothing to any respectable trader, mer chant or mechanic, who may employ them. If this be not feasible, keep them busy at home. That was a wise old sea captain who, when told the crew had finished their labor and had nothing more to do, ordered them to go to work and scour the anchor.

It may be said, is not vacation a time of est, a time for recuperating the energies expended during the year by laborious and toilsome study? We reply, yes, this is true for young men making a severe college or university course; but for children in primary schools, or in fact for any class of students, rest does not imply absolute idleness. It implics a relaxation of the mind by a brighter and different kind of employment.

"A want of occupation is not rest, A mind quite vacant, is a mind distressed."

In the United States and in many parts of Ontario, school boys and students of all grades earn as much money during the vacation as pays for the subsequent school or college session. And who will say that the

practice is not a commendable one? Above all things, we would say, keep the children off the streets and away from the wharves, and from the "sunfish" and thieves and "water-rats" who congregate there. The instruction which a child receives at school forms but a small part of his education. The larger and more important part he receives at home from his father and mother, his brothers and sisters and street companions. If this education be bad, especially during the vacation, it nullifies and obliterates all that has been done by the school teacher during the year. More than this, street education during the holidays often lays the foundation of habits that cling to the boy during life, degrade and debase his nature and bring him to ruin and dishonor. A clergyman once visited a young man awaiting his trial in prison for a certain crime. "Oh, sir," said the prisoner, tears running down his cheeks, "I had a good home education, but my street education ruined me. In the street I learned to loaf; in the street I learned to swear and to smoke; in the street I learned to curse and to gamble, to pilfer and to plot crimes. In the street I learned to sneer at religion, to disrespect woman and to scoff at the advice given me by father and mother. Oh, kind sir, warn all the youth you know to keep off the streets."

This is the sad experience of thousands, and will be again the fate of those who are allowed to run the streets without responsible

Now, how can this be avoided in a large city? In this way. Make home not merely place for eleeping in and eating in; but a gay, cheerful, pleasant place for the boys. Give them plenty of games and amusements, and you, dignified paterfamilias, lay aside occasionally your dignity and solemnity, and condescend to smile and laugh and play and romp with your children, Be a child or a boy once more, and it will do you good; it will rejoice the hearts of the youngsters, and make you the light of their eyes and the loved of their souls. Tell them pleasant tales, give them wholesome, light, moral story-books to read books of-natural history and travel. Read period of the capitulation they numbered a portions of the books with them and for them. little over 60,000 souls all told; to-day, after and show them that you take a deep interest in

ening to a century of English rule, they number nearly severything that concerns and engages them largely in your hands. Do your duty by them. Among other things, teach them to sing as well as pray. Children are instinct ively fond of music. The young infant is soothed to sleep by the sweetness of a simple melody, and the smile on its cheek mani fests the pleasure the song conveys. Teach them to sing together in chorus religious and patriotic airs, and they will grow up fond of music and with a love for what is noble and pure, improving and elevating. Teach them to be manly, honest and honorable, to know their religion, to leve their country, to vield unquestioning obedience to lawful to live in beace with all mankind. Doing this, and making home the pleasantest spot on earth for the children, you need have no fear that they will lose, during the holidays, anything they have learned during the year

BISHOP CLEARY.

On the arrival of Bishop Cleary at Kings. ton, Ont., on Wednesday evening, he was ton, One, on weathestay evening, he was received by a large assemblage of his clergy and people. After a brief service in St. Mary's Cathedral an address of wedcome from the clergy was read by Mgr. Farrelly, to which the bishop made a feeling reply. The following address on behalf of the people was then read by Dr. Sullivan:

To the Most Reverend James Vincent Victry, S.T.D.

loyar attacement to the folly see, our hesion to that faith preserved to us; suffering and persecution, and for will much prejudice. We feel it is also a express our profound grief and in learned, humane and pious Pontifi we chair of St. Peter, should be again.

chair of St. Peter, snound be again. The extension spots tion, and that even his remonstrate, which is the architecture. We receil the indight to the architecture for Semacherib by the prophet, "Work the catspelless, shall not thou thyself be despoided, and that despisest, shall not thou also be despoided, and that despisest, shall not thou also be despoided." Also, we can only protest, and pray that Divine is member the time, hasten the end, and nember the time, master the wonderful works."

Three years, my Lord, have passed since with ardent three years, my Lord, have passed since with ardent hopes and bright anticipations we made you our expect done as were our expect done

warmest welcome. Sanguine as were our expertation warmest were one. Sanguine as were on expect they have not been disappointed. Afterdy we can fructification of the seed sown; our formstippalized; all parts of your diocese feel the receipt fluence of your rule; order maintained, discipling forced, piety increased, religion home at and repchareches multiplied, learning encouraged, the tenderly cared for, the orphen pot faith in our causeity to improve our second. tenderly cared for, the orphic potected faith in our capacity to improve our race and abulted inspired, peace, contentment, and hope persading all to your wisdom, tack, and administrative ability three benedicent results are, we feel, langer one. Your forts to promote humanny, to improve the intellectual rors to promote narmony, to improve the intellectial vitality of the community are recognized, while you eloquence and learning have won the respect and esteem of your fellow-citizens, who feel they can condidently ask your valuable assistance to sustain the honor, promote the welfare, and increase the culture and increase the culture and

noner, promote the wenter, and increase the culture and refinement of your adopted country.

We cannot refrain from expressing our marked approbation of the wisdom and pradence with which Mossignor Farrelly administered the afiairs of the discess during your absence, his zeal, self-daily, and devotion to duty are well known to you, now venerable in the service of the Church was the venerable in the service of the to you, now venerable in the service of Church, we yet hope to see him in a position when large experience and skill to guide may have gest scope and bring still greater honor to the Conad Church. Nor should we forget to record the zealous

faithful labors of the Rev. Father Twolny and has sistants—they preached the Word "firstant in sea and out of season," and with all patience; they have defaithfully, and exact the expressions of one deep

gratitude.
We feel assured, my Lord, that your absense not prolonged by any desire for well carned reposen recreation, but solely for our advantage. Your addays of arduous labor in Rome are not unknown to Your solicitude manifests itself more in works as words, more in actions than in promises. that the wants of your people are ever present as thoughts, that all your plans are for our election improvement, and that what emanates from your cal mind receives anxious thought and earcful the on, we have no besitation in pledging or:

ation, we have no hesitation in pledging on consumptor and co-operation in your designs. Again, M Jord, welcome to your home, to the hearts and sitions of your people.

May you be spared many years of renewed strength and vigor to adorn the opiscopate by your learning advirtues, rich in the love and affections of your people confident of finally realizing the glorious condition promised by your Divine Master, that "they that at learned shall shine as the brightness of the immanest and that they who instruct many to justice as stars to all eternity." all eternity.

THE BISHOP'S REPLY.

In replying, the Bishop said he had been away three times longer than he expected During his stay in Rome he had worked s hard for four months that he almost lost hi sight, but the labour was a pleasure to him He stated that he had brought out six stains glass windows from England which did no cost the people of Kingston one cent. H said Kingston was his home, and he would remain in it as long as he had breath. he land was the place of his birth, but Kingston was the field of his duty, and on the field duty he would remain. The speaker here gave way to tears. He explained the work of a higher which was believed to the speaker here and the speaker here gave way to tears. of a bishop, which was dealing with great principles, and said the stone and mortal were but appliances. He spoke of faith, hope, and charity, especially the latter, and then stated that he had brought out an acknowledgment from the low of their gift of \$2,000. The Pope was sur prised at the amount, and said Kingsto must be a rich diocese, when the speaker n plied that it was rich in faith and not in the world's goods. However, the gift was un precedented in Canada; in fact no dioce from the Atlantic to the Pacific had mad such a handsome tribute, and it would ! long before any diocese would. He annount that for the gift the Pope had authorized hi to give the people a plenary includence set Sunday. He then referred to the culogies the address of Mgr. Farrelly, who atmits tered affairs during the bishop's absence, after congratulating Mgr. Farrelly he de clared him vicar-general of Kingston dioces The bishop also congratulated Rev. Faths Twohey, chancellor, and the clergy in gen eral.

Father Casey, of Campbellford, Peterbol rather Casey, of Campbellford, Peteron diocese, was at the reception. The deg who supported the bishop during the came mony were Fathers O'Connor, Perth; ill Carthy, Brockville; Mackey, Tyending Murray, Cornwall. The appointment of ill Farrelly as vicar-general has given go satisfaction as the reconstruction as the contempor is one satisfaction, as the rev. gentleman is one the most popular and esteemed clergymen the diocese, being respected by both Cathol and Protestant alike.

The annual general meeting of the Pon The annual general meeting of the FontisZouaves was held in this city on Wednesd
last when the following were elected ofto
bearers: —General President, H. E. Picks
General Vice-President, L. P. Hebert; Vs.
President for Montreal, Col. T. A. HughVice-President for Quebec, F. X. Touiss
Vice-President for St. Hyacinthe, G. De
Vice-President for Three Rivers, Moise GouVice-President for Ottawa. E. Tassé; Tre Vice-President for Three Rivers, Moles Vice-President for Ottawa, E. Tassé: Turer, E. Gervais; Secretary, L. Forget; Assistant Secretary, M. J. E. Chagnon; Assistant Secretary, N. Renaud. Commits His Honor B. A. T. DeMontigny, G. A. Let. A. Larocque, A. Pendergast, Charles let, A. Larocque, A. Pendergast, Chalée, N. Archambault, Charles Label, G ton, E. A. Desormeau.

A Hard Earned Victory.

FOUR GAMES PLAYED THREE TO ONE

SHAMROCKS DEFEATED A STUBBORN RESISTANCE.

Immense Crowds-Great Excitement and Enthusiasm - Beautiful Weather-Fine Exhibition of Lacrosse-Incidents-Notes.

[From our own Correspondent.]

TORONTO, June 29. This afternoon the long-expected match for goals. the championship banner of the National popular hotel of the West, the Rossin House. with bills, notwithstanding the shaky condition of the money market. For almost the Toronto team did not last long. SHAMROCK STOCK

took a sudden rise, and nothing but even money could be placed. There were some exuberant fools who wanted to throw their spare cash away on three straights for the Torontos, but it was at the unprofitable odds of ten to two. Outside of these active sporting circles the interest awakened in the match was something unprecedented. It was the one universal topic of discussion on the streets, at the table, at the bar, everywhere. It was the first time that the ambitious city of Toronto was to witness a championship match against the Shamrocks for three years. Although the grounds are situated some four miles out in the country, tens of thousands had tramped the distance and occupied every bit of standing space before two o'clock, or even an hour and a half before the advertised time to start the game. There is but one defeet in the field, namely, that it is too small. It could almost be placed within the quarter nile track on the Shamrock grounds.

The Shamrocks were the first to put in anappearance on the green, and were accorded a small amount of applause. Half an hour later they were followed by the home team. At half-past three o'clock sharp the two captains (Messrs. Polan and Hamilton), the referee (Mr. H. W. Beckett, of Montreal), and the umpires (Messrs. Baird and McNaught), arrived, and an immediate inspection of the teams was held. The Torontos won the toss and elected to play up the field. There was a slight breeze, just sufficient to temper the ardent rays of the sun, and not enough to interfere with the airy flights of the rubber.

SHAMROCK GOAL Prior Morton. E. Smith T. Daly E. F. Gerry. C. J. Maguire. M. Creagan. J. Heelan J. Garvin McKenzie.

TORONTO GOAL. [Above are actual positions on field, Torontos names being in italies.]

The immense audience of spectators hushed and gazed intently on the bended forms of the two centre fielders, Blight and Devine, as they struggled for the first possession of the ball after the referee had given the word "go." In the tussle the ball slips on to Gerry's stick, who emerges from the group of players and takes the first throw for the Shamrock goals. The Toronto home are prepared for the flying rubber and make

A TERRIFIC CHARGE

upon the Shamrock defence, who respond with too much nervousness and not enough of that rapidity which does so much for the champions. The danger of an immediate game is escaped by Morton pocketing the sphere, and then driving it past centre field, where Bonnell and Hart cross sticks; the latter secures the ball and passes right into the Toronto defence. Jim Garvin, by a neat piece of play and a long throw, presents it to Lally, who unfortunately did not return it sufficiently far. It was back again in a second behind the Shamrock goals, where Gerry and Daly engage in a fierce conflict; the latter manages to force it towards Lally, who has no time but to swipe it away. Dixon, who was right in front of the goals, stopped it, and, by a lightning swipe back, put it through the Shamrock goals in three minutes. The cheering and waving of handkerchiefs then began and a scene of wild excitement ensued. The game was short, but there was a big amount of play, enough to show the weak and strong points of both teams. To the spectator the Shamrocks seemed to play with an extraordinary amount of nervousness; their old cohesive play and reliance on one another were by no means apparent. Another great defect which they showed, and which was only too much developed during the rest of the match, was the leaving of the Toronto players "uncovered," principally in the middle of the field. This gave their opponents very easy chances to keep the rubber towards the Shamrock defence. This weak ness was so palpable in some parts of the

SHAMBOCK HOME

were obliged to leave their posts and play at a disadvantageous distance from the enemy's

opponent. The Toronto team, on the other hand, showed perfect form and admirable discipline. It was un----perfectdoubtedly the best twelve the club ever put TOROUTOR ATTICLE AND INC. the field. There was not a weak point in the field. Rapidity of movement, precision in catching and throwing, and artful dodging were the characteristics of their play, and proved conclusively the excellence of their training and of their condition. Of course those showed more to advantage from the unusual defects in the Shamrock play. SECOND CAME.

Smelling possible defeat in the air, the Shamrocks took up their positions for the second game, resolved to give a better account of themselves. They did. The game was a tremendous one, and no finer exhibition of the national game was ever witnessed Every scientific point known to Lacrossists was displayed with brilliant effect. After the ball was faced an alarming onslaught was made on the Toronto goals. Cregan and Bonnell were after the sphere in splendid style. With effective checking, good dodging and speed Cregan left his opponent be-hind and darted towards the Toronto A shot was taken and Ross Mackenzie only saved his goal by a swipe, Lacrosse Association, between the Shamrocks | which sent the ball back to Cregan, who of Montreal and their old-time rivals, the Torontos, took place on the new athletic in and changed the course of events by congrounds of the latter, and a brilliant and fiding it to McHenry, who got in a shot on grounds of the latter, and a brilliant and hard-fought contest it was. Some of the visiting team had arrived the previous day with a large number of friends from the audience the title of stonewall He with a large number of friends from the one audience the title of stonewall. He Canadian metropolis. The bulk of the team walked away with three Toronto men, after canadian inload of sympathisers followed on stopping a lightning shot, and sent the sphere Friday night, and arrived in the Queen City to centre field, where Cregan happened to be with hearts light and happy and with minds at the time. Bonnell made a bold rush fully determined to carry back the coveted for the latter, who made one of the best hits title of champions. The party put up at the of the match in downing his opponent by some inexplicable turn on his heel. The in-The hotel and surroundings were alive with the representatives of the sporting fraternity, the representatives of the sporting fraternity, the representative be more than usually flush done, and Mackenzie had it pretty much his time. Devine did not seem to love him quite own way in landing the ball at the other end of the field. Prior accordingly had his hands find of the money market. For amost the first time in a decade odds were given against the redoubtable ex-champions. But this indication of confidence in the provess of the decade of the provess of the decade of the provess of the confidence in t the rest of the match played a rattling game. He never lost the ball to a Toronto man, was the quickest man on the team, and played with the most coolness. He was well supported by Morton, who on more than one occasion protected the goals with fine success, while Prior and Lally were out doing work behind the flags. Towards the close of the game Daly, Devine and Hart distinguished themselves and surpassed the heavy work of Bonnell, Macpherson, Blight and McHenry. Devine, by two successive good pieces of play, worked the ball to McKay who rushed past Dixon and Gerry, and by a powerfu and well aimed shot scored the second game for the Shamrocks after eighteen minutes of a gigantic struggle.

The Torontos tried to come their old dodge by crying "no game" and continuing to play. They passed the ball up the field, Stowe, within a few feet of the Shamrock flags, which Prior had just left, took a shot that went wide of the mark. It was the chronic kicker, Billy Hubbell, who had started the cry of "no game," but the umpire, Mr. Baird, was not to be intimidated, and repeated his decision of "game." The limited number of Shanrock friends made their presence felt by a ringing cheer. The Toronto crowd looked on in amazement. It may be here remarked that the good and respectable citizens of the Queen City have not yet learned to manifest much gentlemanly conduct or courtesy towards visiting teams. Well-dressed dudes, rich merchants and otherwise fair looking people would shout out the most horrible epithets at the Shamrocks, and spur on the home men by such cries as "sit on the whelp," "go for the s—," etc. If it were urchins or apparent blackguards that gave utterance to these vulgar and cowardly sayings, we would have passed them unnoticed, but these were not the loudest in their execrations.

THIRD GAME. This game was started at 4.20. Devine,

who played with much coolness throughout, was the first to get the ball after the face; he passed it to Cregan, who rushed on the Toronto goals, and gave the signal for the grandest onslaught on Mackenzie, Hubbell, Garvin and Drynan that was witnessed during the day. The Shamrocks played like Trojans and put one in mind of old times. Their friends took heart, and for the first six or seven minutes the team seemed to have completely recovered. This attack, however, was unsuccessful, and Garvin, who always managed to crawl away to an unprotected spot, would invariably save his defence and secure a long throw towards the other end of the field. Prior again and again baffled the combined efforts of the whole Toronto home. He played the most brilliant and most effective game of any of the players on either team. The audience was in raptures over his play, and although no applause greet-ed his magnificent efforts, they could not help whispering to one another their suppressed admiration. McPherson in this game did some fine work for his side and fed the home in splendid style, a fact which cannot be recorded of the Shamrock field. On one occasion Gerry took a swift shot for goals, but the ball struck Lally square in the face; it bounded on to his stick, and was sent careening up to the Toronto goals, where Cregan captured it, and, in conjunction with McKay, tried to put it between the flags, but is the best for torpid and other Liver troubles, in vain. Drynan sent the rubber to mid-field, and he will name the best alterative known where Daly and Gerry met but to commit a to and used by the Faculty. Ask him, again, foul, which caused a delay of four minutes. The ball had been no sooner faced than Gerry, who had just claimed a foul, deliberately caught Devine around the neck and held him. This necessitated another face; the ball fell to Kennedy, who touched it with his hand, and the referee had to order another face. Finally the ball got up to the Toronto defence, was returned, and Maguire, working it up field, made a splendid drop for goals, but was stopped by Mackenzie. Here Garvin and McPherson came to the rescue, and sent the rubber out of danger. It went down to the Shamrock flags, never to return. Prior and Lally had followed it out behind and losing it to Stowe, the latter passed it from behind between the flags, and Smith swiped it back, scoring the third game in 25 minutes. During the latter part of the game Garvin, Bonnell and Macpherson were not closely watched, and were allowed to remain uncovered the most of the time. FOURTH CAME.

At two minutes past five o'clock the ball was faced for the fourth and last time. A change was made in the position of the Sham rock team, Morton taking Hart's place and disadvantageous distance from the enemy's goals. To this circumstance may be attributed the small amount of play Cregan. In the first few minutes there is mount of play Cregan. Helen and McKay were able to put in on the Toronto goals. The efforts of the three through the small amount of play Cregan and responded in another choice selection in covers. In the first few minutes there were cries of game at both ends of the field, on the Toronto goals. The efforts of the three was nothing in it. Lally covered the field some players on any lacrosse field were paralyzed by the weakness of the centre field, or rather they were not given ample opportunity to display that vigorous and effective from play which has so often brought the team triumphantly through their various worked like a trojan to get his team into hand were, and did not improve the monious working order. He was everywhere the ball would get to an impuared the ball would get to an impuared the ball or or the Toronto flags. Ross change was made in the position of the Sham-

was there, however, and landed the rubber up to the Shamrock goals, where Smith put it through after eighteen minutes play, scoring the necessary three games. The championship was thus retained by the Torontos, and the immense crowds rushed

on the field to congratulate the victors. The Shamrocks took their defeat in good humor, which was, of course, tempered with a little disappointment. In the evening they were seen off by their triumphant rivals, and returned to Montreal with an experience which we hope will be of some benefit and usefulness to them in their training for the next event.

NOTES

Scotty McPherson played on Kennedy, and both are still alive. Dixonisquiteanacquisition to the Torontos.

He will make a beauty. Jack Drynan, the chicken, showed up well

as usual on Saturday. McHenry had McGregor. The Macs al-

ways did pull well together. Not a word of complaint against Ross Me-

Kenzie. The millennium has come. Frank Lally and Con Maguire did splen-

didly. Their names crop up very often. Lally and Mackenzie made some grand

throwing, both reaching from goal to goal. The teams were more good hamore! than ever before in a cham; ionship match of la-

Jim Gar, in and Hubbell had their hands full with the men they covered, and only two such first-rate men could have stayed out the

A Shamrock player said on the field, "The Torontos are a splendid team, in splendid condition, with a captain who is second to none.

Gerry seemed so foud of Devine that he flung both his arms round his neck at one so much. Mr. H. W. Becket as referee and J. C.

Baird and W. R. McNaught as unipires com pletely filled the bill, and gave the best of satisfaction.

The Shamrock home had no more system than if they had been the greenest team on the field. Individually, their play on the home was beautiful.

CATARRH .-- A new treatment has been dis cavered whereby this hitherto incurable disease is erudicated in from one to three applications. no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on re-ceipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 30a King street west, Toronto, Canada. 39 tf

LEO XIII. BLESSES THE IRISH.

WHAT HIS HOLINESS SAID TO BISHOP O'FARRELL, OF TRENTON.

TRENTON, N.J., June 30 .- An important lettor touching on the Pope's attitude with reference to the Irish question has just been received from the Right Rev. Bishop O'Farreli, who is now in Europe. The English jour-nals, from time to time, report that the Holy Father has condemned the struggles of Irishmen for the freedom of their mals, tro... Holy country, and this has invariably had the effect of dampening ardor among Irish enthusiasts for the reason that most Irishmen as Catholics have been unwilling to spurn the authority of the Holy See. The Pope's own language on the subject as given literally by Bishop O'Farrell, himself a patriotic Irishman, will thereforce be received with interest by every one who has made a study of the Irish cause. The Bishop says in refer-ring to his interview with the Pope; "I spoke of the Irish Catholies both in Ireland and in America, saying that he had no more loyal or devoted sons anywhere than among them and their descendants, and that whatever had been told him to the contrary was not true. I said that I could speak of Irish Americans with full knowledge, and of Trishmen at home from concersation with many priests in my recent visit. The Hely Father then spoke of secret societies and their effect on the Irish cause." The con-versation proceeded as follows: Bishop O'Farrell - Holy Father, as long as

Irish people believe that any adviceor command comes from Your Holiness they will never hesi-

tate to submit.

The Pope-How could they suppose that the English Government could induce me to act against the interests of Ireland. No power could persuade me to it. The Irish people have their pickets and thou are allowed strictly to

their rights and they are allowed strictly to maintain them and claim them back. Bishop O'Farrell replied that Ireland had such powerful enemies and had suffered so much it was only natural that the Irish should dread the slightest attempt to mislead the Pope on their position and their claims so that he might conposition and their claims so that he linguistion denn them. To this the Pope answered with warm professions of love for Ireland. "Holy Father," the Bishop said, "if I could only tell them what you say how much joy it would give them." "Tell them," was the reply, "both in America and Ireland, all that I have said, and

America and regard, an that I have said, and repeat to them that the Pope blesses them and wishes happiness to Ireland."

"I give you the words of the Holy Father."
Bishop O'Farrell continues in his letter to Father Hogan, "as nearly as I can remember, but I cannot give you the earnest tone, the ferward second with which he uttowed them." vent accent with which he uttered them. [Nore.—Bishop O'Farrell was some years ago parish priest of St. Ann's church in Montreal.]

Ask a Professor of any Medical College what, on the whole, in the best remedy for Kidney difficulties, and his answer will be, the newest and best diuretic. Ask him what is the best for torpid and other Liver troubles, what on the whole is the safest, surest and best remedy for stomachand bowel complaints, and he will mention the most approved tonic and laxative known to the profession. Kidney Wort is a combination of these, scientifically prepared, and never fails to do its work successfully on any of the above diseases or their complications.

He that by his trade would rise Must either "bust" or advertice, So let this catch fair ladies' eyes. Dear ladies, if you would be wise, Use only the bright DIAMOND DYES.

ST. COLUMBAN,

COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

The closing exercises of the above school took place the 15th May.

The following is the prize list:—Proficiency in grammar and arithmetic, Misses Katie O'Rourke and Maggie Cleary, mental arithmetic, Michael Cleary; good conduct, Willie Hart; ordinary prizes, Alicia Brophy, C. Phelan, Mary Anne Phelan, Teresa Brophy, John Hart and Helen Williams.

MOHENT ROYAL: COLLEGE.

COMMENCEMENT DAY"—CONFERRING OF HONORARY DEGREES-AWARDING DI-PLOMAS, MEDALS AND HONORS.

The third annual "commencement" exercises of this Business College and Collegiate Institute were held in College Hall, Cadieux street, and were witnessed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, including the élite of the city, noted, among other things, for the lively interest which they take in the cause of education.

The hall, which was decorated in a tasteful and patriotic manner, presented an animating

scene. The exercises were opened by Miss Katie Russell, eldest daughter of the president of the college, an undergraduate of the Sacred Heart Convent, Sault an Recollet, who presided at the piano in a manner which indicated careful training and more than ordinary

The Salutatory, in English and French, was given by Masters T. C. Waters and L. L. Durocher, of Montreal, in a very creditable manner. The declarations and discourses by Messrs, Brophy, Carillon, J. J. Haughton (New York), H. A. Gaucher (Conn.) T. C. Waters, H.M. Harris (Montreal), J. Roy and R. Theoret (Quebec), were delivered in a manner which indicated careful training and the coming orators. Too much praise cannot be given to Messrs. Brophy, Waters and Harris in speaking of their oratorical powers.

The Debate-" Which Profession ranks first," was listened to with interest and the participants were greated with rounds of applause. Messrs. D. Waters, F. Barry, Fuller, J. Russel, H. M. Harris and T. C. Waters eloquently advocated the claims of the elergyman, the physician, the lawyer, the teacher, the artist and the editor respectively o priority of rank and importance.

Mr. Johns J. Mackin, of Grenville, P.Q., was closen in the videoctorian and acquitted himself coars to burn a morner which won

The Lagranians of excellence a rich gold model, the lett of The Post Printing and Pablishing Campany, Me to d, was awarded to J. J. do kan, B.A., a graduate of the Business Class.

silver moders, the gifts of Mossys, P. Russell, Ogdonslave, P. d. P. G. Cotter, Platsburg, N. V., C. E. Couleich, R. A., Pittsfield, Mass, and J. J. Mallan, B. A., Growille, P.Q., were a unally law propiums of excellence to Masters Co., Landon D. M. Hamber to Masters Co., Landon D. M. Hamber Masters Goo, Lamitet, H. M. Harris, L. L. Duroclar and L. Feller, of Montreal. Commercial Diplomes were awarded to

Mes. rn. J. J. Machan, Grenville; T. J. Bro-phy. Cariffon; C. J. Bergeron, St. Martin; A. T. Hodge, St. Laurent, P. Q.; J. J. Haughton, New York, and T. S. Schofield,

Honoracy Degree, Bachelor of Accounts (B.A.), was conferred upon Messrs. J. J. Mackan, Grenville, and T. J. Brophy, Carillon-the former having obtained the high average of 974 per cent., and the latter 94 per cent., as an average result of ten exammations, in the various branches of the commercial course.

The address to the graduating class by one of Montreal's most gilted and favorite sons, Mr. J. J. Carran, Q.C., M.P., was in itself a compendium of practical instruction and advice, clothed with elegant attire, and will long be remembered by the graduates of "84" as a precious sourenir of their college days. In fitting language he called the attention of the many young men who come from the neighboring Republic, to partake of the clucational and home comforts that Mount Royal affords, to the importance of cultivating friendly relations with the people of this country; and whiist they were earning respect for themselves individually and the land they represented at the same time, they should acquire a knowledge of this Canada of were handed over to the lucky purils. ours, which would enable them to bear away The Rev. Vicar-General congratulated the with them precious sominies of this country Sisters on the success of their efforts in the and its educational institutions.

- Last year's fashions are out of date, but last year's friends are still our own. This is why Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound never loses favor; every lady who that the kindly face of Mrs. Pinkham is that of an honored friend.

ST. GABRIEL'S ACADEMY.

DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS --- GRAND MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAIN-MENT BY THE PUPILS OF THE INSTI-TUTION.

The distribution of premiums to the pupils of St. Gabriel's Academy, under the direction of Rev. Father Salmon, took place last Thursday before a large audience, the parents and day before a large audience, the parents and friends of the pupils. Amongst those present were Revels, J. J. Salmon, pastor of St. Gabriel's, T. Fahey, B. Kiernam; F. A. Quinn, Esq., B. C. L., Dr. Gaherty, N. Denys, Esq., Principal Anderson and Professor Fitzpatrick of Sarsfield School, Sertender geant Burke, Messas. P. H. Herbert, Frank Salmon, Joseph Phelan, James MeVey, Joseph O'Neil, H. Perkins, James Burns, Joseph Lennon, D. Dwyer, Fred. McVey and M.

Higgins. The programme commenced with an overture by the orchestra under the leadership of Prof. Casey, which discoursed sweet music during the evening. The junior classes in arithmetic and geography were then intro-duced and passed a most creditable examination in the above subjects under their talented and respected teacher, Miss M. Stephens, who has for several years been connected with the institution. A recitation followed by Miss Lizzie Kearney, entitled "The Flowers." This little lady, although a juvenile, is quite a prodigy in the art of elocution, and by her rendition of her choice selection elicited prolonged applause. The senior classes in arithmetic, algebra and geography were then introduced and underwent a most satisfactory examination under the direction of Prof. J. W. Townley. A recitation "Number One," by Miss Sarah O'Rourke, was excellently given, the young lady showing a fine presentation and elocutionary powers of a high standard. Miss Annie Perkins rendered most artistically a beautiful ballad, accompanied by the talented your pianiste, Miss Mary O'Byrne. Miss Perkins was most enthusiastically encored and responded in another choice selection in

entitled the "Harvest Storm." The piece entitled the "Harvest Storm. And boys was very well presented, the boys entering into the spirit of their parts the facility and sarnestness. The with great facility and samestness. dramatis personæ were assumed by Masters George Myles, Hugh Lennon, Bernard O'Bryne, John McKenna, T. Smith, Peter Shea, John McCarthy, Joseph McCarthy, Patrick Shea, and Timothy Donahoe. All executed their parts well. Michael, Andrew, Samuel Lexicon Lynx, John Garney, the gipsies Nat and Charley being particularly fine, and showing evidence of very careful

training.
The distribution of premiums, consisting of costly gold and silver medals and valuable books, then took place, the pupils receiving their prizes from the hand of Rev. Father Salmon. The following is a list of the medallists in the different classes:

MR. TOWNLEY'S CLASS.

1st Division-Master Hugh Lennon, gold medal. 2nd Division-Master Timothy Donohoe,

silver medal. 3rd Division--Master James Armstrong, silver medal.

MISS STEVENS' CLASS.

1st Division -- Master Peter Lennon, silver nedal. 2nd Division-Master Patrick Lyons, silver medal.

MISS LYONS' CLASS.

Master Thomas McConomy, silver medal. Several special prizes were also awarded for elocution, a silver medal being awarded to Master John McKenna for proticioney in this art. A lengthy and beautifully written valelictory was read by Master Hugh Lennon, the Good Medallist, after which Father Salmon thanked those present for their attendance and for the interest they took in the school. He referred in very complimentary terms to the teachers and the distinguished isitors present. It also afforded him great pleasure to see several young students from St. Mary's and the Montreal College, as well as several young ladies from the Convent. who had returned to their friends for vaca-The premium of honor, a gold medal, tion. The Rev. Father also again referred in the gift of Hon, is steelly, of New York City, a very callogistic manner to the speaker of the was aware of to her. H. A. Gaucher, Comm. evening, Mr. Quinn, closing a very happy and doquent address by announcing to the pupils he commencement of the vacation.

The drama and general management of the vening's entertaiment were under the direction of Prof. J. W. Townley, reflecting great redit on the gentleman's ability.

ST. ANN'S CONVENT, LACHINE. On Friday last the closing of the scholastic

year took place at this institution by the distribution of awards to the successful pupils. The Rev. Vicar-General presided; among others present were the Rev. Fathers Piche and Kavanagh, and the Rev. Superior of the Oblats Order. The first prize given was that for wisdom, which was awarded to Miss Mary Clancy and Miss Lilly, both being equal in the order of merit. Among others the obtained that distinction of merit were Misses M. J. Healy, Gariepy, Kearny Lebar and Callaghan. Solos by Misses Pare and Clancy were next given with good effect, after which the prizes for religious instruction were given, Misses L. St. Jude, V. Labelle and M. Bourdon receiving each a first prize in the French course, while Misses Mary Jane Healy and Carrie Lehar took similar awards in the English department. Diplomas were given to Misses Clancy, Bourdeau, Labelle and St. Jude. The Governor-General's bronze medal was presented to Miss Clancy for composition, and the medal donated by the Rev. Mother General tell to the lot of Miss Laura St. Jude. In the superior French course Miss Pare carried off all the honors, while in the English course Miss. M. J. Healy, A. Riley and M. Rowland shared the bonors equally, each obtaining a first prize. A selection from " Norma" was then rendered in an efficient manner by the pupils, after which the prizes cause of education. He likewise thought the country should attend the ani error meet pupils were worthy of credit for the manner ing at Newry on July 12th, in which they had acquitted themselves of A little girl about three their duties. The exhibition of work is the Armstrong, whose parents to be on Duchess parlor was really magnificent, among other articles being three water colors, the princiknows its worth (and who does not?) feels | pal one of which was the work of Miss M. J. |

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The annual meeting of the Montreal branch of the Irish National League of America was held on Sunday afternoon in St. Patrick's Hall, the president, Mr. M. Donovan, in the chair. After the reading of a letter from year. Rev. Charles O'Reilly, D. D., the national A m treasurer, acknowledging receipt of the last the various county, societies which have remittance, the meeting proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result: President, Mr. M. Donovan, ununimously reelected; Vice-President, Mr. P. Flannery, do. do.; Treasurer, Mr. T. Buchanan, do. do.; Secretary, Mr. J. F. Redmond, unanimously re-elected. After appointing collectors and other routine business, the meetingadjourned.

CATHOLIC NEWS ITEMS.

A Confirmation service will be held in the chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, Harwick, tomorrow, 1st July. The Forty Hours' Devotion commence at the

following places this week, as follows: Toesday, 1st July, Visitation de l'He Dupras; Thursday, 3rd July, Sault-an-Recollet; Saturday, 5th July, Note Dame de Grâce. The Forty Hours Devoton commenced at Ste Elizabeth yesterday.

His Lordship Mgr. Febre, on continuing his pastoral tour this week, will visit the following places:—Wednesday, July 2nd, St. Jean Chrysostôme; Thursday, July 3rd, St. Antoine Abbé; Friday, 4th, St. Pautee d'Hinchinbrooke, St. Malachie d'Ormstown.

The annual pilgrimage of the ladies of the Society of Mary Immandate to Notre Dame de Lourdes took place yesterday afternoon under the direction of the Rev. Abbe Deschamp, founder of the Society. Over two hundred members of the Society were present in their costumes. They started from the lecture hall of the parish at 5 o'clock, and marched in procession to the Church of Notre Dame de Lourdes, where the Rev. Father Deschamp gave Benedic tip of the Blessed Sacrament. tion of the Blessed Sacrament.

A branch of the Catholic Mutual Beneut Association has been instituted at Almonte, Ont., under the name of St. Mary's Branch Ont., under the name of St. Mary's Branch No. 34. The following officers have been elected and installed:—Spiritual Director, Rev. Father D. F. Foley; President, James Dowdall; 1st Vice-President, T. W. McDer-mott; 2nd Vice-President, M. McAuliffe; Recording Secretary, P. J. Doherty; Assist-ant Secretary, H. Fray: Financial Secretary. ant Secretary, H. Jay: Financial Secretary, John Slattery; Treasurer, Joseph Letang; Marshal, A. Madden; Guard, P. Burke; Chancellor, P. Slattery. This new branch has started under the most favorable auspices, and as there is good material in the town of Almonte for such a society, we have no doubt that it will rapidly increase in membership, and soon become an important branch of the C. M. B. A.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOREICH AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

The militia camp at Levis will assemble on the 1st of July.

The jute spinners at Dundee have reduced wages five per cent.

Two Spanish officers have been shot at Barcelona for desertion. Gen. Morton is arranging for the American

exhibition in London in 1886. Bostwick's butter factory, New Milford, has been burned; loss \$70,000.

The Indian government is considering a scheme for the increase of the Indian army. There is a large emigration movement to America of Jews from Poland and Lithua-

The Dutch parliament has rejected the first. clause of the income tax bill by a vote of 47 to 35.

Joseph Simmons, the reronaut, has been condemned to two years' imprisonment for perjury.

It is announced that a commercial treaty between England and Mexico will likely soon be effected. A cable message announces the discovery

of a new asteroid of the twelfth magnitude by Palisa, of Vienna.

Several prominent Irish conspirators are known to be in Paris, it is believed to concept new dynamite plots.

The House of Commons has ordered the franchise bill to be brought up for a third reading on Thursday.

The body of A. B. Warner, a prominent New York iron dealer, has been found under suspicious circumstances, The Levis contested election case has been

fixed for hearing before Judge Caren on Saturday, the 10th July. The store of Livingstone, Johnston & Co.,

wholesale clothiers, Toronto, took fire vester day afternoon; loss \$10,000. Two Americans who arrived at Tulla fore,

Ireland, on Friday were placed under a rest and their baggage inspected. A committee of Toronto bruk mahagers

has examined the assets and reports the Federal Bank thoroughly solvent. Members of the Pan Presbyterian o meil and friends, numbering live aundred, visted

on Saturday the Giant's Causeway. The elections in Portugal for deputies lave resulted in a large majority for the governnent. The opposition gained 35 seats.

A diplomatic conference will be held at Berne in September to discuss measures to the protection of literary and artistic copy right. The contract for the new public building,

Strachan, of Ortawa, who was the lowest ten derer. An order-in-conneil has been passed for transferring to the Hudson Bay Railway Co. the land granted at the last session of partia

New Glasgow, has been awarded Mr.

ment. The body of the boy Baird, who was drown ed in Toronto Bay on the 14th instant, has been found floating in the lake at Port

An election for a member of the Danish Diet for Copenhagen resulted in the soice of a tailor named Hohm, a leader amon, the so-

An attack on a Protestant mission at Celaca, Mexico, resulted in the death of one of the not at the hands of the fleeing missionary's friends.

Hearing of the argument in the supreme Court on the constitutionality of the Cornor License Act his been postposed certals withth September.

In ease the House of Lorus should reject the franchise bill the government will not end the session until they carry through several other measures.

At a meeting of Orangemes, it America it was resolved that the $n_{\rm BBR}$

A little girl about three year and, named street, Toronto, was run over by a treet car Saturday night and instant liked.

A cable to the Totont observers that Her Majesty has issued order in council appointing July 15to for argument in the The report of the tresure of the Rome,

Watertown and Ordens arg Las and shows not earnings for May, 188 a. 24 a, 500, an increase of \$40.00 , over the same time last A movemen is a regress for rederating

a view of a uring greater efficiency by unity of action. The Lordon Tra - says the chirt of the

Conservatives to for saxy to of centure against the Government will only resulting their husmiliating detest, and may endagen national "C.pt (in" Hall, the leade of the Salvation Army to Land to Oat, has been taken to the county jail to serve the term of ten

days' imprisonment mipsed upon her for violating the cit; by taw From reports received by the Farmer's Recier as to where prospets there is promise of a full average but an enormous yield. The average field promises to equal that of

1883, with increased acreage. Rev. Charles O'Reilly, of Detroit, treasurer of the Irish National League, has received a letter dated Dulyin, mailed at Shanghai, China, threater to his life unless he immediately sends \$5.00 to Ireland.

Robert Gray has left his opera company completely transit in Toronto. Their board bill, salares freight charges on baggage, have not been paid, and they cannot get their costumer as the baggage is in the

ustom House. H. M. S. Express, four guns, screw composite gunbout, lieut. Commander V. Knox, on being relieved by the Dolphiu, the guaboat now in the Mediterranean, will proceed to the North American and West Indian station and relieve the Flamingo, which was re-commissioned asfar back as 23rd November,



HASVELL & CO. Wholesele Draggists, Montreal. क्रेम्स्य अवस्था कार्य कार्या

POPE I have knelt at the feet of the Holy Father, he've held and kissed his hands, have felt the warm pressure of those dear hands on my head, and heard his voice pronounce a blessing on me and invoke special benediction on all love! How all this came about in these days, when even a general audience is rare, and a special interview almost unknown, I

will now tell you, my dear friend. You know we were present at the passage of the laps! Court to the Consistory of Cardinals, and Monsignor told me he thought that was all I could expect. So did I, but it did not prevent my asking if there was anything else I could obtain. You know I wanted to see the Pope bless the crucifix myself, so I made up my mind to ask Mr. Astor if it would not be possible for me to have an audience-imagine ! Of course I expected to have a ticket to one of the very few general sudiences given after Easter, to which even in the old days it was not easy to gain admission. In the time between my decision and carrying it out I went into a picture gallery to execute a commission for a friend in Nice, and to my delight recognized in the picture dealer Mr. ____, a person I had seen at the Consistory in court dress. Surely, I thought, he will know all about the audience, and I asked him. He said there would be, he was certain, at least one, and, recognizing me as an American, he said he could, if I desired it, get papa and me tickets-this privilege being his, because he very often visited the French Minister at the Vatican. We were so delighted, and I waited patiently all the week after Easter, hearing nothing from the chevalier. Then we saw him, and he said at the end of the following week there would be "something." So I waited impatiently. The week was closing. We were to leave Romeon Monday, for papa wanted a change, you know; he gets tired, because he can't run about as I do. Well, Friday morning my card came ! Per mission to be presentatthe Pope's Massathalfpast seven Sunday morning, and a tiny card giving information that after mass the Holy Father would converse with those who had been present. Now, dear friend, that meant a general audience, as about two hundred and fifty were there. So I was not wholly pleased, but you will hear what a perfectly lovely ending I had to my Roman visit. Papa elt unable to go. You know he can't kneel, and did not wish to even seem wanting in respect; but he very much desired me to see the Holy Father. To begin with, I wakened hours too early, and was afraid to go to sleep again for fear of delaying the carriage, and missing the appointment. Finally, I was dressed; wore-of course you want to know what I wore -- my black silk train and Spanish lace veil, and at seven we started-I fasting, in hopes to receive Holy Communion from the hand of the Holy Father, as he sometimes adminsters it, but in this case did not. However, I was too happy to feel hunger, and so did not in the least suffer. The audience room at the Vatican was full of favored visitors, all carrying objects of devotion to be blessed by the Pope as he passed through, which a chamber lain told me was all that was needed; but I was avaricious, and wished more for your crucifix, and you will see I got more by the simple process of not knowing when had enough. Presently His Holiness came in, two of the Garde Mobile clearing the way for him, and standing on either side the altai during the mass, at which several of the household served. He said mass in a low voice, which several times showed weakness,

I saw him pat the cheek of a little girl just before me, but he did not speak. Of course I was obliged to do as the others did, but I was not satisfied, and when a lady told me she held a card for a special interview, I was more than ever anxious, and concluded to ask a pleasant-faced chan berlain what he thought of the little card I had from the chevalierdid it not mean a special interview, I so wanted it? He smiled and said Monsignor Macchi (the Popu's private secretary) could tall me, and court ously led me to a room and bute me wait. The lady whom I envied rul called in. I waited and waited. No sign of monsignor So I went out and askel, and he took he to another ante room, and ent a gentlemin-in-waiting, who took my card to the monsignor, and he immediatelysent for me. I went to another ante room, vaited a monent, was called, and went though more magnificent rooms to one more sindle, when Monsignor Macchi, after speaking o two Passignist Fathers, came towards m. his pleasant face lighted up, and, smiling, asnd:

though I am told he is not ill his manner

After mass he blessed us all, and again in

passing. There was a mass of thanksgiving

aid by a young priest, and then the Holy

Father rose and with some difficulty made

his way from the room to the corridor, where

andience filed before him, each one kneeling

and kissing his hand. Assisted by him to

rise, they passed on, without leave to say a

was seated in a sedan chair, and the

full of dignity and his countenance saintly.

"Have yo not seen the Pope ?" "Oh, yes, I replied.

"And kissel his hand and received his

"Oh, yes," I said, faintly.

"And what mre?" he asked, but with such a genial smile that I was encouraged to tell him I wanted your cruzifix blessed aperais." cially, and I did so want the Holy Father to to say a word to me! He laughed, but very kindly asked all about myself. I said I was American Catholic from my birth; papa, a naval officer, a conventiond we were to leave Rome next day. He said the Holy Father was much fatigued, but he would see, and, if at all possible, I should have the pleasure I longed for; still, not to be disappointed if I were refused. But I must wait awhile. I answered I could wait ever so long, and patiently. Then mossignor sent for me, and I was led through more grand rooms wherein I found waiting the lady from whom I got my idea of a spejial audience. Imagine—my dear, imagine—was the second one called, and before I could realize it I was in the room with our "hith priest." He sat at one end of the apartmet, all in white, and looked so benignly at me, while, in a few words, monsignor made the introduction of the little American girl who wanted His Holiness to say a work to her. Then he left. The Holy Father miled and looked so gracious that my fair vanished, and in a moment I was of my knees at his side and alone with him I don't know if I fuland alone with him I don't know it I ful-filled a single point of etiquette. I am sure I only called him 'Mon Pere,' and didn't give him a single title. I could think of nothing formal. I knelt there, half leaning on his knee, on which I laid my rosaries. In lay left hand I held your crucifix, and in my right I sleaved his dear hand, which I might right I clasped us dear hand, which I might kiss at will, while his soft, beautiful, keen eyes seemed to rad my soul! He asked me all about myselfand dear papa and mamma, and my home, and my pleasures, and looked distressed when I told him of the trouble which ever grieves me. He said he would pray for us each and everyone, then gave your crucific a special blessing, laying his hand on it and my precious little cross,

gave me a benediction with both hands on my head, and then, with a wave of his hand and

went many steps he called me and sent a particular blessing to pape. I did not come out of the room at all in the proper way, for in-stead of courtesying myself out, I turned and dropped on my knees in the middle of the room, when he again blessed me, and then, with my head up and my eyes full of tears, I ran out, and I don't believe the Holy Father liked it any the less, for as I passed monsig-nor called me to wait, and went into the Pope's apartment, whence he hastily came, carrying a silver medal, which he pressed into my hand, looking very, very pleased as he told me the Holy Father sent it, with a blessing for my years again.

blessing, for my very own.

This is my proof that I have not dreamed all this, and the precious gift of the little American girl hangs on my rosary, a souvenir of a vist to be remembered while I live. I did have sense enough left to thank the chamberlains, one and all, as I passed, for their courtesy, and get down stairs and out into my carriage, reaching home at 11, and wondering if all the happiness had been mine. -Correspondence Evening Star (Washington. D.C.)

THE COOLEST OF THE COOL THINGS ON EARTH.

When the summer heat is raging, the coolest thing to imagine is the feelings of one who draws the First Capital Prize of \$75,000, in the Louisiana State Lottery Company, on an investment of only \$5.00. The next event, the 170th, occurs on Tuesday, July 15, when \$266,500 will scattered broadcast. M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., will give all in formation desired.

THE CHOLERA OUTBREAK.

PURIFYING FIRES -- POST MORTEM EXAM-INATIONS-QUARANTINE.

Toulon, June 26. - Fires are burning in the streets for purifying purposes. A post mortem on two of the bodies has been made. In each case there were signs of Asiatic cholera. There were eight deaths yesterday and six to day. A case of sporadic cholera occurred in Paris, but no importance is attached to it.

WASHINGTON, June 26. - In the course of a conversation upon the subject, Surgeon-General Hamilton said that he did not believe that the cholera reported to have appeared at Toulon, would extend beyond the control of the French health officers. It had probably been brought from Egypt in the troop ships returning to France from that country. There was little danger of a direct importation of the disease from Egypt into the United States, for the reason that our imports from that country are confined to rags, which are rigidly inspected by government officers. The surgeon-general added that cholera was, of all diseases, perhaps the most difficult to quarantine against, and localities threatened by it should adopt every precaution in the way of perfect cleanliness and attention to

hygienic conditions. Advices received in San Francisco by the steamer San Pablo, which has arrived from Shanghai, state that cholera has broken out in the neighbourhood of Peking. Those attacked by the disease die in a few hours. The disease first made its appearance in Yangstun, a large town between Tien-Tsin and Pekin. No particulars have been received. Two cases are also reported at Tokio, Japan.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, hay ing had placed in his hands by an East India ring had placed in his hands by an elast winds missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his sufhas felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing crusing. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10—19 cow

The claimant, Sir Roger, will soon be out of prison. The date will be before his full term of sentence expires, and he will go forth on a "ticket of leave." It is stated that he has been offered a good sum by one of the Surrey managers to appear as Bob Brierly in the drama of that name.

A misstep will often make a cripple for life. A bottle of Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment at hand, will not prevent the misstep, but used immediately it will save being a cripple.

The Medical Summary recommends the external use of buttermilk to ladies who, are exposed to tan freckles.

EPFS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING The By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion iaws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly bourished frame."—Unil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water ormilk. Sold only in packets and time, (4th and 1th) by grocers, labelled, "James Erps & Co., Homosepathic Chemists, London, England

Bob Ingersoll is credited with saying that President Arthur will take into retirement what no other president ever did -180 pairs of pants.

FAMOUS.—Digestion must be promoted by increasing the flow and strength of the gastric juice, and this Golden Fruit Bitters will effectually do.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more or less subject to derangement of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McGale's Compound Butternut Pills will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the stornach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale everywhere. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal.

THE LATEST DYNAMITE HOAX. It was known that a certain smart U. S. young man had studied chemistry for six months; had ordered a sectioned hand-bag and sailed for England. It was subsequently ascertained that he had made several visits to a clock and watch makes before leaving. The coble was used to cause his arrest or arrival. cable was used to cause his arrest on arrival, and a trio of metaphysicians were summoned to open the bag, which, in view of probabilities, were regarded as patriotic heroism of the highest order. The official verdict reported 23 samples of Johnston's Fluid Beef, 10,000 circulars, 4 shirt collars, and a box of tooth-picks. sweet smile, dismissed me ; but before I Hull Badget,

PARIS IN JUNE.

FASHION, LUXURY, AND MATERIALISM-\$20,000 A YEAR FOR DRESSES-\$400 FOR A CHEMISE-OUTDOOR LIFE AND ITS EXTRAVAGANCES.

Paris, June 13 .- Paris during the Grand Prix week reaches the acme of brilliancy and animation. It is the end of the season, the moment of the final rush in the steeplechase of fashion and elegance which begins on the Sunday of the Chantilly Derby, continues on the Sunday of the Auteuil Grand International. and ends on the Sunday of the Grand Prix de Paris. In this last fortnight preceding the general exodus to Trouville, Luchon, Royat, Dieppe and other fashionable resorts on the seaside or in the mountains, life in Paris reaches a feverish pitch. There are balls, cotillions, dinner parties, Louis XV. fêtes. garden parties, flower shows, dog shows, charity fêtes, and exhibitions of all kinds, so numerous that it is hafdly possible to visit them all and yet fulfil one's social duties and enjoy the pleasures of summer Paris.

You may safely say that never since the empire has there been a more brilliant social season at Paris than the one just end ing, and never more money spent on recep tions and entertainments and toilets. Old Parisians complain of the burdensomeness of this increasing luxury, and regret the times when a glass of sugar and water with a spot of orange flower essence was consid ered ample refreshments for evening guests. It is true that times have changed, and the old-fashioned orange flower water has almost disappeared even from the cafés, where it is now only rarely asked for by provincials on a visit to the capital. The modern beverages for the aristocrats are Spanish wines and light tisane champagne. Nowadays a reception or a dancing party is impossible without a well furnished buffet or a supper served by preference at separate little tables; and a lady who does not pay more than \$300 for her cotillon accessories is considered to have done the thing rather shabbily.

As for the luxury of toilet, it passes all that our grandmothers could ever have dreamed. An elegant Parisienne, whether noblesse of birth or of finance— for instance, the Comtesse de Pour-tales, or Mine. Cahen d'Anvers tales, or Mme. Cahen d'Anvers-spend each over \$20,000 a year on their toilet, a sum which will not appear so enormous when it is remembered that a ball dress by one of the grande faiseurs costs currently three to four hundred dollars, and the most modest morning dress eighty dollars. Think, too, of the luxury of underlinen, which has been carried by the Parisiennes, by the use of the finest materials and by the profusion of lace to such a degree that a single chemise will often cost \$400! Think, too, of how many dresses a Parisienne needs in a season, the ball dresses, the dinner dresses, the dresses for the opera and the theatre, the morning dresses, the walking dresses, the dresses for 5 o'clock teas, the dresses for the races, for the seaside, and for the château life in the autumn. Really a mondaine with pretensions to elegance, who makes a figure in the ranks of fashion in Paris during the season, at Trouville or Luchon during the summer, and in half a dozen châteaus during the shooting season, and who, at the end of the year, owes no more than \$10,000 to her dressmaker, is a paragon of economy and a mighty schemer. live her double the sum and she will barely balance her accounts.

Perhaps in the eyes of American millionaires these sums may seem modest. Relatively to the proportions of French fortunes they are large, so large, in fact, that you may say that in no city in the world is so much money spent on toilets and exterior elegance as there is in Paris. The ladies who spend upward of ten thousand dollars a year on their toilets are not six, or a score, or two score, but several hundreds. Among them are the Princesse de Sagan, Comtesse de Pourtales, Marquise Hervey Saint-Denis, Comtesse Castries, Marquise de Castellane, Comtesse de la Rochefoucauld, Duchesse de Mailly, Comtesse de Beaumont, Baronne de Poilly, Marquise de Gallifet, Viceuntess Greffuhle, Princess de I eon, Countess de Montesquien, and the Countesse Potock. The mondaines of finance and banking are the Rothschilds, the Cahens, the Ephrussis, and the Hottinguers. The elegant actresses like Alice Regnault, Marie Maguier, Sarah Bernhardt, and demi-mondaines like Léonide Leblanc, the so-called Comtesse de Beauregard, who has a fortune of a million dollars in consols, the blonde Comtesse Latischeff, Andrée Vignon, head gay and brilliant battalions, who charge in common and with rival zeal on all the great battlefields of Parisian elegance.

With these ladies for principal actresses, and with all the splendor of Paris for the stage, the French capital contrives to get up a fine show for its own amusement and that of its summer visitors. The "supers," too, in this colossal theatrical enterprise are no mere walking gentlemen or graceless stop-gaps, they have qualities of their own, and play their role with interest and talent; and what is the picce they are all playing? It is always the same, a piece that dates from the beginning of civilization—"The Pursuit of Pleasure." The unique preoccupation of everybody in Paris seems to the superficial observer to be pleasure, and pleasure of the materialist kind. The great mass of effort is directed toward procuring and providing pleasure, and as we are in a democratic country, the ideal is naturally to make pleasure accessible to all. Hence we find the houses beautified and ornamented exteriorly rather than interiorly. We find the shop windows full of the finest goods the dealers have to sell, so that those who have not the money to buy may at least have the pleasure of feasting their eyes. On the same principle people sit outside the cafés on the sidewalk and drink their absinthe or vermouth or bitter coram populo, a sight which cannot fail to be soothing to those whose means do not permit them to sit at cases indefinitely sipping a ten cent drink, and for whose use are provided gratis, comfortable benches placed at intervals under the trees along all the boulevards and public promenades. Even in the aristo-cratic Champs Elysée and in the ultra-swell Avenue des Acacias benches are provided gratis for those who are unable or unwilling to pay two or three cents for the spring iron chairs which a provident administration places at the disposal of Parisian loungers all the way from the Bastille to the extremity of the Bois du Boulogne at Longchamps. The very fact of the abundance of open-air sitting accommodation is typical of Paris. The perpetually recurring vision of rows and groups of what Molière's Philaminthe calls the "corveniences of conversation" remind you that you are in a conversational country, and the fact that these "conveniencies of conversation" are constantly

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Popularity at home is not always the best test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that no other medicine has won for itself such universal approbation in its own city state, and country, and among all people, as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The following letter from one of our best known Massachusetts Druggists should be of interest to every sufferer:—

RHEUMATISM. "Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism, so severe that I could not more from the bed, or dress, without help. I tried several remedies without much if any relief, until I took AYER'S SARSAFARILLA, by the use of two her less of which I was completely cured. I a sold large quantities of your SARSA-arilla, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convince me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public. E. F. HARRIS." River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

GEORGE ANDREWS, overseer in the Lowell Carpet Corporation, was for over twenty years before his removal to Lowell afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form. Its ulcerations actually covered more than half the surface of his body and limbs. He was entirely cured by Ayer's Almanac for 1883.

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PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

along the streets at your own pace without being hustled, and without interfering with the convenience of other people. You are never overwhelmed by a crowd. Your serenity is never disturbed by the inopportune remarks of obtrusive gamins. Being both actors and spectators in the play, the Parisians appreciate individuality in each other's acting, and the lady who sports a hat of dis-tinct originality or the gentleman whose necktie is of unusual cut will always meet with justice, generally with approl ation, and never with ridicule.

The easiness of life in Paris has always charmed the stranger who has sufficiently penetrated the nature of the Frenchman to accept him as a rational being, which he essentially is. You need also to be rather a pronounced materialist and exempt from the squeamish idea of Puritan morality. Otherwise you will be inclined to regard Paris as more than Babylon and a perfect sink of iniquity and unrighteousness. But supposing you are willing to take the French point of view of refined materialism tempered by art, literature and easy utilitarian morality, you will not easily find another town where the art of living has been carried to a higher degree of perfection; where you can walk so comfortably; where you can dine so neatly and so practically. At the open-air restaurants in the Champs Elysée you have your table spread beside a babbling fountain, and you see the pale moon rise above ancient trees. Your leisure is thoroughly leisure. All the time you feel that you are living in an atmosphere of great ideas in art, literature and speculation.

In this lovely summer weather as you watch the carriages gliding noiselessly over the wood pavement which is spreading rapidly all over the town; as you recognize in the brilliant movement this and that celevrity of science, art, letters or fashion; asyou observe the general neatness of attire of the workman in his blouse, as well as of the errand boy or the milliner's apprentice; as you remark the elegance of the equipages, the beauty of the buildings, the purity of the atmosphere, and the pervading sensation of luminousness and happiness, you are inclined to think that the French are well on the way to realizing that the beautiful Athenian republic which Theophile Gautier foreshadowed in 1848, a republic full of light and joyous hum, sing by the poet, sculptured by a statuary, colored by the painter, eminal limit at the suggestion of some one in the ploying for the happiness of the children all the resources of the sciences and the arts. offering to the feet of all alike its staircases of marble, and displaying in relief against a sky of tranquil blue the pediments of its palaces and its temples.

THEODORE CHILD.

Holloway's Pills, -The changes of tempera ture and weather frequently upset persons who are most cautious of their health, and most particular in their diets. These corrective, purifying, and gentle aperient Pills are best remedy for all defective actions of the digestive organs; they augment the appetite, strengthen the stomach, correct biliousness, and carry off all that is noxious from the system. Holloway's Pills are composed of rare balsams, unmixed with baser matter, and on that account are peculiarly well adapted for the young, deli cate, and aged. As this peerless medicine has gained fame in the past, so will it preserve it in the future by its renovating qualities, and its incapacity of doing harm.

Mrs. Prowers, a beautiful widow of West Las Animas, New Mexico, is worth \$15,000,-000, mostly in cattle.

If you have a cough do not neglect it; buy at once a bottle of Allen's Lung Balsam.

The former president of a Hartford temperance society and his wife have become inebriates, and the humane society is looking after

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The magical power over pain that Hag-yard's Yellow Oil possesses, outrivals the narvels of ancient times. It acts in a natural manner to subdue inflammation; cures Rheu matism, Croup, Deafness, Sore Throat, and painful injuries.

Thomas Stevens, a San Francisco bicyclist has made the passage of the Rocky Mountains on his machine, and will ride to New York.

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

A SWINDLER CAUGHT.

PARIS, June 24.—M. Savreaux, the cashier of the Eastern Railway Company of Paris, who absconded last February with 500,000 francs, has been arrested in Vienna. He was disguised and living in sumptuous lodgings, in company with an engaging young woman, who had accompanied him in his flight from veniencies of conversation" are constantly occupied by people whose chief occupation, if they are not talking, is simply watching the passers, reminds you that it is possible to be a spectator as well as an action in the comedy or tragedy of life; a fact which we busy Anglo-Saxons too often forget. Indeed, this absence of rush and harry is one of the great charms of Paris. The Perisians never seem to be in a hurry You that walk the story of the burglary is a lie, and that Savreaux still has a large portion of his plunder in some hiding place, which they are trying to discover. Paris, and whose presence in Vienna becom-

A MURDERER LYNCHED.

OLIVER CANFIELD STRUNG UP TO A TELE-GRAPH POLE FOR KILLING HIS SWEET-HEART—THE ATTACK ON THE JAIL-PROSECUTION OF THE LYNCHERS SURE TO FOLLOW THIS ACT OF MOB VIO-LENCE.

VINCENNES, Ind., June 24.—Oliver Canfield, who followed Mrs. Mollie Gherkin, his sweetheart, to this place, without any apparent provocation sent two bullets into her brain. He was arrested the following day at Washington and placed in jail here to await the issue of his cowardly crime. His victim did not die until two o'clock on Monday morning, her physicians pronouncing her long hold upon life marvellous, since a channel was ploughed through her brain as large as one's finger. Her skull was horribly fractured and the brain oozed out pro usely. She was blessed with a vitality which the doctors declare to be astounding. She was unconscious from the hour of the shooting. On Saturday Can-field was taken to see his victim by the sheriff. In her presence he was stolidly indifferent, his only remarks being that she did not look natural and that he would like to have a chance to finish her.

LYNCHING THE COMMON TALK.

From the first there were ominous threats of lynching, as frequent failures of justice had wrought in the community a conviction that an example to evildoers was necessary. When Canfield was first brought to town the rope and lamp-post were suggested, but there seemed to be a sort of understanding that nothing should be done until the poor woman should die. On Monday night, after herdeath wasannounced, nothing was talked about but Judge Lynch. Everybody seemed to expect him to set up his court at night: even the police showing an interest in the matter singularly incom-patible with their duties. Early in the evening a crowd began to collect near the jail, an unexpected ringing of the Court House bell drawing many thither sooner than anybody anticipated an attack on the jail. Nothing unusual transpired however, until a little past midnight, when suddenly the idle watchman beheld a masked man creeping to the street light near the jail.

JUDGE LYNCH'S ARRIVAL. He climbed the post and turned down the light. In five minutes all the lights in the neighborhood were out, and by the dim starlight a column of men could be seen marching toward the jail from a street near by. They were under strict military command, and on reaching the prison halted. The leader then addressed the sheriff, who appeared at the upper window, demanding the keys. They being refused, orders were at once given to burst in the doors. An iron rail ten feet long was used as a battering rain, the door quickly yielding to the powerful onslaught. Having gained entrance to the corridor Sheriff Kackley was again called on for his keys; but he said he would die before he would give them up. CANFIELD IN THE POSSESSION OF THE MOB.

The lynchers said they did not want to turt anybody, they only wanted Canfield and they meant to have him. They advised Sheriff Kackley to retire upstairs, and he went. For fifty minutes after this the prison resounded with blows from sledges against the great steel doors, which seemed im-pregnable, but they yielded at pregnable, but they yielded at last and the mob rushed in and quickly secured their prize. The poor wretch had all this time been watching the proceedings in quiet; but when he saw the door go down and the rush of the masked men he threw up his hands and uttered a low, inarticulate cry that was painful to hear. He was hurried from the jail, around which a great crowd had collected by this time, and amid yells of triumph. The miscrable amid yells of triumph. The miserable Letters, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of the creature was half carried, half dragged to the bonds for the next drawing. For orders, circulture was half carried, half dragged to the jail, but at the suggestion of some one in the crowd that he should be hanged from the tree under which he had shot his sweetheart. The crowd, with loud approval, took up the line of march in that direction. The tree was ten or twelve blocks away, and all along the route the lynchers were shouting wildly. The people in their houses along the way joined in the cries. When the tree was reached its limbs were found to be too low and small for the purpose, and the lynchers passed on a few yards to a tall telegraph pole, up which a man nimbly climbed, and fix ing a small rope that had a hangman's noose dangling at the end.

THE LYNCHING.

Canfield was pinioned, and when this was done he was asked if he had anything to say. He replied that he had killed the girl because he was jealous and had quarrelled with her. He was sorry for the deed, and felt that he was being served right by the mob.

He knew one of them personally, and sent word by him to his mother to the effect that he had tried to reconcile himsel to heaven At precisely the hour of the death of his victim three strong men seized the free end of the rope and in a moment more the murderer was dangling high above the heads of the crowd. He had been remarkably cool during all the long time of preparation, and he died

without a struggle.

A card was pinned to his trousers warning all against cutting the body down until high noon, but the Coroner, disobeyed the injunction, cutting it down at five o'clock. There were probably five hundred spectators present at the hanging. The Sheriff says he has the names of seventy persons who participated in the lynching, and that all will be prosecuted. The identity of the lynchers was not closely guarded.

FANCY.

Never punish your child for a fault to which ou are addicted yourself.

Do not underrate your ability to achieve success in a noble undertaking till you have fully tested your powers of action and en-

It will be very generally found that those who sneer habitually at human nature, and affect to despise it, are among its worst and least pleasant samples.

In the lottery of life there are more prizes drawn than blanks, and to one misfortune there are fifty advantages. Despondency is the most unprofitable feeling a man can in-

Mr. Gladstone's followers are to wear on his next birthday a bunch of lilies, with oak and ivy leaves, supposed to represent purity, strength and tenacity, which are considered by them to be the three most prominent charactoristics of their leader.



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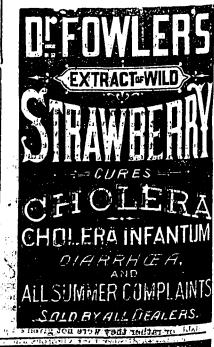
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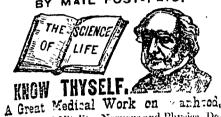
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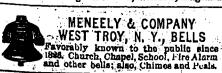
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FROM Q1	HEREC:	
•		
Sardinian	Saturday, May	3
Circassian	Saturday, June	•
Patrosian	Saturday "	١.
Peruvian Parisian	Saturday, "	2
Parisian	Saturday, "	3
Sarmatian	Saturday, July	:
Sardinian	Saturday, " 1	!
Rates of Passage	: from Quebec:	
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Corean About May 28
Waldensian "31
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Nestorian "14
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Buenos Ayrean "28
Manitoban "July 5
Corean "12 Corean The Steamers of the Liverpool, Queenstown,

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Prussian	**		14
Austrian	"		21
Scandinavian			28
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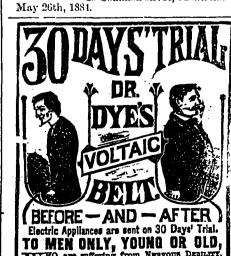
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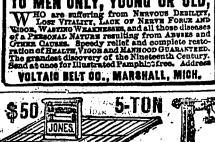
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A NEW DISCOVERY. 13 For several years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with an excellent artificial color for butter; so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both International pairy Fairs.

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search we have improved in soveral seaints, and now offer this new color as the best 1... like world. t Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and

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IF BEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.

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Sore Thront, Swellings, Sprafns, Bruises,
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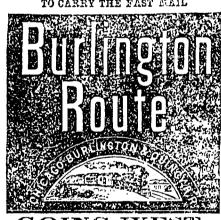
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Through the Heart of the Continent by way of Pacific Junction or Omaha to

DENVER, or via Kansas City and Atchison to Denver, con-necting in Union Depots at Kansas City, Atchison, Ome na and Denver with through trains for SAN FRANCISCO, and all points in the Far West. Shortest Line to KANSAS CITY,

And all points in the South-West.

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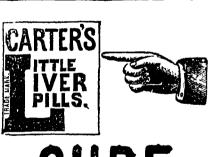
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PERCEVAL LOWELL,
Gen. Pass. Ag't Chicago.
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206 Washington St., Boston.



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—Superior Court. No. 2307.
Dame Mary Ross, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Ross, of the same place, merchant, duly authorized to ester en justice,
Plaintiff, vs. the said James Ross, Defendant.
An action en separation de biens has been instituted by the Plaintiff against Defendant.
Montreal, 26th May, 1884.
COOKE & BROOKE,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.



CURE

Headache, yet Carter 's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constitution, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the atomach, stimulate the liver

HEAD

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

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

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Tower Clocks, &c., &c. Prices
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toward event are found
pearance of the Irish welf
extinction of the turnspit,
every English kitcheh.

THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS.

THE VACANT RED. HATS THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT UNWILLING TO PAY THE COST OF FOUR NEW CARDINALS.

ROME, June 10.—There have never been so many vacancies in the College of Cardinals since 1877 as there are at the present moment. The number of vacant hats is no fewer than fifteen, without counting that which is waiting for the unknown prelate who has been reserved in petto since December, It was expected that a Consistory would be held in the course of next month to fill some of these vacancies, and satisfy a few, at any rate, of those aged dignituries who think they have waited long enough for the ecclesiastical purple. Moreover, the diminished number of the cardinals resident in Curia is a cause of some inconvenience to the Vatican ; but difficulties exist with reference to the four French hats vacant, the influence of France in the Sacred College being now reduced from the customary seven to three.

It is a question of money, however, rather than of men. The French Government has asked for hats for Monsignor Place, Archbishop of Rennes, and Monsignor Bernardou, Archbishop of Sens, and there is some talk of Monsignor Langenieux, Archbishop of Rheims. Leo XIII. views these nominations with all favor; but last year the article in the French budget was suppressed, which granted an extraordinary allowance over and above the incomes derived from their sees to those Bishops and Archbishops who were made what is termed National Cardinals - that is, Cardinals occupying residential sees in the country. It follows as a matter of course that prelates elevated to that rank acquire increased dignity and influence, involving in-ereused expenditure, and additional means are therefore requisite to enable them properly to support their high position.

The Pope cannot afford to supply them and he is very justly of opinion that i pay for them, as the other Catholic powers do. On this point negotiations are going for ward, and while they are pending the Pope is unwilling to put an appearent slight or France by making a batch of Cardinals with out including the Archbishops of Sens and Rennes in the number. It was for that self same reason that he created only two Cardi nals at the Consistory held on March 24.

In the mean time, at the next Consistory whenever it may be held, red hats will be conferred upon Monsignor Gaugibauer, Arch-bishop of Vienua; Monsignor Laurenzi Assessor of the Holy Office; Monsignor Masotti, Secretary of the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars: Monsignor Gori, See retary of the Consistorial Congregation, and on a Spanish Bishop. The names also are mentioned of Monsignor Theodoli, Majordomo mentioned of Monsignor Theodolf, Majordonio of His Holiness; Monsignor Strossmayer, Bishop of Bosnia; Monsignor Aloisi Masella, Ex-Nuncio of Portugal; Monsignor Capecelatro, Bishop of Capua, and Monsignor Battaglini, Archbishop of Bologna, whose flock have petitioned His Holiness for a red hat for him.

There is, however, a good deal of opposi-tion at the Vatican against the purple being given to Monsignors Capecelatro and Battaglini, and, as regards Monsignor Aloisi Masella, he left his post at the Portuguese court against Leo XIII.'s wish, and it was understood that the Pope had determined not to confer upon him the red hat that King Louis had requested for him until the regulation period of six years, of which half has still to run, had expired.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

AS A NERVE FOOD. Dr. J. W. Smith, Wellington, O., says 'In impaired nervous supply I have used it to advantage.

THE TUNNEL SCHEME.

London, June 24. Sir Edward William Watkin, M.P. for Hythe, is as enthusiastic as ever over his channel tunnel project, despite the adverse majority of 138 in the House of Commens last month and the sturdy composition of the Duke of Cambridge, the opposition of the Duke of Cambridge, the commander of the forces, and of Mr. Jos. Chamberlain, president of the Board of Trade. Sir Edward was seen by your correspondent at the Reform Club last night, and in reply to a question as to the commanderin-chief's objections, said emphatically: -1 do not care two pence for the Duke of Cambridge's opinion. I will make that tunnel in spite of his opposition and that of MI

Chamberlain. What about the adverse vote in the House

in May? That was obtained by the lobbying of the coast railway companies. The cause of their hostility is very obvious, for who would cross the Channel in the wretched little steamers if they could go under it by rail in a safe tunnel. As far as that opposition is a safe tinnel. As far as that opposition is concerned, time is our best ally. Public opinion and public needs already require the tunnel, and they will soon demand it in a voice that will be both unmistakable and G, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS,

But the Duke of Cambridge asserts that there are military reasons that would make the construction of a tunnel between France and England inexpedient and even dangerous. Just so; but I am willing to set against that notion of his Grace's the opinion of the Duke of Wellington. It is well known that he favored the prospect of an international tunnel, and I believe that the English people still regard the hero of Waterloo as a more capable strategist than the present commander of her Majesty's forces, even with Lord Wolseley thrown in.

Then you do not fear an invasion of England ria the tunnel? No. The idea is absurd. If the French should attempt it they would be foiled, just as Pharoah was in his pursuit of the Israelites, and it would not require a miracle

THE EGYPTIAN PROBLEM.

LONDON, June 24 .- In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone said full answers had not yet been received from the various powers in regard to the Anglo-French agree-ment. This, however, would not delay the meeting of the conference. Mr. Childers, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will attend the conference as representative of the financial interests of his government. The Vienna newspapers consider the Anglo-French agreement regarding Egypt as highly advan-tageous to France. At Cairo the proposed arrangements for the future of Egypt create a most favourable impression. Abyssinian advices state that King John has ordered the Gallas to assemble on the northern frontier. The king is resolved not to allow Kassala to remain in the possession of the Arabs, and will seize it should it fall into their hands.

Many Scotchmen insist that the deerhound was the original of all the dogs of Great Britain. Yet the breed is so neglected now, through the decadence of deer chasing and stag coursing and other causes, that its ad-McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY mirers are afraid it will become extinct, even in the highlands. Precedents for such an untoward event are found in the utter disappearance of the Irish wolfhound, and in the extinction of the turnspit, once a dweller in

at which to the said



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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S * VEGETABLE COMPOUND

For all of those Palaful Complaints and

* * Weaknesses so common to our best * * * * * *FEMALE POPULATION. * * * * IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FE-MALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, IN-FLAMMATION AND ULCERATION. FALLING AND DIS-PLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAK-PLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SITNAL WEARNESS, AND 16 PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE
CHANGE OF LIFE. # # # # # #
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UTERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE
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VERY SPEEDILY BY ITS USE. # # #
*IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTROYS
**IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTROYS
**WEAK-

ALL CRAYING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAK-NESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEAD-ACHE, NERVOLS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBULTY, Depairs sion and Indigestion. * * * * * * * * That feeling of Bearing Down, causing Pain, * \$2 Trs purpore is SOLELY FOR the legitimate measure of distage and the helief of pain, and THAT IT DOES AT LET CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF ADDES CAN GLADIA TESTEY. "63 *

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W FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN
ATTRIBLE FEN THIS REWEIGH IS USEFRIPASSED. "

GAPIA E. PINKRAMS VEHETABLE COMPOUND is
are pared at Lyan, Mass. Price \$1. Six bothes for \$3,
and hyadicinentials. Sent by much postage paid, in form
\$4.275b or Lex needs on receipt of price anabove. Mrs.
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The family should be without LYDIA E. PANCHAMS
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ching Piles-Symponicand one The symptoms are moisture, like perspira-tion, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNES GINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rhenin, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases, Box by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. Sold by Druggists.

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WANTED-Ladies and Gentlemen in town or country, distance no objection; can have steady work at their homes all the year round, and can make from \$10 to \$15 per week; no canvassing; work sont by mail, Address no canvassing; work sent by mail, Address OAKLAND M'F'G CO., Box 5222, Boston,

Bakersville, North Carolina, has a population of about 700, and only six deaths have occurred in three years, and only one in the last year. There are 175 scholars enrolled in the different Sunday Schools.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a dif-ferent person," at least so they all say, and ferent person, at their husbands say so too !

THURSDAYS PROCEEDINGS.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS. The second meeting of the National Congress commenced in St. Mary's Academic Itali at 9.30 in the morning. The Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau occupied the chair, and there were also present on the platform the Hon. T. J. J. Loranger, President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, Senator Trudel, Hon. Mr. Mercier, Mr. Royal, M. P., Manitoba, His Honor Recorder Demontigny, Mr. Langelier and Pagnuelo. The attendance was not so large as it would undoubtedly have been had there not been so much outside attraction. The steamboat procession proved quite a novelty. and attracted the greater part of the vast multitude of people moving about the city. However, the large and commodious hall contained a very respectable and appreciative audience, and the second meeting of the National Congress certainly proved a most decided success. In fact everything scens to favor the success of the grand celebration now in progress. Even the weather clerk has looked kindly upon the noble and patriotic efforts of our French fellowmen, although it did look at the commencement of the celebration on Tuesday last as if he intended to interfere in a telling manner with the progress of the programme. All day long a stiff, cool breeze continued to blow making it exceedingly comfortable to sit in the large and well ventilated hall and listen to the noble and patriotic utter-ances of the speakers. Finally, after a few opening remarks from the chairman, the

HON. SENATOR TRUDEL was called upon and came forward in the midst of enthusiastic applause. The Hon. gentleman went into a lengthy review of the history of the French Canadians; spoke of their remarkable progress as a peo-ple in later years, and compli-mented them on their patriotism, their love of the Church and religion, their incessant adherance to the language of their mother country and their devotion to and respect for the Catholic clergy. The address was delivered in eloquent language, and listened to with rapt attention throughout. The speaker was frequently applauded, and none joined more heartily in the applause than the large number of influential clergymen who were present. The next speaker was

Mr. Langelier, who followed with a brief but stirring address, which elicited the most rapturous applanse. He spoke of the great love of the French Canadians for their native country, their patriotism to everything conwith their race, and their neverdying devotion to the Catholic Church.

Mr. Royal, M.P., of Manitoba, was then

called upon, and entertained the audience for some time with an eloquent speech, in the course of which he gave some important and interesting statistics in regard to the French-Canadian population of the different Provinces of the Dominion, showing that their numbers were increasing, and that they were now spread ing more rapidly over the different parts of Can ada than in former years. He referred in brilliant terms to the destiny of the French as a people, and congratulated them upon the gratifying success of the celebration thus far, vhich is being carried out in a manner calculated to do honor to the memory of the memorable saint whose name is cherished fondly in the heart of every Frenchman, and in fact held dear to the heart of every good Catholic. Mr. Royal received frequent and well-merited applause, and sat down with the gratification of knowing that his eloquent and appropriate

their great respect for the clergy, and complimented the members of the Holy Ministry on the vast amount of good they have accom plished for the country. The patriotism of his fellow-countrymen and their great love for their native tongue received a fair share of the hon, gentleman's attention who also made mention of the important part they now take in the politics of the country, and their increasing influence as politicians. The names of the celebrated Frenchmen, Moreau, Lafontaine, Montcalm and Jacques Cartier received due mention at the hands of the hon. gontleman, in connection with the amount of good they accom plished for their fellow-countrymen. His eloquent speech was interspersed with wellplaced humorous remarks, which elicited great laughter and applause from the audience.

Mr. Pagnuelo then came forward and deliv ered a short, though eloquent, address, in the course of which he spoke in hopeful terms of the destiny of the French Canadians. Mr. Pagnuelo's remarks were received with en-

thusiasticapplause.

His Honor Recorder DeMontigny followed in a brilliant address, delivered in his well known cloquent style, which was received with the most enthusiastic applause, and at the close His Honor resumed his seat amidst prolonged applause and the most hearty

Mr. Berris then stepped up to the platform and presented His Honor, as a Pontifical Zouave, with a beautiful little cross bearing the figure of Pope Pius IX., which was fas-tened to the breast of his coat by the chairman, Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau.

At the request of the chairman and those present on the platform, Mr. Berris then stepped forward and made a few remarks, relating principally to the noble part taken by the Zouaves while in Rome, and paid flatter-ing compliments to them all and to his Honor as an individual member thereof At the close of his remarks His Honor stepped for-

ward and shook him warmly by the hand. It being now nearly one o'clock, the meet ing was brought to a close, and thus ter-minated in the most successful and gratifying manner another feature of the grand celebra

THE STEAMBOAT PROCESSION was a grand affair, no less than eighteen boats

taking part. The boats which took part were the Terrebonne, Three Rivers, Berthier, Chambly, Montarville, Cultivateur, Canada, South Eastern, Belmont, St. Paul, Filg.te, and Laprairie. About 10.30 the different craft formed into line and started, amillst great excitement, for Boucherville. On the banks of the mighty St. Lawrence were gaily decorated with bunting, and as the boat passed the inhabitants saluted them with small pieces of ordnance. About 6,000 people took

part in the procession.

The festivities were continued with great enthusiasm yesterday afternoon, the principal event being the carrousel and sport on the Exhibition Grounds. The attendance, however, was not very large, there being really more people who witnessed the affair outside the gates than within. The sports were, nevertheless, very interesting. First came four and twenty men-at-arms bearing bannerals and headed by Mr. DesGeorges. Then came about an equal number of knights with-Then

out spears, then the king's suite, and finally the counterfeit presentment of the sainted Louis himself. The king took up his position upon the throne and signified his assent that the games proceed. First came the carrousel, which consisted of the men-at-arms and knights going through certain evolutions. First saliting the king, the entire cavalcade circled about the ring in single and double file, then counter-marched and formed simple figures at a walk, trot and gallop.

THE NATIONAL BANQUET The spacious dining hall in the Windsor Hotel was the scene of a very brilliant gathering last evening on the occasion of the grand banquet under the auspices of the St. Jean Buptiste Association of Montreal, in connection with the grand' fete. Over five hundred guests set down to the tables, which were most tastefully arranged. Hon. T. J. Loranger, President of the Association, occupied the chair, over his head the tricolor, the union jack, and the stars and stripes tastefully intertwined. Seated on the right of the president were His Honor Lieut.-Governor Robitaille, Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works; Rev. Father Sentenne, Cure of Notre Dame Church; rather Sentenne, Cure of Notre Dame Church; Mr. C. A. Dauray, Rev. Father Gaboury, Mr. J. K. Ward, President of St. George's Society; Mr. D. Barry, President of St. Patrick's Society; Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, President of St. Andrew's Society. Mr. M. Schwah, Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Hon. C. J. Coursel, Mr. J. A. Ouimet, Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, M.P., Mr. J. Amyot, Mr. H. Frechette, the Canadian poet-laureate: Mr. J. chette, the Canadian poet-laureate; Mr. J. A. N. Provencher, Mr. Louis Allard, Mr. J. B. Resther, Hon. R. Thibaudeau, Mr. Edward Larcau, Mr. F. Benoit, Mr. P. H. Roy and Mr. Win. Rheaume, while on the left were His Worship Mayor Beaudry, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State; Hon. Wilfred Laurier, Hon. Justice Baby, Mr. C. O. Perrault, Vice-Consul of France; United States Consul-General Stearnes, Hon. Justice Sicotte, Hon. Judge Routhier, Mr. Joseph Tassé, Hon. Joseph Royal, Mr. Ferdinand Gagnon, Mr. P. A. Landry, Hon. L. O. Taillon, Hon. J. Wurtele, Hon. G. Ouimet, Hon. Frs. Langelier, Hon. H. Mercier, Mr. T. S. Brown, Mr. L. D. Duvernay, Mr. J. I. Tarte, Mr. P. C. Casgrain, Baron de Verez, a French nobleman, from St. Malo, France, and others.

The vice-chairmen were Messrs. Louis Allard, H. A. Lemieux, B. Benoit, J. A. Oui-mot, Q.C., Jos. Tassé, M.P., L. O. David, Ald. Prefontaine, H. Beaugrand, G. Boivin, H. M. Bourgouin, A. J. Corriveau, Hon. H. Mercier, L. H. Roy, Ald. Rainville and E. Larcau. Among the large number of guests were noted nearly all of Montreal's leading French Canadian citizens. And also it was pleasing to notice a large number of English itizens who joined hand in hand with our French friends in celebrating this great

national event. THE OUEEN.

Shortly after nine o clock the president rose and gave the first toast, "Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria." The name of Her Majesty was received with the greatest cheering, and the whole assemblage sang in a most hearty manner the national anthem.

The toast of His Excellency the Governor-General was also enthusiastically honored.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. The President then proposed "The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec,' which was honored with loud cheering, the band playing the Marsellaise, in which the company joined with a will.

His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Robitaille, who was received with applause, after thanking those present for the cordiality with which the toast had been received and honored, said that he had no intention of making a speech, as the length of the programme showed him that the time at femarks were appreciated in a manner that their disposal was limited, and there were was their due. Hon. Mr. Mercier was next introduced by address them. He would simply thank them, general reference to the progress of the French Canadians throughout the Dominion, spoke of their great respect for the alarm at one same time congratulate them on the zeal, the energy and the perseverance that the people of Montreal had exhibited in connection with their great respect for the alarm. and to express his admiration for their brethren who came from the neighboring republic to join in their festivities. (Applause.) He hoped that they would have the pleasure of meeting on many such successful occasions in honor of their institutions and their country. (Loud applause.)

"FRANCE." Mr. Louis Frechette in proposing "La France " remarked that it was a serious task to propose this toast on such an occasion, a unique event in the history of the French Canadian race. (Applause.) It was a toast which he knew would be received with the greatest euthusiasm—the toast of their glorious motherland-La France. (Loud applause.)

In the breasts of the French-Canadian people the first love was naturally France. He remarked that while in Europe he had met with many who had expressed themselves astonished at the French-Canadians being so French in their manners, in their habits, and, above all, in their hearts. But it was not to be wondered at. France always retained the first place in their affections. They were proud to be French. (Applause.) No matter what were their political preferences or creed they all recognized France as the source of all their great and noble qualities. He referred to the spirit of enterprise shown by the French-Canadians who had traversed from the Pacific to the Atlantic and brought civilization to many dark lands, and paid a high tribute to Mr. Mercier, the Canadian voyageur. The French-Canadians had established on the North American Continent a people who would perpetuate the glorious name and chivalrous deeds of old France, with all its noble traditions. (Applause.) A certain statesman had said, speaking of the French-Canadians, that they were Englishmen speaking French. He denied this without fear. On the contrary, they were Frenchmen speaking English when they chose. (Applause.) He did not wish to disparage their English in the least. On the contrary, they were all proud of England, of their connection with that great country, the mother of civilization and of progress; they owed to England the liberty that they enjoyed to-day, but at the same time they must never forget the preference that they should give to France, their glorious motherland. (Loud applause.) He concluded by calling upon Mr. Maillet, who sang in a atirring manner a song entitled "La France," after which the toast was enthusiastically

honored. The President, after expressing regret at the absence of the Count des Sesmaisons, called upon Mr. C. O. Perrault, Vice-Consul

of France, to respond to the toast. Mr. C. O. Perrault, Vice-Consul, responded in an eloquent speech, in which, after refer-ring to the importance of the festival now going on, concluded by advising Old and New France to unite in a cordial embrace, recalling the old motto, L'Union fait la force, let us march on to the conquest of the future.

THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. P. H. Roy then proposed in a few English remarks the toast of the "United States," which was honored amid loud cheering, the band playing "Yankee Doodle."
U. S. Consul General Stearns in respond ing expressed his great gratification at being

present on such an occasion. He thanked them for the enthusiasm with which the toast

been received Scattered over United States were more than 500,000 French Canadians, loyal, honored, respected citizens of the great republic. (Applause.) They had found prosperous homes, and were loyal, honored and esteemed citizens. But with all their privileges they never forgot their native land, their honored Canada (Lond applause). To day thousands of their compatriots from all parts of the Republic were gathered in this city to participate in this grand celebration, which they had reason to be proud of. He urged them all to act in such a manner as would be worthy of the descendants of those two great countries-France and the United States, and resumed his seat amid the greatest applause.

Mr. H. Beaugrand also briefly responded, referring in eloquent terms to the prosperity of their brethren across the lines.

" CANADA, Mr. J. A. Ouimet, Q.C., M.P., proposed "Canada," speaking of the pride they all should feel in being before all Canadians. He gave them "Canada before all, above all." (Lond applause.)

Sir Hector Langevin, who was received with lond applause, after expressing gratifi-cation at being present, apologized for the absence of Sir John A. Macdonald, who, he said, had charged him (the speaker) to convey to them his warmest sympathy and hopes for their prosperity and success. (Loud applause.) He paid a high tribute to Duver the Catholic faith over the whole American nay, the founder of the association, whom he knew personally, and whose good qualities they were all aware of Referring to the past history of this country, the Canada of France, said the speaker, was not the Canada of to day. He reviewed the historical events of the fifty years, the conquest and struggle for responsible government. He referred, in conclusion, marvellous increase in the number of French-Canadians in the Province of Quebec within the last fifty years, and remarked that if the same rate of increase continued they could man's address, which was delivered in a masnot fail at the close of another fifty years to have a population of five millions of French-Canadians in the Dominion.

Hon. Wilfred Laurier also responded, and

was followed by the Hon. Justice Baby in a few remarks.

"THE CLERGY." Hon. Gedeon Onimet then proposed the toast of "The Clergy," which was duly hon-ored, and responded to in eloquent terms by

Rev Cure Sentenue, of Notre Dame, and Rev. Mr. Dauray. Father Sentenue's ad-dress was a masterpiece of eloquence, in the course of which the history of the French clergy were pictured in thrilling terms, commanding the utmost attention from everyone of his large number of hearers. At the close the Rev. gentleman was greeted with enthusiastic applause. Rev. Mr. Dauray's remarks were also delivered in excellent style and were heartily appreciated by the audience.

The President in proposing "The Day we Celebrate," delivered a humorous speech,

and saying that the French Canadians were the first to put their feet upon the soil of this country, and would be the last to leave it. Hon. J. A. Chapleau, who received quite an ovation on rising to respond, delivered one of the most eloquent addresses of the evening, which was frequently interrupted by

prolonged applause. The toast was also responded to by Hon. Judge Sicotte and Mayor Langelier of Que

Hon. C. J. Coursol, M.P., proposed "The Province of Quebec," which was responded to by Hon. Judge Routhier, Hon. L. O. Taillon, and Hon. H. Mervier.

spen led to by Mr. P. A. Landry, M.P., and sold at par to 1.32 discount in round amounts. Mr. Ferd, Gagnon.

The stock market opened with a show of

"Sister Societies," proposed by Mr. F. C. Gasgrain, was responded to by Messrs. Ward, Barry, Ogilvy and others.

Mr. G. Amyot proposed "The Press, which drew forth responses from Messrs. J. I. Tarte and J. A. W. Provencer, and the toast of "The Ladies," preposed by Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, M.P., was acknowledged by Mr. Alph. Christin. The grand national banquet was then brought to a most successful close, it being now nearly 3 o'clock.

FRIDAY.

FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS AT THE CHURCH OF THE GESU.

The fifth day's sitting of the National Congress in the basement of the Church of the Gusu, on Bleury street, was fairly attended, a number of ladies being present. The Hon. Mr. J. P. O. Chaveau occupied the chair. The subjects for the occasion were:-First, "The Literary and Artistic Interests of French Canadians." Second, "Poemand Prose for the occasion." Third—"Arts, literature and science." On the platform were Messrs. Murchand, of Quebec; Tremblay, Poison, Lusignan, Judge Baby, Loranger, Baron Verez, of France, and Royal. The chairman explained the unavoidable absence of the Hon. Gideon Onimet, and called upon Mr. Poison, of Arthabaska, to recite a poem entitled "Les Deux Frances," which he did so effectively as to elicit enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Tremblay, on invitation of the chair man, read a fragment of an original poem, full of the adventurous life of a raftsman in the swollen tide and in the fragrant woods. Mr. Lusignan, of La Patrie, said there was no real criticism in the press here, a man who made himself prominent was over flattered by his friends, or torn to pieces by his enemies. Mr. Marchand, of Quebec, congratulated Messrs. Poison and Tremblay on their poems, and spoke of the importance of having more attention paid to the study of literature. Judge Baby, in a few remarks replete with humor, said that in early life he had intended to devote himself to literature, but finding it was absolutely necessary to get bread and but-ter, was obliged to study law, and the dry study of parchments and law books forbade dalliance in the pleasant fields of literature, romance and poetry. Baron Verez, of France, followed by stating that he was neither a poet nor a literary man, but would make a few remarks on France, and especially on Brittany which gave birth to Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of Canada. He said that both in castle and cottage Candaa was well known as the hardy mariner of its seaports made many trips to the Lower Provincee. He then pictured the hard life of a Brittany peawho arose to toil at three in the morn sant ing after a meagre meal of black bread and, perhaps, a little soup. Work was incessant, and at noon the children brought them more bread and soup, over which before eating they piously made the sign of the cross. Work then continued up to sundown, and after evening prayers the weary laborer retired to rest. If such industry could be transplanted to Canuda these people would be prosperous and happy. All the family work, and by such general and incessant toil they would make any part of Canada where they settled flourish. In Brittany rents were increasing, and tt was difficult to get the bare necessaries of life, hence there might be ex-

colonists would have no rents and no burdensome taxation to pay, but all the money they earned would be for themselves.

EVENING SESSION. The Congress met again at eight o'clock last evening, when there was a very good at-tendance of ladies and gentlemen, comprising the elite of French-Canadian Society.

Hon. P. J. O. Chanvean occupied the chair,

and there were also present the Rev. Abbe Leveque, Mr. Archambault and Rev. Father Labelle, citré of St. Jerome.

The President announced as the subject of

the evening, Colonization, and referred to its great importance, and introduced Rev. Abbe Leveque as the first speaker.

Rev. Abbe Leveque referred to the intimate

relations which religion bore to colonization. There were innumerable elements that entered into a people's nationality, and he considered that the first and most vital element was religion. The study of the history of their ancestors showed them that the first sentiments in all their thoughts had been love for the Catholic religion. (Applause.) The distinctive feature of a nation was the mission that the Almighty had given it to do. And what was the mission the Almighty had given this nation to do? It was to carry His work into the new world. All history had shown that God had meant His purposes to be executed by France. The mission of the French-Canadian people was to continent just as their patron saint had brought the people to Christ. (Applause.) England's mission was a commercial one; France's to spread the faith, and without the Church it would die and become extinct. Referring to the subject of immigration he remarked that a grand work remained to be done, and French-Canadians should penetrate into all parts of the Dominion and of the United States, and thus secure the propagation of their faith in America. A round of applause man's address, which was delivered in a masterly manner, and listened to with the utmost gratification.

Mr. Archambault, of Montreal, then read a paper in which he dwelt upon the import-ance of the art of agriculture as closely allied with the subject of colonization, which was duly appreciated by the audience.

The Kev. Father Labelle, who was received with enthusiastic applause, then came forward and delivered a stirring address, which was replete with good-natured and humorous remarks, and elicited great laughter and applause. In the course of his address he re-marked that colonization was always uppermost in his thoughts. He referred to Canadian people, their love of country, their the colonization scheme in the north, and adherence to the French language and their said that it would be his desire if possible great devotion to their religion and their to take all the French-Canadians from the United States and plant them in the north. (Applause.) He for one would like to see all their brethren in the United States back again in Canada, because if they had all their prethren in the States in the Province of Quebec they would be the first province in the Dominion, and if they were the first province in the Dominion they would have more influence on the treasury and beable to obtain more money for the purposes of development and for the purpose of colonization. He con-cluded a brilliant address by urging the claims of the subject upon all present.

The meeting then adjourned.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

In the money market rates of discount remain at 7 to 72 per cent, and call loans on stocks 5 to 6 per cent. Sterling exchange is quoted between banks at 7% to Sprem. for 60-Mr. Joseph Tassé, M.P., proposed "Our day bills, 8\footnote to S\footnote prem. for demand bills; French-Canadian Brethren of the United counter rates at 8\footnote prem. for sixties, 8\footnote prem. for demand bills. Drafts on New York are

sticingth this morning, but sold off by noon. There was heavy trading. The market is excited enough to please the scalpers, though scarcely so much so as formerly. At noon Federal was offered at 60 with 55 bid. The stock board adjourned for the holiday until

Wednesday morning. Stock Sales—50 Bank of Montreal 1804 35 do 180; 15 do 1793; 25 do 1794; 25 do 1794; 25 do 1794; 25 do 179; 15 do 1783; 10 Merchants 179‡; 25 do 179; 15 do 178‡; 10 Merchants 103½; 10 do 104; 25 Molsons 108; 375 Com-merce 111; 25do 110½; 100 do 110; 5 do 110½; 25 do 110; 25 Toronto 162½; 5 do 162; 50 do 162½; 25 do 162½; 45 do 161½; 50 Federal, 62½; 175 do 60; 70 do 55; 25 Telegraph 110; 25 do 108½; 304 Richelieu 50; 19 Passenger 120; 825 Gas 174; 100 do 1731. 295 do 173 173½; 325 do 173.

New York stocks were weak and lower. At 1 p.m. Western Union was down to 55 from 58½, Lake Shore to 74 from 74¾, Northwest from 87½ to 84½, D. & L. to 110½ from 112, Oregon Trans. Co. to 81 from 9, Union Pacific from 339 to 31, L. & N. from 251 to 241, Manitoba from 85 to 844, and Canada Pacific at 42, Pullman 964.

Consols in London 99 11-16 and 994; Eric

123: Illinois Central 1173; Canada Pacific 43]; N. Y. C. 100].

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW-WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Financial circles have been excited on ac-

count of the serious liquidation that has been going on in Canadian as well as American stocks. It was thought by many that prices were already low enough, but, on the contrary, day by day has seen prices still tumbling downwards. Federal bank stock has the centre of attack, and support has had to be extended to that bank to enable it to carry on its operations in the face of its difficulties. We are certainly its difficulties. We are certainly the midst of dull times, though city trade, we are glad to say, has kept fairly good, and has benefited by the great crowds which came for the St. Jean Baptiste celebration. In most lines of heavy goods a liquidation has been going on

the which cannot fail to ensure considerable loss. and we are afraid that a dull demand and further liquidation will be experienced for some weeks yet until the harvest rises into prominence as the chief feature in the business situation. IRON AND HARDWARE .- Pig iron is dull

and slow, no large lots moving. Warrants are cabled weak at 41s 4d. Here prices are quoted 25c to 50c per ton lower. Coltness, \$19.50; Langloan, \$19; Calder, \$18.25; Gart sherrie and Summerlee \$17.75; Dalmellington \$17.25; and Eglinton \$10.75. Finished iron is dull and unchanged; bars at \$1.75; sheets at \$2.50; and plates at \$2.50 to 2.75. Timplates are quiet and unchanged at \$4.60 to \$4.75 for I. C. charcoals, and \$4.20 to \$4.40 for cokes. Canada plates remain at \$2.90 for Penn and equal. Ingot tin continues dull at 2110 for Straits, and 221c for Lamb and Flag. London is cabled £1 lower than a week ago at £82. Ingot copper remains at 1610, with best selected in London cabled £1 15s lower than last week at £61. Lead is dull, weak and lower at \$3.25, soft Spanish in London cabled at £10 17s 6d. Dealers in general hardware complain over the dull trade ex-

pected ere long an important addition to the GROCERIES.—Refiners reports good demand population of Canada when these desirable at prices ranging from 51c to 61c for yellows, GROCERIES -Refiners reports good demand

The state of the s

and 7 to 7ge for granulated. Syrups continue dull and unchanged at 321c to 60c per gallon as to quality. Molasses is inactive. Barbadoes is nominally quo et at 31c to 32 c. English Islands at 271c, and sugar house at 250c. Valeucia raisins have encountered a good enquiry in 1 are firmly held. Jobbing lots of choice brands have changed hands at ວິຊິພ: A good business in fair grades has been donatio. Common is quoted at 32 cat 4c, and old fruit at 31c to 31c. There has but an improved demand for currents, which have moved out more freely at stordy prices, selling at 41c to 51c. Advices from Spain and Greece speak well of the coming crops. Grenoble walnuts are quiet and unchanged at 11½c, almonds at 11½c, filberts at 9c, and Turkish figs nominal at 12½c. Choice brands of lemons are now held at \$6 per box. The tea market presents a very quiet appearance, with buyers very moderate in their wants. There is only a slow jobbing demand for coffee; Java at 201c and Mocha 201c. Rice continues firm at \$3.50 to 3.60. Spices are quiet but firm under light stocks. Black pepper 17c, white 26c to 27c, ginger 15c to 18c, nutmegs 50c to 70c, cloves 15c to

18c, and cassia 10c to 11c.
BOOTS AND SHOES.—The state of trade is essentially unchanged. Orders are coming in slowly and for small amounts. The holidays have interfered with manufacturers' operations and some of them closed down entirely for two days. Prices are quoted steady as follows :-- Men's thick boots, waxed, \$2.50 to \$3.00; do split boots, \$1.50 to \$2.25; do kip boots, \$2.50 to \$3.25; do calf boots, perged. \$3 to \$4; do buff and pebbled Balmorals, \$1.75 to \$3.00; do split do, \$1.25 to \$1.65; short shoe packs, \$1.00 to \$1.25; long do, \$1.25 to \$2.25; women's buff Balmorals, \$1.00 to \$1.25; do split do, \$5c to \$1.10; do prunella do 50c to \$1.50; do congress do, 50c to \$1.25; buskins, 60c to 75c; misses' pebbled and buff Balmorals, 85c to \$1.20; do split do, 75c to 90c; do prunella do, 60cto \$1.00; do congress do, 60c to 70c; children's pebbled and buff Balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split do, 55c to 65c; prunella do, 50c to 75c; infants' cacks, per lozen, \$3.75 to \$6.50; women's summer button and tie shoes, 80c to \$1.25; wisses' do, 60c to 90c; children's do, 60c to 80c. LUMBER.—Buyers do not calculate for

wants ahead, and the supply on hand is found wants ahead, and the supply on hand is found ample. The following are prices at the yards, large quantities being quoted lower:—Pine, 1st quality, per M, \$35 to \$40; 2nd quality, per M, \$22 to \$24; do., shipping culls, per M, \$14 to \$16; do., 4th quality deals, per M, \$12; do., mill culls, per M, \$8 to \$10; spruce, per M, \$10 to \$13; hemlock, per M, \$10; ash, run of log, culls out, per M, \$18 to \$20; bass, run of log, culls out, per M, \$17 to \$25; oak, per M, \$40 to \$50; walnut, \$60 to \$100; cherry, per M, \$60 to \$80; butternut, \$25 to cherry, per M, \$60 to \$80; butternut, \$25 to \$35; birch, per M, \$20 to \$25; hard maple, per M, \$20 to \$25; laths \$1 75; shingles, \$2 to \$3 25; do cedar, \$1 60 to \$3.

HIDES AND SKINS .- Western buff hides are at 91c to 91c for No. 1, and 8c to 81c for No. 2. Toronto inspected are at 91c for No. 1, and 83c for No. 2, and Hamilton at 9c for No. 1, and 8c for No. 2. Dry hides are at 16c for No. 1 and 14c for No. 2, and dry flints at 20c for No. 1, and 17c for No. 2. Green butchers' hides are quiet at Sc, 7c, and 6c for Nos. 1, 2, and 3 respectively. Calfskins are at 12c; sheepskins at \$1.00, and lambskins at 25c.

Leather is unchanged and dull. COAL. -A very fair movement of anthracite has been in progress at steady prices, stove and chestnut selling at \$6, and egg and furnace at \$5.75. Soft coal is quiet and unchanged, lowers ports at \$4 to \$4.25, and Scoth steam at \$4.50 to \$4.60. South Hetton smiths' is at \$5.50 to \$6.

Otts.-Steam refined seal is dull and nominal at 65 to 70c. Pale seal is quoted at 60 to 65 c and straw at 55 to 57 c. Cod Oil remains very quiet at 60 to 62 c. Linseed oil is quiet and steady at 55 to 56c for boiled, and 55c to 54c for raw. Cod liver is at \$1.15 to 1.20, and olive oil at \$1 to 1.10.

Petroleum.-The petroleum market is quiet and steady, demand being light as usually the case at this season. Refiners at Petrolia are firm at 11 to. Here we quote car lots, 132c; broken lots, 14 to 144c and single barrels, 15 to 154c.
NAVAL STONES.—Rosins reinnin dall and

unchanged; quoted at \$2.50 for common, up to \$5 for fine clear white. Pine tar is slow at \$3.50 to 5.00, and pitch at \$2.60 to 2.70; large lots lower. Oakum is quiet at 6c to 10c

as to quality. CHEMICALS .- We quote bicarb soda \$2.30 to 2.50; bleaching powder, \$2.25 to 2.50; sal soda, \$1.00 to 1.10; caustic soda, \$2.25 to 2.40, and soda ash, \$1.55 to 1.65.

DRUGS.-Tone of market quiet. Quinine is at \$1.75 for Howard's and \$1.50 to \$1.60 for German in bulk. Opium is quoted at \$4 to 1

S4.25, and morphia at \$2.25 to \$2.50.

SALT.—We quote elevens 406 to 42½c: twelves, 36c to 37½c; and factory filled, \$1.10 to \$1.15 per bag. Higgins' Eureka is at \$2.40 for sacks; \$1.20 for halves, and 50c for quarters.

Wool.—Cape is quoted at 16½c to 17½c. Dominion stock is dull and unchanged. A supers are at 27c to 28c; B at 22c to 23c; unassorted at 21c to 234c, and black at 20c.

Vital Questions !!!!

Ask the most coninent physician
Of any school, what is the best thing in the
world for quieting and allaying all irritation of
the nerves, and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always

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

CHAPTERI.
Ask any or all of the most eminent phy-

sicians:
"What s the best and only remedy that can what can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention, or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to

"And they will tell you explicitly and em-phatically "Buchu!!" Ask the same physicians
"What is the most reliable and surest cure

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c.," and they will tell you:

Mandrake / or Dandetion / / /"

Hence, whon these remedies are combined with others equally valuable,

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or iff health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet its."

CHAPTER II.

> "Patients " Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver com-plaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have seen cured.

seen cured.

Women gone nearly crazy [] [] []

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, vakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to People drawn out of shape from exerciciting pange of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering rom scrotula.

From scrottus.
Erysipolas!
"Saltrheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and, in fact, almost all diseases frail."
Nature is heir to,
Haye been oured by Hop Bitters, proof for which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

Sar None genuine without a bunch of green Hope o he white label. Shun all the vile poisonous stuff with Hop yor "Hope" in their name

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, TORONTO The closing exercises at St. Michael's of lege were sheld Tuesday, 24th ult., when the college hall was well filled. His Grace Archebishop Pynch, presented the prizes. J. Fix gerald delivered a forcible address on Christian education, and J. Duffy, one of the graduating class, delivered the valedictory address. The medals scholarshins and prize address. The medals, scholarships and prize were won as follows: Medals-Campbell silver medal for classics J. H. Coty, Oakville, Ont.; honors, J. 1 Gillom, Cohoes, N.Y. Dowling silver medal for English essay J. H. Coty, Oakville, Ont.; honors James Duffy and C. V. Hull.

Scholarships -\$50 given by the archbishop for natural philosophy, T. Collins, Lindsay, Ont; 2d C. V. Hull, Greenville, Pa.: 3d A Carson, Kingston, Ont. \$25 given by Bishop O' Mahony for mental philosophy, P. Kennedy, Windsor Locks, Ont.; honors, C. V. Hull.

\$20 given by Vicar-general Rooney for Christian doctrine, P. Kennedy, Windson Locks, Ont.; honors, J. Duify, Hamilton

The Elmsley Bursary—Prize of \$50 for gen eral proficiency, open to students of found year Latin, F. Clohessey; honors (1), M. V.
Mulcahy; (2), T. P. Murphy.

Prizes—Good Conduct—Senior Depart. ment-D. Keefe; honorable mention.

Killeen, Perth, Ont. Junior Department-J. M. Kennedy, Lind say, Ont.; honorable mention, J. Brown

Society Prizes—St. Michael's Literary Association—Prize, C. V. Hull; honorable men tion, J. Duffy. St. Charles' Literary Association—Prize

Win. Doherty, Oswego, N.Y.,; honorable mention, J. Clark, Stafford Springs. St. Michael's Debating society-Prize H Carson ; honorable mention, J. Duffy, Hamilton. Ont.

Many of the students left for their home in the United States and Canada last evening.

BIRTH.

JAMES.—At Dorchester Avenue, Cute S Antoine, on the 23rd inst., the wife of E. Jame of a daughter.

MARRIED.

DORAN—COTTON—At Bishop's Palace Private Chapel, Ottawa, on Monday, June 25rd, by the Rev. Father Campeau, William E. Doran, of Montreal, to Miss Mary J., only daughter of James Cotton, Esq., Gloucester.

DIED.

EMLOT.—At St. Jean Baptiste Village, Jun 23, Valeda Ruthe, beloved wife of Edmon Emlot, aged 24 years. ARNOLD .- In this city, on the 26th inst.

Ann Doran, aged 42 years, beloved wife James Arnold, of the Water Police. BUTLER .- In this city, on June 25th Thomas Butler, aged 74, a native of Country, Ireland.

SPARKS—On Sunday, the 29th June. Annie O'Donnell, widow of the late Richard Sparks, aged 60 years, a native of Newport, County Mayo, Ireland.

BUTLER -In this city, on the 29th ins. Margrret Harrington, aged 55 years, below wife of John Butier.

ONLY ONE PLACE.

As the ladies say, there is only one place Montreal where we can depend upon alway getting good value in Dry Goods for real money and where goods are sold at one; only, namely,

At S. CARSTEYS.

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Men's White Shirts! Men's White Shirts! Men's White Shins

The best store in the city for value and asset S. CARSLEY

Men's Regatta Shirts!

Men's Regatta Shirts!

Men's Regatta Shirts!

All sizes and qualities are to be found At S. CARSLEYS

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JERSEY SUITS FOR BOYS

Boys' Naval Jorsey Suits, Boys' Braided Jersey Suits, Boys' Sailor Jersey Suits,

At S. CARSLEY'S MEN'S SUMMER JERSEY COATS,

suitable for office and garden wear, in Na Blue and Black.

MEN'S SOCKS!

In Cotton, striped and plain. Lisle, striped and plain. Merino, striped and plain. Cashmere, striped and plain.
Spun Silk, striped and plain.
Bright Silk, striped and plain.

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Men's Linen Collars. Men's Linen Collars. Men's Linen Collars.

Men's Linen Cuffs Men's Linen Cuffs Men's Linen Cuffs Four-ply Linen Collars, \$1.25 dozen. Four-ply Linen Cuffs, \$3 dozen.

S. CARSLEY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775 and 17

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NOS. 204 and 206 West Baltimore and Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N WANTED—A situation as housekeeper one or two gentlemen, willing to do work or take charge of a house for the sums Good references. Apply to 100 Bleury street.

St. Marys Carriage Man'f'g Co

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