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XXXV.—NO. 49.

MONTREAL WEDNESDAY.

FIVE CENTS

IRISH HISTORY IN

by SESTIN HUNTLY MCCARTHY, M.F.

in a former paper I meatloned that on our accasion, when Daniel O'Connell was apeaking in the English House of Commons, his sloquence was so touching that Charles led near the seems of strife by his little daughter. A policeman's bullet, reck had appealed to the police, and the first the string of the child and killed her; and the blind man suddenly discovered that his billed and companion was lying lifeless in his arms, with her warm blood running syrer him. It is not surprising that the pic three of such a scene, told as U'Connell could the life should have compalied one who was the first the substitute of such a scene, told as U'Connell could the life should have compalied one who was the first the string of the child and the law did not allow the police to bear directed to substitute were locked up; and the law did not allow the police to bear directed to substitute were locked up; and the law did not allow the police to bear or him described to the police to bear or him described to the police to bear directed to substitute to come heart the police to bear directed to substitute the police to bear directed to substitute the police to bear directed to substitute them. In the locked up; and the law did not allow the police to bear directed to substitute them. In the locked up; and the law did not allow the police to bear directed to substitute them. In the locked up; and the law did not allow the police to bear directed to substitute them. In the locked up; and the law did not allow the police were quick discovered that his locked up; and the law did not allow the next the police were did not allow the hear directed to substitute the police were did not allow the poli tell it, should have compelled one who was destined himself to be one of the greatest masters of pathos in the Kaglish language to stay his hand and drop bis pen, and find himself unable to proceed with his task. Such ecenes as that described by O'Connell were ealy 100 common, only too frequent, daring that terrible Tithe War. Such bave been neither uncommon ar unfrequent since, whenever the op pessed people have come into conflict with the ministers of their oppression. But during the fearful years of the Tithe War, senes of bloodshed and of death were of such ordinary occurrence that their recital in the world than to take down the volumes of Husard for these early years of the decade of 1830, and to read in them the debates on a nobler nurnose tian in those barning words with which sain and again he sought to impress upon a histile assembly and an inimical Ministry the terrible injuries and injustice under which

the like peasant was suffering.

The Tithe question was the natural-or rather the unnatural offening of the sys-&m of the Penal Laws. The English sulers of Ireland had done their best for generations to crush out the National faith of the country by the code of which it has been well said tist it could never have been practiced in hell, or it would have overturned the kingdom of Beelzebub. When, at length, after generations of patient agony, the Penal Code hacame a thing of the past, and its obnoxious principles were dissipated to the free air, when at last the common rights of humanity and at last the common rights of numerical and stress of numerical and stress of commons, and stress of commons, even then Eaglish Ascendancy did its best to oppress the stress of commons and stress of and outrage the National creed. The Catholie Church was no longer directly persecuted, but the English Protestant Church was still The State Church of Ireland, supported by But that in itself might not have had an contributions exacted at the point of the bayonet from a people who did not believe the loss of money was also very beavy in the tenets of their Church, and to whom that deed. More money was spent in some perty the tenets of their Church, and to whom that Church had been for centuries the symbol of parish in the attempt to enforce payment, a relentless oppression. It is scarcely surprising that the Irish people should upon the attempt, than perhaps the tritical oppression, the Irish people should upon the attempt, than perhaps the tritical operation, and in the military movement consequent of M 1, Giband, P.S.S., Deguire, P.S.S., Deguire, P.S.S., Trimolet, P.S.S., and Duckett, P.S.S., Trimolet, P.S.S., and have protested against being compelled for a whole generation were worth. The to pay times to the professors of a seed which was not their oreed, and for the support of churches over whose thresholds of them-indeed, most of them-came to hate their feet never passed. Against this extraordinary imposition, justifiable by no prin-ciple whatever beyond the old blunt, brutal loss of life. principle of the might that maketh right, the Irish pessant protested bitterly. Sometimes ing severely. The tithes were not paid, and he carried his protest further than more they took care to let the Government know words, and refused to pay the hateful tribute. | that they would offer no opposition to some Then the followers of the foreign Church called in the aid of arms. The tithes demanded in the name of religion were enforced | hood. There the Government set its usual by soldiers and by police. If the peasant resisted he was shot down. A great English writer, Sidney Smith, had the courage to protest against the infamous exactions of the no-called Irish Church. There is no cruelty like it in all little or nothing for long enough to settle Europe, in all Asia, in all the discovered parts | the question satisfactorily. Temporary meaof Africa, and in all we have ever heard of Timbuctoo." Sidney Smith draws a powerful and vigorous contrast between the influence of the Established Church and the National Church on the Irish peasantry. "On the Irish Sabbath the bell of a nest parish church often summons to church only the parson and an occasionally con-forming clerk: while, a hundred yards off, a thousand Catholics are huddled together in a miserable hovel, and pelted by all the storms of heaven." To support that parson and his "occasionally conforming clerk," the buyonets and the bullets of a military force were employed against the impoverished Catholic peasantry. The atones of that "neat parish church" were too often cement ed by the blood of its victims. The tithe growing heavier and heavier to the Govern-question was the cause of a kind of perment, and it was made plain in one of the petually smouldering civil war. To the col-lection of tithes in Ireland Sidney Smith concluded that in all probability a million of

head in consequence of a controversy in the 1833 this military force had cost more thin a county Kildare. A Protestant curate of a million of money. Twenty six, thousand Kildare parish obtained a rate for the puripounds had been spent in collecting £12,000 pose of rebailding the parish church, by worth of tithes. It was clear that the tithe children of parents in needy focumetances. An packing the ventry with Protestants. The system was too costly a luxury even for so example thus afforded Protestant curates wealthy a kingdom as England. But they

in other parts of the country vers not slave so labeled in the lawary for some years, still to follow. The vost body of Catholic being large some annually and strong by purishioners, justly incensed by this unfair here coercion exactment to breat the additional levy, bound themselves into a popular spirit and to would be popular for some leaves and coverent exactment.

parson's tithes on the other, a blind man was bellious formers. As soon as it be day to a which had to be accomplished near the seene of strike by his little noised abroad that a Protestant oformers. The former testing the since the parsing it is complished.

the owner, who, in consequence, get his heasts back again at a morely nominal price. tithes began to opread rapidly from county to county over the whole of Ireland. Under the amiable legislative system then in force, it many Ministernal attendes to arrive at some was not legal for the Irish people to hold kind of compromise, by seering the diffectly public meetings in their own country. But the after gome feetier which roughl be most law, which was clumsy as well as cruel, could pleasing to accorde any out least pleasing to be evaded. It was islegal to summon public the Irie's people, al. meetings, and so no public meeting was sum moned. But it was not illegal for the people of a the end became part of the common places of particular town or parish to announce that Parliamentary dehate, and Ministerialists on a certain day they were going to have listened at last with callous indifference to a hurling match, and it was not illegal for particular town or parish to appounds that details that must have shocked even them when they were first recounted. I know and parishes to come and take part in the fardly any more melanoholy reading in the world than to take down the volumes of ever, that the large assemblages that thus came together met not for the purpose of of 1830, and to read in them the debates on the question of tithes. O'Connell's genius never reached loftier beights of eloquence, with other weapons than balls and sticks with other weapons than balls and sticks. A grand escapancy to be place in the chard anothered half a handred, instance of These barling materies became the recognized of the Caretie is because it took dags on searching the house. Finding reasoned medium of public opinion and the public 1st instance became of public opinion and the public 1st instance of the calcium the calcium the possible this was permitted, and in a opinion of Ireland was deed a gainst the payof the Colden Ned and the Superioress of the Colden Ned and the Montreel, this tanglound the body of a girl, terribly pretty plainly to those who were willing, for being the fiftieth and a sery of her radgious mulliand, and alondy knives and cords lying

> ment began to see that further struggle tres mene meating of the many hard trials these stantly liberated. It appears that Dritch enforce an unwilling and united people to pay the detested, tribute. The loss of in exacting the tribute was terrible. great effect upon the Ministerial mind. But Protestant clergymen, too, were growing heartily sick of the whole business. Many the system which exterted, or tried to extert,

Moreover, their own interests were sufferother method which would make them more securely masters of their means of livelisures were brought in, which relieved the wants of the Protestant clergymen and which left the task of collecting the tithes sometimes to compounding landlords and some times to the Irish Executive. But the Irish Executive found it no easier to obtain the tithes than the parsons had found it. The arrears of tithes grew and grew till, in 1833, they amounted to considerably over a million of money. Ministries came and went, year succeeded year, and still found the English Parliament perplexed by the tithe question, the Irish Executive helplessly attempting to enforce tithes, and the Irish people stubbornly resolved not to pay them. The country was growing more and more see reform accomplished. disturbed. The cost of the quarrel was ment, and it was made plain in one of the debates in Parliament in 1834 that for some eight years England was compelled to main tain in Ireland an army well nigh as attong lives might have been sacrificed.

as that which they thought to be necessary.

The tithe question practically came to a to support their will in India. In the year

some league and covenant against the series of the series of the series of titles and clurb cess. They resolved revor again to meet these impose the series of titles and clurb cess. They resolved revor again to meet these impose the series of titles and clurb cess. They resolved revor again to meet these impose title agitation in regard as the control of the series of the serie

stable in order to seize upon them. In the rare cases in which the police were gaick chough to lay hands upon the cattle in the fields, their triumph was merely nominal. When the beasts were put up for public sale no one thought of bidding for them exercises. When the beauts were put up for public sale more, from the day often the class Lathoffe Lines and Job's, all of which me to be persone one thought of bidding for them except priest denounced affice from the public, and on the scaling day by assessed policy. discessant departs in Parliament, and the Ecatring pleasing to scenade to a distant pleasing to the Irish people, al. there, so they are now regarded after the layer of more than a gen eration, may be even to have been but the prelude to a greater unitation, and a greater reform, which should have for its result

THE CARMELITE MONASTERY

GOLDEN WEDDING CELEBRATION.

all the menustarie is france Among the elorgy present the year anticond Rev. Fathers Valois, chaptain, of the Connelite Monastery; Delinelle, chaplain of the Carmelite nuns; Beauchemp, Chaplain of the Sisters of the Name of Jeeve, Hechelaga; M. Adam, parish Fathers Recicor, Emard, Donnelly, of the Bishon's Falaco, and many others. Mrs. Lustier, after Mrs Fremond, of Quebec, considered as second founder of the Cormelite Convent of Montreal, had the privilege of occupying a seat within the cloister during the religious ceremony. This lady, as second founder of the monastery, has a right to enter the cloister four times during the year, and has the privilege of choosing for herself. Fabre accompanied Father Valous to his re sidence and remained his guest during the day. The Rev. Sister Seraphine entered into the Carmelites of Rheims, in France, on the

After Divine service, His Lordship Bishop 13th June, 1835, at the age of 18 years, and became a professed nun on the 18th December, 1836, at the monastery of Rheims. She passed 40 years of the hard exercise in France, and on the 6th of May, 1875, arrived in Canada in company with four other Sisters, and since 1875 has been Superioress of the Carmelite Monastery at Hochelaga. Her age at present is 68 years. There are in the convent at present ten Canadian Carmelites, four novices and four postulants.

JOHN BRIGHT ON LAND REFORM.

LONDON, July 13. - John Bright writes that the time has arrived for reform in the land laws which shall be equitable alike to the nation and to the landlords, not a mild, one side scheme. He says he can't hinself enter into the great movement, but hopes to

A BONUS FOR BABIES./ Paris, July 10.—The Chamber of Deputies this afternoon voted an appropriation of 800,000 france to be expended by the states in maintaining and educating every seventh child born in French families. This action was taken to revive an obsolete law, enacted during the Rereview an observed the interest of increase in the French population. The present arrangement applies to either sex and is/confined to the

London, John La - The Guest and Princess Beauties have home to Caberne. Propara ionthe to bling of the Schooler to School formed of the affair, wrete a letter of condoltenry of Buttenburg hereing Jaily most erchildren. Architects are now executing a man-city triodien architect from the gate of the court yard to the portal, of the edition to provent the publication witnessing the we thing proposition. Most stringent orders been lead into prevent the public from the owner, who, in consequence, get his the first Carbell, forms, refused to gay to an energy and that he green has deficil to the organized opposition to the paying of Church was could. The long and blitter of the paying of tithe began to operand rapidly from country to struggle, the years of agitation, the chosen operand and leading of the first property over the a hole of leading. The same of the first is

A OHLISTIAN PLOT IN RUSSIA. Or. Phryschold, July S .- A Labolical

family living at Lietness, in the Government of Titches, the come to light. I Corretue manual Dr. th had a pentry lighter Campleton about two ligos s of age, who was a great of the child; but the Christians, who now pretty plainly to those who were writing, for peace and quietness, to next tithes to their protestant mosters, that such y synchet would not necessarily scence to them peace and quietness.

The organized opposition spread and money issued. The theorem to the meaning the first part of the first part sent his daughter secretly to her aunt in the country, and had himself placed the muti lated body in the celtar of the Jew's house Dritch is at present in custody, and will be charged with malicious conspiracy, and wil also be called upon to account for his possers alon of the dead body. It is almost certain however, he will be acquirted, as he will be tried by a Christian jury and the anti-Semitic feeling is very strong in Lintseen.

THE FRENCH REPUBLICANS ADOPT

A PLATFORM. eral elections. The main teacures are a de-mand for reduction in the period of military service to the shortest time compatible with the exigencies of national defence; demand for economic reforms, especially the readjustment of tax-tion and the re-establishment of a real equilibrium in the budget. In regard to the propo al to separate church and state, the manif sto says although preferences may differ among Republicans, all can agree upon a policy which, while it will guarantee freedom of con-science, will resolute y oppose clericalism, which, under the mask of religion, is really a union of all factions hostile to the Republic. The platform condemns a foreign policy of adventure, and declares that the desire of the Republican party is for a national policy based on self-respect firmly carried out. The manifesto in conclusion appeals for a union of all French Republicans against the elenarchists.

THE CALEDONIAN CONVENTION.

NEWARK, N.J., July 7.—The convention of Caledonian clubs of North America assembled herb this morning and was addressed by President Hodge, of Toronto, who recommended a union of all Caledonian societies. The total membership is twenty thousand, and the organizations have assets of \$120,000. The convention elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—President, Goo. Goodfellow, of Philadelphia; Vice-Presidents, D. L. D. Michael, of Buttalo; John Fair-grieve, of London, Ont.; Secretary, Peter Koss, of New York; Assistant Secretary, James Anderson, of Guelph, Ont.; Treasurer, Thos. Waddell, of Pitson, N.Y.

() KB - 11 -· CHANGING ITALY'S: CAPITAL.

ROME, July 8 .- The people of Rome, and especially the tradesmen and real estate ownre, are becoming alarmed over an intrigue

which ewould leave with their freedom with the proposed removal, but him thum-as expressed himself or decidedly op-

sounded. A primer. So yours of sage, a mene of the force of Engeneral William, and so, of one of the horons of the Mrench was after an entertainment with companions at the Emperon a charment what could wanted he the Emper-on's charten, more lowelly, cappy of at Killotts, in Berlin, and thereof went to a house fre quented by the session done. The joyous could capp one should and the w bottles slowers was so touching that Charles shown was reporting in the gallery pickers, who was reporting in the gallery of the House, laid down his pen, and was unable from very emotion to proceed with his work. The speech which so powerfully affected the great English novelist was one of the many speeches uttered by O'Counell with regard to what is now known in history as the Tithe Var. O'Counell was giving an action of a Tithe riot. He described how, a force of cattle lifters, or ratio would not should be first to find them, for the time being, into a series of the first of fore his compades and etiquette forbidding a duel with a prince of the house of Hohenzel-lern, shot himself, leaving a later of explan lation. The Emperor William, on being in

GEN. GORDON SACRIFICED.

lones to the lieutenant's father, and put the

prince under military arrest.

MADDI BAID TO HAVE OFFERED TO SAVE HIM FOR £50,000—THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT DECLINING THE OFFER ON THE GROUND THAT IT WAS A TRAP AND THAT THE MARDI COULD NOT SAVE HIM.

PARIS, July 14 .- M. Henri Rochefort's paper L'Intransigeant has a sensation which is expected to send a thrill of horror through the civilized world. It amounts to a charge that the British Government deliberately al lowed General Gordon to be slaughtered when his safety could have been guaranteed for a payment of £50,000. The charge is made in the form of a letter from Baron de Billings to M. Rochefort. The Baron declares that he was in constant communication during the siege of Khartoum with certain authorized the disestablishment of the Protestant Church | favorito to the augminitioned. The girl siege of Khartoum with certain authorized in Irobard.— United Indiana. Suddenly disappeared, and her father was agent of El Mand, who had their headquarters. treenschable. About a week offer she was treenschable. Beniamie, whom a suspensed of having stolen has child the fixed at the house she having the stolen has child the fixed at the house she have the house she had a she had a house the house the house of the Mahdi in a variety of directions. Notwithstanding the warfare in the Soudan and the alleged impossibility of obtaining intelligence from Khartoum, of which Gen. Wolseley was constantly complaining, this Parisian agency was unmbered half a hundred, insisted on in receipt of direct communications from hone of the hone. Finding registance El Mahdi at least once a week, which detailed the progress of the campaign, told of El Mahdi's plans for the luture, and gave direc-tions as to what should be divulged and what should be kept secret. Last summer when Gen. Gordon was securely cooped in Khartoum the False Prophet sent a very important despatch by a spy, who went in a variety of disguises, all the way from Ondurman to Cairo, whonce the despatch was transmitted in a telegraphic cypher to this city. This despatch stated that the city of Khartoum, with General Gordon, Colonel Stewart, the Egyptian garrison, and the inhabitants, were at the mercy of the Prophet: that the relief expedition which General Wolseley was bringing up the Nil-was a foolish enterprise, because Khartoum ceul'i be captured at any moment, and would be taken just before the expedition could get there. The Mahdi professed a desire to avoid the wholesale slaughter which would be involved in the sack of Khartoum, wherein he said he could not restrain the embusiasm of his faithful followers. He was therefore willing to come to an agreement with the British Government by which he would guarantee the safe conduct of General Gorden and Colonel Stewart down the Nile, as far as Assonan L' necessary, on condition of the payment of £50,000. The money was to be put into the hands of trustworthy and confidential agents, and was not to be paid until Panis, July 10.—A meeting to-day of Moderate Republican departies completed the maintesto which the Republican party intend to issue just prior to voting day in the coming general force of the unarmed, but were to be converted to the Mahdi's faith and be subject to his government. The Mahdi authorized his Paris agents to onen negotiations to this effect with the British Government. The Paris agents asked Baron de Billings to conduct the negotiations, and he consented to do so, being actuated, as he says, by a desire to avoid bloodshed, and to save the life of the heroic General Gordon The Baron broached the proposal to Lord Lyons, the British ambassador here, who referred the subject to the British Government.

THE LURGAN PATRONAGE. Very Rev. E. Piche, superior of the St.

A special Cabinet Council was held to consider

the proposal, and it was rejected. Lord

Lyons was instructed to reply to Baron de Billings that the Government looked upon the

proposal as a trap, and refused to enter into any negotiations. Soon after this reply was

sent to El Mahdi General Gordon sent Colonel

Stewart down the Nile to make his escape,

the General being resigned to sacri-fice his own life, but wishing to have his sole English companion and friend

spared. Colonel Stewart was promptly

killed by El Mahdi's soldiers, and the offer

of razsoming General Gordon for £50,000 was

renewed to Lord Lyons. It was again

referred to the British Government and again

refused on the same grounds as before -that

the offer was a trap and that the Mahdi could not fulfil his proffered contract. The story

has been eagerly seized upon here as another

proof of Albion's perfidy and the British greed

for gold.

Vincent Brothers at Lurgan, in Ireland, and now on a visit to his relatives at Terrebonne. acknowledges, the following contributions for the Patronage of Lurgan, and thanks the Montreal Post for its kind article on the between the Vatican and the Italian Cabinet institution;—Rev. Father Grafton, \$10; to secure the removal of the capital from that Mrs. O'Brien, \$5; Rev. Father Viger, C.C.; city. Pope Leo XIII is urging the Cabinet \$1; Miss Collins, \$2; Mrs. McConville, \$10, to declare Asples the capital of the kingdom, A new list will be published next week.

rmaigious news i**tems.**

ties Curd L. J. Adam, of Hochelaga, was vestorday meening re-elected school cominis-sioner for that ward.

The Sisters of Providence will shortly commence a large building on Fullum street, to cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000.

The suniversary service of the late Edouard Denicis, ex-parish priest of Sto. Aline des Plaines, will be hold in the church of that parish on Thursday next, July 16th, at 9 o'clock a.m.

The Very Reverued Father Faucilion, Prethe very haverhed Pather Padellon, Franciscol of the Franciscous, has left St. illustrative. He has gone to pey his respects to H.s. Lordship, reshop, Carbery, Dominican Bishep of Hamilton, Onterio.

The Key, Father Moisin, who was vicer at the Besilies of Quebec, has been appointed Chaplain of the Bellevie convent, replacing the Rey, Father starcoux, appointed vice rector of laval University, Montreal.

The Sisters of Mercy, Dorchester street, have decided to add a new wing to their establishment which will cost in the neighborhood of \$33,000. The necessary f undations will be begun in the course of a few days.

The Rev. Father Marcoux, the new rector of a Hamel at Montreal, was librarian at the Laval University of Quebec. He will be replaced in his functions by the Rev. Father Boardet.

A despatch from Rome to the Courrier of St. Hyacinthe states that the parish priest of St. Hyacinthe, the Rev. Father Gravel, has heen appointed Bishop of the new diocese of Nicolet.

The friends of the Rev. Father G. Tremblag, ex-parish priest of Beauport, will learn with pleasure that the state of his health has greatly improved during the past few days, and the physicians have hopes of his ultimate recovery. On the occasion of the silver wedding of the Seminary of Three Rivers, the Rev. Father Richard, superior of the institution, exhibited and d stributed a book of the history of the College of Three Rivers. The work is well get

up and very interesting. The citizens of St. Evariste, Beauce, are about to have a new church and presbytery constructed. The Rev. Father Octave Soucy, parish priest of St. Ephrem, has been ap-pointed enquiry commissioner to make the

necessary reports as to the work. Miss Blauche Taché, daughter of the late Sheriff C. Taché, of St. Hyacinthe, has left that place to enter the Grey Nunnery of Montreal. Her uncle, His Lordship Bishop Tache, presided on Sunday last at the core-

mony of her entrance into the novitiate. In 1872 there were only 17 pilgrimages to Ste. Anne de Beaupré, in 1873 the number trebled, and in 1874 there were 82 number of pilgrims in 1875 were 27,000, in 1877, 38,000, and last year they numbered

It must not be forgotten that the second pilgrimage to St. Anno de Beaupré, for the benefit of the St. Pet-r's Cathedral of this city, will be held on the 22nd inst,, under the direction of the Roy. Father Primeru, parish priest of Boncherville. Without doubt, the second pilgrimage, as the first, will be a grand success.

The Rey, Father Hamel, rector of the Montreal branch of Laval University, has been appointed Superior of the Seminary of Quebec and rector of Laval. Father Hamel succeeds the Rev. Father Beaudet, who has been appointed to one of the professorships. In Montreal Father Hamel has been succeeded by the Rev. Father Marcou

His Lordship Bishop Fabra will make the following pastoral visits during the coming week: To morrow to St. Beatrice; Monday, 13th, to Happy Alphonee; Tuesday, 14th, St. Cruse; We increasy, 15th, St. Emmolie; Thursday, 16th, St. Jean de Matha; Friday, 17th, St. Damien, and Saturday, 18th, St. Gabriel of Brandon.

It is runored that a deputation will shortly have a interview with Rev. Curé Sentenne, of have a interview with they, tare scattering of Notre Dame church, to the effect that the land lat by occupied by the late F. N. Beaudry, on St. Urbain street, would make a fine building site for to have a suitable building cross of where lectures both i claw and medicine could be given together, at the openior of Laval University in October next. They into design gesting to him to have it erected at once

The Rev. Father Gerin, parish priest of St. Justin, arrived in Montreal on Sunday exeming en route for New York, where he will take the steamer to attend the reunion called by the Reneral de Charette, at Bosse Motts, Chateau Neuf. One of his co-delegate Zonaves, Mr. Richer, librarian of St. Hyacinthe, general pre-York, together with tr. Henry Designing, oculist of Boston, president of the Union Charette. These gentlemen, after esting themselves for a few weeks in England and France, will proceed to Rome.

The following appeared in the Rosier de Marie: - "The Sulpicians of Montreal (Canada) have obtained with the support of the Bishops of the Province and the agreement of the Pope, the authority to open a Chuadian Seminary in Rome, Catholic Canada, which has already sent to Rome several of these young levites, open in their turn a special educational establishment. We wish every prosperity to the young institute under the charge of our American brothers.

On Wednesday last the parish of St. Paul l'Hermite paid its tribute of homage and veneration to the late Archbishop Bourget, Archbishop of Martianapolis, and ex-Bi-hop of Archbishop of Martianapolis, and ex-Bi-hop of Montreal. A most solemn service was celebrated for the repose of the soul of the illustrious prelate. The Rev. Father Guilbautt, of Assomption College, officited, having for deacon Father Clovis Beaudoin, of the United States, and Father D. Cazabon as sub-denout. The Rev. Fathers Lachapelle and Dupuis, of the Montreal College, assisted as masters of ceremony, together with Fathers Huot, Lauzon, parish priest of St. Henrif de Mascouche, Légaré, De La Durantsye, Picotte, of Assomption College, and Moreau, Vicar. The Revi Father who was invited to deliver the sermon being indisposed, was replaced by The Reviewanther who was invited to deliver the sermon being indisposed, was replaced by Father Lauzon. The church was draped in black and gold, which showed to great, advantage. The singing, under the able direction of Mr. Ringuette, music professor of "Assomption College, left nothing to be desired." This coremon was search only to the mony was second only to the services held in this city during the funeral.

AN AUTHORITATIVE MANIFESTO. Preland's Calumptators Dismissed from the Vetlean.

DUBLIN, June 25.—His Grace Mest Rev. Dr. Croke, Apolitishop of Chahel, who since his return has been visiting several districts in his diocese, and talger of where his goes the most enthusisatic outburies of popular devotion. Whether under the Devil's Bits at the foot of the Steamann was the head the foot of the Stievenamon or at the base of the Caltees, the populace throng to wallome him, and hang with rapture on His Grace sunter ances. On Thursday last the Archbishop visited Aherlow, a picturesque glen lying under Galtymore, and, in answer to addresses from the parishioners, made some highly important statements respecting the filling of the vacant See of Dublin and the accessity for a new departure in the diplomatic protection which Irish interests, eoclesiastical and

that you will, I trust, find space for its insertion in full :--My dear friends, of the many addresses which I received since I landed in Kingstown on my way home a fortnight ago, I do not think there was even one that did not refer, either directly or otherwise, to our Holy Father the Pope, especially in connection with the vacant Sea of Dublin; the sinister influence which the Euglish Government and anti-Irishmen generally are supposed to exereise over him; to British intrigue in Rome; and to the dreadful consequences that must ensue if these unfriendly agencies shall have caused His Holiness to set aside the choice of the metropolitan chapter and clergy, endorsed as it undoubtedly is ding of His Grace from thousands of throats, by the voice of the Irish race, and to substitate for him any other ecclesiastic whatsoever. power by the Galtees, as if they, too, were These things I have heard discussed over and i glad to jour in the acclaim. over again in public speech and private coteries since my return to Ireland from the of splendor corresponding to the magnificence

Eternal City. I think it well, then, to say a of the demonstration in the day. Every few words to you on this all absorbing matter house in the village was decorated and every lest you may misunderstand the real state of window of every house was ablaze with the case, entertain apprehensions for which candles. On the hills around tar barrels and I believe there is no foundation, and be led to | bonfires burned till the village, in its concendistrict, and perhaps dislike, one of the trated brilliancy, looked like a diamond in a greatest of Roman Pontiffs and one of Treland's heat friends. And, first of all, let me say that I attach but little weight, if any, to what is called the Errington mission. There is no doubt, indeed, that the member for Longford has appeared in Rome from time to time in something more than his private capacity; and that, availing himself of whatever ambiguous credentials he may have possessed, he worked his way into the offices of high Roman dignitaries, told the story of Ireland's needs and naughtiness as he was instructed by his employers to tell it, and produced thereby more or less effect. But it would be perfectly proposterous, nevertheless, to suppose that he had the ear of or access to our Holy Tather the Pope, and still more absurd to imagine that he could influence any of the judicial acts of the Sovereign Pontiff. So Errington may go down, and if, perchance, say two years ago, he possessed in Rome any power of mischief-making, the authorities must by this time be convinced that he represented nobody but himself and his class, and that he is now held in utter abhorrence by every genuine Irishman on earth. But though there is only one George Errington in the flesh, there are many George Erringtons in spirit, and several of them are either located permanently in Rome, or visit that city periodically. This class of people lose no opportunity whatever. people lose no opportunity whatever, and pronounced absolution in full pontificals. and property, our priests as mercenary dema-

gogues, and some of our bishops-myself, of course, high up in the criminal category—as dumb if not dangerous dogs, wholly unworthy of the important guardianship that has been From one end of the year confided to them. to the other, especially in the winter mouths, this style of talk is circulating in Rome, nor is it conceivable that much of it would not reach the cars of the authorities in Propaganda, if, indeed, it does not penetrate into the Vatican uself. This is simply in the nature of things. But I desire, at the same time, to have it distinctly understood as my deliberate opinion, or rather as my settled conviction that, in the present crisis at all events of our offers, the British faction in Rome possesses no real power, and can exercise no decisive influence whatever. This is owing to two circumstances about which there hould be no mistake. The first circumtance is that the Roman Cardinals on whom he Bishops called while in Rome, and with whom they conversed on Irish political and cial atlars, are now thoroughly convinced grievances which would be intolerable to any other nation on earth, and that they are fully justified in seeking the removal of them by all legitimate means within their reach. The second circumstance is, and it is clearly far the more important of the two, that the Pope, having had private and public conferences with Irish Bishops on most of the grave questions which have of late years agitated Ireland, can no longer be imposed on by interested parties as to the aims and necessities of this country, having had clear, positive and convincing evidence on the matter hald before him by those most competent to give it, and that, consequently, no interference with the political of the Irish clergy need be at all apprehended. It has, I know, been parity generally said, and circulated throughout the country, that His Holiness, being the head of the Universal Church has a right to conault rather for the general interests of religion all over the world than for those of any special section of it, and that, therefore, he might feel called upon to do that which may possibly for instance displease his Irish children, in order to obtain certain contingent advantages for the Church elsewhere. There can be no question that the Pope is the best judge, as he is the Heaven-directed agent in all such matters, but at the same time he would no more barter the affection of his Irish children, 1 am sure,

for any possible good otherwise attainable,

than I would part with the affectionate re-

gard of my countrymen by joining Kavanagh's Land Company or becoming a member of the Emergency Brigade. So I earnestly entreat

you all to have unbounded confidence in our

illustrious Pontiff, to trust implicitly to his enlightened wisdom and discretion,

and to set your face against any injurious reports that you may hear to

the contrary. There is no time lost in making

the Dublin appointment, and you may rest assured that when made it will be one calcu-

lated to gladden the heart of every true

Irishman, to enhance the affectionate regard which we will entertain for Leo XIII., and to

promote the best interests of Faith and

Fatherland in Ireland, But, however the

present crisis may eventuate, there is really but one way in which the future machina-

itons of our adversaries can be success-

fully met hithe Eternal City, and that is by
the appeintment and permanent residence
there of really representative man,
a station in the residence of the Irish Bish
one remarks for them their diocesan business
at the Propaganda be fully imbued with
lirish views and influenced by trish sympathies, and one within who would be guaranteed affects annuity so as to be on a satisf
level at least with the highest of the Roman
dignitaries. The sometime have such a
representative the better. It is true,
indeed, but there are leveral thish ecdestatics in Rome, and a tew laymen,
eminently among the loyder the Right Letthe Rector of the Lish College, who, stannen
in the residence to the old land, and perpersonnity of confronting its traducers, and fully met in the Ejernal City, and that is by

portunity of confronting its traducers, and placing the actual state of things here in its proper light. Still I believe a formally accredited ecclesiastic, with a large heart, sound head, solid learning, much tact, a tered them. Poor Vinnie burst into tears. ready tongue and pen, and a plentiful purse, would be of immense service to the Trish cause in the Eternal City. And now I thank-yeu very much for this grand recep-

tion of me here this evening, as well as for the other unmistakable tokens of your political, require in Rome. This authoritative good wishes previously made manifest, and manifest from the Archbishop is so weighty beg in return to assure you of my deep and beg in return to assure you of my deep and lasting gratitude.

The address was listened to with close at-tention, and at its conclusion the joy of the people over the words of hope it contained found vent in a ringing cheer.

His Grace-I don't think I ever met with any body of people who can give so splendid a shout and splendid a cheer as you can and now by way of proving that you ogree with me, and that you approve of all I have said regarding the Pope, I will ask you everyone-every man, woman and child of you-to give one splendid and magnificent Irish cheer for our Holy Father.

A prolonged hurrah, wonderful in its volume and intensity, rang out at the bidand its echo was sent back with manifold

The illuminations at night were on a scale ring of fire.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES -In General Debility and Emuciation. - Is most valuable ford and medicine. It tends to create an appetite for food. -It strengthens the nervous system, and builds up the body.

A PRIEST'S BURIAL.

LAST TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE MEM-ORY OF REV. FATHER POWER.

TORONTO, July 7 .- The funeral of Rev. Father Power, chaplain of the house of providence, took place from that institution yesterday afternoon to St. Michael's cemetery, followed by a large number of the clergy of the diocese, who are now in town attending the annual retreat, and a large number of friends. In the morning requiem High Mass was celebrated by Very Rev. Vicar-General Rooney, assisted by the priests of St. Mary's parish, Archbishop Lynch, Bishop O'Mahoney and fifteen priests being present. The usual Gregorian chant was beautifully sung by the choir. The arch-bishop made a short address, in which he praised the deceased priest for his virtues and pious zeal.

In the afternoon, just prior to the forms tion of the cortege, His Grace sang the Livre The remains were then borne to the hearse by everything that is really Irish, representing our people as thirsting for rich men's blood O'Mahoney, and a number of the clergy. The procession then moved slowly off to St. Michael's cometery, where the final obsequies O'Mahoney.

The deceased was in his 59th year and was born in Kilkenny, Ireland. He was educated in Maynooth college, and served as curate in several parishes in the diocese of Ossory in his native country. He came to this country about seven years ago and served in several parishes until about a year ago, when he was appointed chaplain of the House of Providence. He was a devoted man to his faith, and respected by those with whom he came in contact.

Arouse the Liver when torpid with National Puls, a good anti-bilious cathartic, sugar-coated.

The successor of Cardinal Schwarzemberg, late Archbishop of Prague, is Count Scohn born, a Bohemian aristocrat, who has served in the Austrian army as an officer of dragoons, and fought against Prussia and Italy. He subsequently studied in the University of hat the Irish people labor under a weight of Innspruk, and was ordained priest in 1873. The appointment is a popular one.

> WHO WILL BE THE NEXT PRESI-DENT?

is an important question to every citizen of the United States; but, far more essential is the knowledge how to live our life as the Great Creator intended. That knowledge is imparted in Dr. Pierce's "Common Sense Medical Adviser"—nearly 1,000 pages and about 300 illustrations—published by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Bullalo, N.Y., and sent, on receipt of one dollar and fifty cents, to any address.

It is said the third costliest building in the world is the New York State Capitol. Started under a legislasive limitation of \$4,000,000, it has already cost nearly \$18,000,000, or more than the national capitol building at Washington. Six or seven millions more will be required to finish it.

A WANT OF ACTIVITY

Much of the ill condition of chronic invalids is due to want of activity in a sluggish liver. Burdock Blood Bitters arouses a healthy action of the Liver to secrete pure bile, and thus make pure blood which gives perfect

Holloway's Pills .- The stomach and its troubles cause more discomfort and bring more unhappiness then is commonly supposed. The thousand ills that settle there may be prevented or dislodged by the judicious use of these purifying Pills, which act as a sure, gentle anti-acid aperient, without annoying the nerves of the most susceptible or irritating the most delicate organization. Holloway's Pills will bestow comfort and confer relief on every headachy, dyspeptic, and sickly sufferer, whose tortures made him a burden to himself and a bugbear to his friends.
These Pills have long been the popular remedy for a weak stomach, for a disordered liver, or a paralysed digestion, which yield without difficulty to their regulating, purifying, and tonic qualities.

ALL WELL PLEASED.-The children like Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and parents rejoice over its Now girst Published—Sole right of publica-tion in Canada secured by the Globe.

CARVECLA

A GIRL WITH A FORTUNE. N CCARTBY. "Miss Misanthrope," "Maid of Athens," do Athens," do

CHAPTER XVIII -Continued. Not at any time to-day; or yesterday. I haven't seen him these many days. He doesn't care much about me now," Pilgrim added with a certain bitterness. "He has his grand friends." He had hardly spoken the words when he was sorry for having ut-

"Oh, and he doesn't care for me either," she sobbed; "any more; any more; he has given me up; he has thrown me over. Oh, Mr. Pilgrim, I am so much ashamed to be seen by you and giving way like this. Why can't I have some self-control?"

"There, there," Pilgrim said hurriedly and awkwardly, for he did not know in the least how to ser about consoling or soothing a girl under the circumstances. "Never mind. Vinnie dear; never mind, that's a good

child

"Why, Mr. Pilgrim, what is the matter. You look quite put out-quite wild. Has anything harpened?" His voice and manper frightened her; the drew away from him. "Do you think I am going mad?" he asked grimly. "I am not; I wish I could go mad, girl.'

"Mr. Pilgrim, I don't think you ought to talk in that way. Fancy wishing that you were mad! I wish I was dead, but I don't wish I was mad; oh, God forbid!"

"Well, Vinnie, one doesn't die for wishing it; and I suppose one doesn't go mad for wishing it. However, I think you are right in rebuking me for making such an exhibition of invself; and it was not for that I came

"Tell me something about him; about Walter please do," she entreuted.

"I have little to tell. He does not live in this place any longer. He has censed to be a grub, and has turned into quite the butterfly -quite the butterfly. In plainer words, Vinnie, he is living now at the West End, in handsome lodgings, and is exhibiting himself as a regular fine gentleman." "But, Mr. Pilgrim, where does he get the

money ?" Vinnie was positively astonished out of her grief for the moment. Her personal suffering had gone down before the shock of mere curionity.

"It isn't for me to say anything about that." Pilgrim knew, of course, that Walter had been enabled by Mrs. Pollen thus to enter upon the butterfly stage of his existence : but Pilgrim never breathed a word of any thing done by Mrs. Pollen unless he had her express direction to do so. In this case he had no faith in the success of her experiment; nor indeed had she much, by this

"Well, I have lost him, anyhow," Vinnie said wearily, sinking down in sheer dejection once again. "I have come to you with a message,

Pilgrim said. "From Walter; oh, from Walter?" sudden wild light that came into poor Vin-

nie's eyes was sad to see for one who knew the disappointment that must follow.
Not from Walter, Vinnle; you know I

am not likely to be made a messenger by Walter. You said this moment that you had lost him. Have you made up your mind to of the Church were performed by Bishop that, or have you not? Has he left you, or has he not?" "But one always hopes; one keeps hop-

ing," Vinnie replied.
"My poor child, yes," said Pilgrim very

kindly and tenderly; and he put his hand on her curly head. She was scatted or squatted on the hearth beside him. "For one who is young like you there is always hope, thank I ought to have thought of that. I ought to have remembered that you were not like me. Well, I have brought you a message. Don't you want to know what it is ?" "Oh, yes, Mr. Pilgrim." She did not,

however, seem particularly angry about it. "It is from Mrs. Polien." "Yes?" To all appearance she had not

any great concern in the purport of the Mrs. Lammas had just come back into the

room.
"She wants to see you to-morrow, up at Fitzurse House. She takes a great interest in yeu, Vinnie; and I shouldn't wonder if she wanted you to become her secretary.' Once this message would have made Vinnie

dance about her room with joy. Now she took it wearily.
"I don't think I can do it, Mr. Pilgrim;

I don't, indeed." Mrs. Lammas sighed.

"Things didn't ever seem to come at the right time," she said. She was thinking that but a few weeks ago the proffered patronage of the rich and beneficent Mrs. Pollen would have set Vinnie wild with delight, and now Vinnie did not seem to care in the least about it, apparently regarded it rather as a trouble. "She is a kind woman and a good woman." Pilgrim said, almost sternly; it will do you good to talk to her; you may tell her any. thing you like-or indeed you need not tell her much; she will understand what you mean before you have said it."

"I don't want to talk to any one," Vinnie murmured, "I think I only want to be left

She got up and began to walk about the little room. She walked with a listless air and with a curiously heavy tread. It would seem as if the weight in her heart had sent lead into her feet as well." "She'll go to see the lady to-morrow en

course, Mr. Pilgrim," Mrs. Lammas said. It's very kind of Mrs. Pollen, I'm sure, and Vinnie feels it just the same as I do; only she's a little put out, to-night, with things. Vinnie has now come to a stand by the window, and was staring out into the deepening night. Pilgrim went quietly up to her. "I am sorry to see you in trouble, Vinnie; care about; but you'll get over this, my dear Vinnie cried out passionately. "There's no comfort to me in being told that I'll get over it; I don't want to get over it. Why should I! How could I! It won't make any differuse of talking? Oh, there, I am ashamed of myself; but you don't under-

and cheered up, and all that; how one hates

everyone in the world, friends and all—when one feels as I do now. Oh, I don't know what I am saying; but I'll not bear this trouble. I'll not bear it. I know that." Vinnie hurried out of the room.

"Won't you go after her!" Pilgrim asked.
Oh, ne," Mrs. Lammas said: sadiv: "it's "Oh, nc," Mrs. Lammas said; saily; "it's better not Mr. Pilgrim; she is better left to herself. Girls are so queer in these ways. She has always been the best of daughters; but I know there are times when it would only worry her if even her mother were to go to her, No; she's better left alone just for a little. Are you going? Good night, Mr. Pilgrim; I'm sorry we were so dull when you came? She looked very miserable.

"It is better sometimes to go to the house of mourning than the house of feasting," has said. "That is," he added, in his cuttous meditative way." meditative way, "if we look upon the house of mourning as something got up entirely for the spiritual improvement of the people who do not happen to be mourners livet at that moment. In that way I am improving myself at your expense and that of poor Vinnie, Mrs. Lammas."

Mrs. Lammas did not understand in the least what he meant or what he was talking about. Pilgrim left the house, and walked slowly towards his home. The soft warm breath of the summer evening still lingered everywhere. The artistic touch of the all commonplace or unsightly outlines and objects, and the dull street might have been a path in an American village. Groups of people were wandering here and there; and people were wandering here and there; and "Will you keep me company Mr. Rothering and watching." ing; it's broken, I think."

"Hearts don't break," Pilgrim exclaimed so suddenly and fiercely that the girl stopped in her wail and looked wonderingly at him; "they don't break; I wish to God they did!"

"Why Mr. B" passed many a couple whose subdued whisper as they went along told the lovers' tale as clearly as it could be told under Sicilian boughs. There was bitterness in Pilgrim's heart, and he saw with sourced sentiment each happy whispering pair couple in receiving Pilgrim passed many a couple whose subdued , mont?" ter dressed than she, and seemed to belong to a different class.
"All right," Pilgrim murmured almost

aloud as he turned and looked after them. Enjoy your Sanday evening, my pretty, fond little girl, while you can. There will soon come a Sunday when he won't care to keep his appointment with you, and what will you do then? Will you remember that there is a river near. I wonder! I shouldn't be susprised if Vinuie Lammas was thinking of something of the kind just now."

He walked on and soon came in eight of the river. It set him thinking as he looked this way and that along the darkling stream; this way towards London, where the cloud of dull orange clow was resting; that way to the green fields and woods and delicious back waters and over anging trees which he could not see, but could think of, could picture to himself; the fields where when a boy he had never played, the trees which he had never had time or heart to climb, all the rich and varied leveliness of the earth which his hard life had never allowed him to enjoy, while he was still within the years that leave enjoyment a chance. He was not now thinking of himself, however, or of his lost youth. As he looked on the filling river -- the tide was still coming in -he was more and more thinking of Vinnie leaving the room. What if she were to come down to the river that night? It was the natural thing, the familiar thing, the hideously common thing for a deserted girl to do. Not a day's paper that does not tell some such sad and common story. What if Vinnie should come that Sunday evening to the churchyard where on other Sunday evenings she used to meet her lover, and should seek for rest in the rising waters of the river? That spot which so often saw her happiness, which must be associated in her mindwith the best hours of happiness she had ever known-what place could be more appropriate for a broken-hearted girl's farewell to life? The thought once conceived began to fill Pilgrim's mind. It grew to be a conviction, a fixed forecast with him. "I will stay very night, and from the wall of the church-

HAPTER XIX .- "RIVER OF REMORSE AND INNOCENCY."

Suddenly Pilgrim was hailed from the road out of which ho had turned to reach the river

" {fallo, Pilgrim !" 'Mr. Romout, is it you?"

"Why, certainly, Pilgrim. You look a

little surprised to see me !" "Well, yes; I am a little surprised, Mr. Roment."

Pilgrim became rather embarrassed. What he would have said if he had spoken out his mind was this: "I am surprised to see you going about openly in your ordinary costume and your own person, seeing that you are supposed to be somewhere far out of London, and that Albanian Joseph is still supposed to be in Fitzurseham." Pilgrim had never asked a question or said a word about Albanian Joseph; but he knew perfectly well who Albanian Joseph was, and Ro. just now, but we have to prevent her from mont always knew he did. What little plot ever trying it on again. Do you understand Mrs. Pollen and Romont had in hand he could not guess, but he had a vague presentiment borne in upon him, he could not tell | deean't matter if you do. I'll just take my how, that it would prove to have something to do with Camiola Sabine. He knew it would be some purpose of good to herself, but his heart was sad all the same. Every thought of her wounded him. He had not seen her since that fatal day when he made such a lamentable exhibition of his madness. and he dreaded to look her in the face again. you see. There is a time for folly and a time

"I am in Fitzurscham again, Pilgrim, as to be same. I am trying to be same just now. "Were you up a the house? Were you

looking for me?" "No : I haven't been up at Fitzurse House and the truth is I wasn't looking for you,

Pilgrim. But I am glad to see you all the same. Are you meditating on the flowing on of life as you look at that shining river? There was an enforced gaiety in Romont's manner which did not escane even Pilgrim's

notice. "Have you been at the Rectory, Mr. Romont? Have you heard how Mr. George is getting on?"
"No; I haven't been at the Rectory, Pil-

grim; at least I didn't go in, and I didn't make any enquiry; and I haven't the slightest doubt that Mr. George is getting on as well as his most devoted friends could pos-sibly desire. That sort of fellow always does get on all right, don't you think ?"

Pilgrim wondered what could have induced Mr. Romont to walk to the Rectory and not indeed I am. I feel for you very much; you go in or even make an enquiry. Romont had are one of the few human creatures I really teen in a restless mood all the evening, and he had wandered away vaguely from St. child; you'll get over this; you are young." James street and found himself at last idly "It's no use telling me I'll get over it," lounging round and round that part of Fitz-There's no urselam where the rectory stood. If there be any nany or woman still young or having memory of youth who requires to be told, as Christian Pilgrim apparently did, why ence a few days passing, will it? I shall be the same, and—and—he'll be the same; he left me; and—and what's the stories and love's experiences utterly thrown

away, "But what are you doing here, Pilgrim? "I am on the look out for something, Mr. Romont; perhaps you will think me absurd if I tell you.

"My good fellow, what does it matter and mounted on to the wall. She stood there whether I think you absurd or not? What one moment, and a half-suppressed cry or moan does it matter whether you are absurd or broke from her. Pilgrim was about to push not? Are we not all absurd, every one of us, off the boat and shout to the girl to stop; but at almost any hour in the day! I hope to Romont seized him by the shoulder and held heaven that you are tremendously, insanely, him in his place, making at the same time preposterously absurd, Pilgrim; because you vehenient gestures to him to keep quiet. It will then keep me all the better in countenance,"

"I know, at least, that you won't laugh at what I am going to say to you."
"I don't think I feel much in the laughing

numor, Pilgrim; but go ahead."
At another time Pilgrim might have paid serious attention to Romont's words and manner, and might even in his humble, friendly way have pressed for some explanation. Now his mind was absorbed in one Pilgrim, thought. He told his thought to Roment in did not laugh, but shook his heav very grave

'Of course this is mere conjecture, Pilgrim, and there may be nothing in it."

"Of course, of course, Mr. Romont."
"But still," Romont said, "I am almost inclined to think with you that something bad may be coming. Things do look ominous, and | while. I am absurd even to attach some importance to the fact that the notion has taken so gathering dusk delicately effaced from sight strong a hold on your mind. If she ever were

"Of course I will; I am just thinking what he had better do. Look here; we'll get into one of these little boats. There's one ly ing off the Old Ferry Inn -- we'll get into it and just go out midstream and get behind one of the big barges there, and keep our eyes fixed on the above and the churchyard wall Makes one feel creepy, doesn't it? But that's the thing to do, you may be sure. If the attempt is made here, Pilgrim, we can save her.

"What would you think, Mr. Romont now that you are here to keep watch, if I were to go back to Mrs. Lammas' house and tell her of our suspicions, and get her to look after Vinnie?"

"Wouldn't think about it at all, Pil-

grim.' " No, Mr. Romont?"

"No." " Not tell the girl's mother and put her on her guard ?"

" Certainly not, Pilgrim." Pilgrim was absolutely dumbfounded. Notto go at once and tell the girl's mother; not to put her on her guard; not to have some restraint used with Vinnie! This was marvellous. Only his implicit faith in Romont could

stand it. " My good fellow," Romont said, "don't you see if this girl is bent on killing herself nothing on earth can prevent her from trying? To go und frighten her mother, and set he mother to frighten her, would be the stupidest policy in the world. It would only come to this, that Vinnie would put off her attempt to some time and place where we should not be standing by to prevent her. The best I ammas and of her ominous words as she was | thing we can do is to let her try here under our very eyes."

Pilgrim's breath was almost taken away. "But suppose we don't succeed in saving

her?" "Of course we'll save her; what is the matter with 4s? If she does come here the the younger man. thing is easy; and if she doesn't come here then we can't tell where she may go. It is ployed his handkerchief to dry as well as he an off chance, but a chance; I think she will

come here.' "Then don't you think we should stop

"No; no, no; the only thing is to let her they become ashamed of the whole affair, the row, and the scandal, and the exposure, and here; I will watch," he determined. "If all the rest of it; and they got back to their but evidently relieved.
she ever attempts it she will attempt it this better senses. No: girls don't often try that "Now, we may go on often try that sort of thing a second time."

"I suppose you are right Mr. Romont. You are sure you can save her?"

"Of course; of course. My good fellow, do you think I never saved anyone from drowning in my life ?" Romont spoke as if saving people from drowning was one of the commonest incidents in an ordinary man's

life.
"I am sure I never did," said Pilgrim, sadly.
"Lots of things you never did, Pilgrim.
But there's one thing I know you can do;

and that is obey orders. "Yes, I can do that." "Very well, then; if anything should happen, if we should see anything, you had better carrying the rescued girl up to Fitzurs:

let me boss this business-let me manage it House at once. For a moment he became w.i. if you don't mind." "Certainly, Mr. Romont"
"I think I am a cooler hand, don't you know; and if this should happen we must

bear in mind that we haven't merely to prevent the poor thing from coming to any harm just now, but we have to prevent her from what I mean now, Pilgrim?" "I don't think I do, Mr. Romont; but it

orders.

"All right; you will understand." There was a silence for some moments. Nothing was heard by the two watching men but the lapping of the water against their own boat and round the bows of the barge behind which they lay sheltered, and the occasional barking of a dog and the chiming of a clock in some belfry tower.

"Ten o'clock! If she is coming at all," Pilgrim said in a low whisper, "she won't be long now. Keep a sharp look out, Mr. Romant; your sight is better than mine."

"Why do you think it will be soon now?" " She will wait until her mother has gone o bed—that will be before ten." " Oh."

There was another pause, and for a longer time. Pilgrim was almost growing sick with nervous anxiety. Although there was no moon the skies were singularly clear, and the eye travelled far under that luminous atmosphere. The watchers were peering cautiously out from behind the shelter of the barge and her heavy rudder. The tide was nearly at its something for him. height. There must have been many feet of water under the old churchyard wall. There was a rather strong current running towards London.

"Hush," said Romont, in a voice so low that the ripple of the waves was noise to it. His quick ears had caught the sound of some movement like the crunching of gravel in the churchyard. The gates of the churchyard were always closed at nights, but there was a kind of roadway, or "hard" sloping down to the river parallel with that one of the churchyard walls which ran from the river inland, and parts of this wall were so low, and the rough roadway mounted in places so high, that any one could easily get over the wall and in among the graves and tombs. Unquestionably some one had leaped down from the wall into the churchyard; and now a hurried, irregular tread could be heard by the

watchers behind the barge.
Yes, it was a girl. Pilgrim had guessed ashamed of myself; but you don't understand, Mr. Pilgrim—I suppose a man couldn't You look like a watcher; as if you were on understand—how one hates to be comforted the look out for something?"

aright. The figure of a voman was plainly "and it was natural to me to turn a hand to any seed now by both men. The woman came to thing." So Vinnie was quickly got into hed the look out for something?" stood a moment and stared across the waters a medical man was sent for from the town,

and up at the sky and back on the church it. self. Then she flung off her bonnet and shawl and mounted on to the wall. She stood there needed all Pilgrim's confidence in Romont's judgment to enable him to keep quiet at such a moment. "She will do it," he said to his own affrighted soul; "she will do it in a second while we are waiting here." Yes; he was right; she has done it. She sprang wildly from the wall; there was a splash and a stifled shrick; and poor Vinnie Lammas was in the Thames.

"Keep quiet," said Romont harshly to Pilgrim, "sit still, don't stir, leave this to me." He took the sculls as if he were merely as few words as he could put it into. Romont about to amuse himself with a late paddle on the river and gently pushed the boat away from the shelter of the dark barge. Pilgrim covered his face with his hands; he could not bear to look up or around him. Romont sculled the boat lightly with the current, shooting several rapid strokes ahead; and looking keenly out over his shoulder the

"Now then, Pilgrim, we are here!" Get ting courage from Romont's cool composure, Pilgrim looked up, and made ready to do something, he did not quite know what. Romont was resting on his ours and waiting. Suddenly Pilgrim saw something come floating, bobbing, dancing down the stream. It was the back of a woman's head. He could see nothing but that at first ; it seemed like a curly haired head with no body attached. " All right," said Romont, in a low, reassurring tone, and shipping his sculls he crept over Pilgrim to the stern of the boat, and put both his arms under Vinnie's head, and held it up by the short curling hair.

"Catch hold of the sculls, Pilgrim, and pull like mad for the shore." Romont was in reality much excited, but he spoke as composedly as if all this sort of

thing were happening every day. "For the barge, Mr. Romont?" Pilgrin asked in doubt and excitement.

"No; no; for the shore; man alive, we couldn't get her into this boat, and we couldn't get the barge ashore. Go ahead." Pilgrim was pulling with heroic vigor and unheroic awkwardness. A very few strokes brought them close to the landing place just under the churchyard. Romont here stepped into the water and lifted Vinnie out of it. He was now standing on the shore holding her in his arms, her pallid, corpse like face resting on his shoulder. She was still insensible, but full of life and shivering all over.

"Teke off your coat, Pilgrim, and wrap it tightly round her; wrap it as if you were wrapping a mummy; that will got some heat into her again. Now just contrive somehow to get of this coat of mine; hear a hand this Gently now while I just lift her head a little. There—here—quietly. Don't stir her more than you can help. That's it; all right. Now wrap my coat tightly round her feet and ankles. That's the way. Now, then, you had better carry her; this way, don't you see, just as you would carry a child. And now we had better start. I'll

just make fast the boat." Romont had a kind of idea that when Vinnie came to and heard what had happened she would rather know that she had been carried in the arms of the elder than of

"One moment, Pilgrim." Romont cm could Vinnie's curly hair and her face.
"Now, stoop down; kneel down; she must have swallowed a lot of water. Hold her head just a little this way; yes, that will be

all right.' go right into the river. Many a girl when A little torrent of water gushed from the once she is in would endure the worst troubles girl's mouth as Romont had expected that it in life to be out again. If they are pulled out | would; and she sobbed and shuddered convulsively, opened her eyes once or twice in a sightless way, and sank off again insensible

> "Now, we may go on again; b fast. Is she very cold?"

"I don't think she is so very cold now, Mr. Romont ; exceps her face, perhaps.' "No matter about thue; just keep these coats round her as tightly as you can. The women won't be long getting her plenty of hot blankets up at the house, I suppose? Shall I run on before an I tell them?

"At what house, Mr. Roment?" "Why, at Fitzurse House, to be sure."

"But there's nobody there." They kept going on all the same, for as yet they had not reached the main road, and only when they got there would it be necessary for them to decide. It had not occurred to Romont that there could be any difficulty about puzzled, when Pilgrim interposed his practi-

cal objection. "By Jove; I never thought of that-are there no women to-night up at the house ?' "Not a ghost of a woman, Mrs. Pollen and

her maid went away hours ago. "Then there's nothing for it but to take her to the Rectory. We can't go into the Old Ferry Inn and have all Fitzarscham gaping over the story for the next week, and if we took her home we should only frighten her mother into fits, and find no one else who could do a hand's turn for the poor child. The Rectory is a place we have all a claim on; and there are women enough there." They were again tramping briskly along. Pilgrim found his physical strength come in useful to him now He was carrying Vinnie

with as much ease and tender care as if she were a little sick child. ' She will recover, Mr. Romont ?" he asked plaintively with his ever fixed eye on the little dark and damp head that rested on his

"Recover? of course she will. Her heart was beating nicely a moment ago. Here we are. She will be in better hands here than

yours or mine, Pilgrim." As they made for the door of the rectory Romont was thinking that he was sure to see Camiola, and was wondering what she would say when she saw this sudden apparition; and was wishing in his secret soul that he was in Vinnie Lammas' condition, on the off chance that Camiola might have to do

CHAPTER XX. "THIS NIGHT-TO MEET

ngre!"
The Rectory received Vinnie and her bearers with less excitement and confusion tha might have been expected. In truth there had been of late a remarkable renewal of relations between the Rectory and the poverty Janette had been doing a good deal of minis-tering to the poor and sick lately, and Camiola was, in her way, as quick, cool, and practical as Romont himself. "I come from the working lot, you know,"she was fond of saying; "and it was natural to me to turn a hand to any

of Fitzurseham; and the lawn and the gate were made the scene of many an appeal for counsel and help under various distressing and professing to be distressed conditions. The servants, like the master and mistress, were getting pretty well drilled to the work. The master and the mistress were not at home when Vinnie was brought in; but Camiola and Janette were there; and

who was at first elated at receiving a summons to the Rectory, was then a little dashed mons we said the patient was only poor Vinnie Lummas, and was restored to self respect on discovering that it was a case of restoration from drawning which must become a fame all over the neighborhood.

Christian Pilgrim found that there was nothing for him to do, and he therefore went drearily away, and wandefed aimlessiy tor drearny away, and wandered aminessly for hours. He had not even seen Camiola; he did not want to see her; he dreaded the thought of seeing her. He fancied that for all her kindness of heart and her generous for all the him she must in her soul despite and words to him she must in her soul despise and dislike him because of the unlucky exhibition he had made of his ridiculous mission. He pictured her in his own mind as quietly laughing to berseif over her grisly, old, and pauper lover. He began to think now that Romont was in love with her, and this made him feel only more and more ashamed of himself and his folly. So he wandered about long lonely roads in much shane and misery, heartily wishing that he were in the Thames to remain there.

Romont hung about the house and the lawn in his wet clothes, not caring or knowing whether they were wet or dry. He was determined now not to leave the place until he had spoken to Camiola and told her every. All day long he had been doubting and hesitating; feeling no satisfaction in the part he had played, and sadly afraid that Camiola would feel less satisfaction in it still. Now, however, as fate seemed to have driven him within the gate of the Rectory, he was determined that all should come out and an end be put to the matter one way or the other. The night was, as we have said, clear and soft ; the stars shone in a pure deep blue. Even to Romont's perturbed soul the charm of the summer night air and of the light breath from the west brought a sense of hope. After all that had been done it was not yet nearly eleven o'clock.

Camiola had had her own trouble all day. and some troubles too that were not her own. She had to come to a decision about Janette Liste. Janette had all but confessed to her that she was about to elope with her lover, Welter Fitzurse, before her father and mother same back from London. Walter was con-vinced that Mr. Lisle and Lady Letitia would nothear of his proposal for their daughter and he was determined on carrying off the girl and marrying heratonce. Janette implied that he had already made the necessary arrangements and Camiola found argument, and appeal, and remonstrance, and passionate loving entreaty atteriy thrown away on the brainsick girl. What was Camiola to do? The Rector and Lady Letitia would not be home until the night following; Georgie, even if he could be of much use, was not near. He had been persuaded to go to town to dine quietly with a comrade in arms who had just been sent back with despetches from Egypt, and in consequence of the state of his health he was to stay with his friend until the morning. Mrs. Pollen was not at hand. What was Camiola to do? She must take counsel with some one; in her despair she resolved when she saw Romont enter the house that she would take counsel with him.

Therefore Romont standing on the lawn with his back to a tree and his eyes on the house saw a boure come from the open hall and through the doorway and out on the lawn. His heart beat fast; for it was Camiola. She was bareheaded; she was looking for something. "The time has come," he thought; "now for it."

Suddenly she saw him and he thought she would draw pack and he was about to call to her and run towards her, fearing lest the longed for, dreaded opportunity might be But when she saw him she called to him, and came towards him, panting and speaking very quickly in agitated tremulous

"Oh, Mr. Romont! I am so glad; I was afraid you had gone. I want to speak to you, so much."

She stopped and put her hand upon her beating heart.

"Yes," he said, "and I want to speak to you too." "Oh, well-__ I have sent one of the

maids to poor Mrs. Lammas to waken her up and bring her here. That was the best thing to do, don't you think "' "Certainly; of course."

"She will be here soon; Vinnie is nearly all right now." Yes; I thought sho would be. She won't

"I hope not; oh! I think not. She is very much ashamed and penitent, poor child, Heaven help her. But it wasn't about that I wanted to speak to you."

He waited patiently, not wondering so much about what she had to tell him as wondering what she would say when she heard what he had to tell her. "It's about Janette, Mr. Romont ; I am

afraid she has allowed me to guess at a great secret of hers and what am I to do? I have to speak to you," she said, almost angrily : "there is no one clse." She told him er story in a few direct words.
"This is a serious business," Romont said

"Yes, what am I to do? Tell me." "Send for Mr. Lisle and Lady Letitia at

"You think so! You are sure I ought to do that? Would that be a breach of court dence! Is it a thing a man would do? Is it a thing you would do if you were in my

"Most certainly. You said she did not actually confide this to you as a secret.
"No; she let it out, rather. We were

alone; and we were talking together over things; not very gladsome, per-haps, and it was evening, and melancholy; and Janette became almost hysterical, and I got to know or guess somehow-from the way she clung to me and kissed me, and begged me always to think well of her-I knew that something was going to happen How I came to know it I can't quite tell now. Then you would send for her father

and Lady Letitie?" "Of course I would. I would save the child from that fellow at any risk. If you only knew all about him! Look here, Miss Sabine, he took me in at first; but now I know what sort of a card he is. He has already got mixed up with one of the worst rots of fast men about town, and he adores them because some of them are swells. you know, and he delights in their titles and all that, and being seen with them. I don't believe he really cares about Janette; in fact, I know, oh-well, there;" he was near being hurried into the statement of certain facts, which led him to believe that Walter's affections were at all events not wholly absorbed by Janette, "he is a bad lot, and getting worse and worse. He has no money and he has no way of making any unless he makes it by gambling; and I believe he is no more a Fitzurse than you or I,"

"Janette knows that, he hasn't much money; he hasn't deceived her about that. She doesn't mind."

"Much money? He hasn't any money." "But he must have had money-some

money?"
"He had only what Mrs. Pollen chose to give him, and I don't believe she will give poor girl so played upon before?" him much more. She is beginning to find him out: and little as I like to do any fellow a bad turn if I can help her to find him out I Thirty-six peri will. Don't you know that it was on his ac from starvation.

count Little Vinnie tried to drown hersel??" "No; E dida't know that " Camiola said

with eyes of astonishment.

"No; and of course Janette didn't know it; and you didn't know, either of you, that the fellow was living on Mrs. Pollen's But surely now, Mr. Romont, even you

must admit that there must be something good in him when Mrs. Pollen takes such an interest in him? Come, now, you will own that much?"

nat much?" at a male with the control of the Well, Mrs. Pollen is a dear, kind, noblehearted creature; I found that out long ago; God bless her; but she makes mistakes, I low was a sort of Claude Melnotte kept down suppose, like others. She thought this felby iron fortune, who only wanted a helping house. The planter stepped lithely from the hand to become a hero, and a genius, and all that; and then she has found out, I believe, that he is in some way or other related to her husband and she wanted to make a man of this creature, but I think now she is beginning to give it up as a bad job."

"I am so glad I spoke to you, Mr. Romont, This is dreadful—much worse than I ever could have imagined; but I am all the more glad that I spoke to you. Janette must be saved, no matter by what means, come what

" She must be saved from him, if it had to be done by putting her into a straight waist-coat. The thing is, how to get at Mr. Lisle

at once. Can you answer for her to night ?' "If you think we are right in this -and I have no one near me to speak to about it out you"—she felt her cheek grow flame hot as she spoke the words—"I will keep her here by force if needs be, until her father and mother come. You may depend upon that, Mr Romont; and thank heaven I am a good deal stronger than darling little Janette. I could carry her about like a child. I will send a tetter to Lady Letitia."

"Yes; write it and give it to me; I will see Mr Lisle if possible to night; but if I ou't then the very first thing in the morning He shall be here with Lady Letitia before you are all out of bed. You go and write the letter at once ; make it short ; it can't be too short, and give it to me. We must have no talk and scandal in all this if we possibly CAD.

"Very well; I'll go and write. Will you

"No: I'll stay hers. But you'll come back with the letter yourself," he asked anxiously. "I told you I had something to say to you."

"Yes; I had forgotten that for the moment." She was embarrassed, although she had not the faintest idea of what he was going to tell her. She hurried away, but was not long gone. She came back with the let-ter in her hand. "Would you like to read it?" she asked, "I haven't sealed it."

"It will be all right, I am sure. I will seal it by and bye. Now, Camiola, I have something to say to you." She started at the sound of her name thus spoken by him. His voice was deep and

trembing with emotion. She was drawing back a little in a sort of alarm. "I have something to say which is of the

utmost importance to you and to me." He put his hand round her wrist and held it firmly, so that she could not get it away. Indeed she did not try; she had no time to pay heed to anything but the words that were coming from him. What is he going to

say? "And I shall not keep you in suspense I'll come to the point. It is this: I love you, Camiola, and I know-that you love me. She gave a little cry and plucked her wrist from him. He did not hold it.

"Oh, for shame !" she said ; "Mrs. Pollen told you !" A rush of wild and almost fearful rapture

went through him. She did not even attempt to deny it; only "Mrs. Pollen told you." That was all; the truth was owned.

and your own lips, Camiola. I stood by and heard you in all but direct words acknowledge that you love me."
"Oh, but that is impossible; it is impos-

sible ; it can't be ; it couldn't be ! I haven't seen you for days and days." "Yes, you have; oh, yes, you have.

Don't you remember Joseph, the Albanian boatman, who rowed you on the river yester-

day?"
"Yes, yes, what about him?"

"I am Joseph, the Albanian boatman." " You I"

"Yes; look here." He assumed one of the habitual attitudes of Joseph. folded his arms across his chest and stood with his eyes turned to the earth, and he spoke a few words in the queer Levantine Italian in which Mrs. Pollen and he used to interchange ideas. His face was dark against the sky, and the feanres were not clearly seen. He appeared for

the mement just Joseph the Albanian ones again. Then Camiola remembered that when she broke into tears in Mrs. Polleu's musicroom as Mrs. Pollen pressed her with questions about Romont, the aceming Albanian started forward suddenly as if to come to her, and then drew back. She saw it all now.

"Camiola, my love, you will forgive me? You will forgive me for having found this out in such a way; you will remember how much depended on it for you and for me? If ever the means could justify the end they are justified for us in this. Think what our lives would have been if we had not known that we loved each other until it was all too late. Now it is not too late, Camiola, my love, speak to me."

Camiola had been standing mute and motioness as a statue while he spoke. There was silence yet for one moment, of unutterable pain to him, for he guessed the worst now.

"And you played that trick on me?" she said at last in a voice of unnatural composure and coldness; "you stooped to play that trick, that unworthy trick, to get at a poor girl's secret? You disguised yourself to play the spy on me, although you knew that I was engaged to George Lisle. You a man-a gentleman! Well, well. I think all the better of him; he would not have done

that !"
"I loved you," Romont said, passionately "I had a right to know whether you loved me or not. If I had found that you didn't, you would have had no trouble from me; I would never had come to obtrude my love on you. What matter how I came to guess, or to think, or to hope that by making up as Joseph, the Albanian, I had a chance of find ing out for certain whether you loved me or not. Was I to allow any scruple of that kind to keep me from knowing that? You can't marry Georgie Leslie--you shan't marry him. I love you and you love me; and you belong to me; and you shall marry me. But I want you to forgive me first; I do, indeed, Camiola, Camiola." He entreated her in besecching tones with tender repetition of her name.

Good bye," she said, turning away. " For to-night ?" " Forever."

"But you can't mean that; you can't be serious; I haven't committed a crime." "It seems to me very like a crime; a treachery, or a treason. I wonder was ever a

Thirty-six persons died in London last year

"CROSSEST:MAN IN ALABAAM."

🤲 De crossest maniin: Alabama lives dar said the driver as we approached a way side home, near Selma, Ala., to ask accommoda-tions for the night. At supper, and after it, mine host" scowled at every one, found fault with everything earthly, and I was wondering if he would not growl if the heavenly halo didn't fit him, when incidental mention being made of the comet of 1882, he said: "I didn't like its form, its tail should have been fan shaped!"

But, next morning, he appeared half offended at our offering pay for his hospitality! My companion, however, made him accept as a

porch, and greeted me cordially. I could scarcely believe that this clear complexioned, bright-eyed, animated fellow, and the morose being of a few weeks back, were the same, He inquired after my companion of the former visit, and regretted he was not with me. 'Yes," said his wife, "we are both much indebted to him."
"How?" I asked in surprise.

"For this wonderful change in my hus hand. Your friend when leaving handed him a bottle of Warner's safe cure. He took it and two other bottles, and now --- " " And now," he broke in, "from an ill feeling, growling old bear, I am healthy and so cheerful my wife declares she has fallen in lovwith me again!"

matches, and keeps sweet the tempers of the family circle everywhere. - Copyrighted. Used by permission of American Rural Home.

It has made over again a thousand love

FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

BIEL'S INDICTMENT.

Riel was brought at Regina yesterday befor

Col. Ric ardson and presented with the indict-Co. Rie against him, which is sworn out by Churles Stewart, of Hamilton. The trial is fixed for the 20th instant. The indictment charges that Louis Riel, being a subject of her lady the Queen, not regarding the duty of his allegiance, not having the fear of God in his heart, but being moved and seduced by the in-

augation of the devil as a false traitor against the said lady the Queen, and wholly withdrawing the allegiance, fidelity and obedience which every true and faithful subject if our said lady the Queen should and of right ought to bear towards our said lady the Queen, did, on the 27th day of March, in the year aforesaid, together with divers others, false traitors, to the said Stewart unknown, armed and arrayed in warlike manner, that is to say with guns, rifles, pistols, b vonets and other weapons, being then unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously assembled and gathered together against our said lady the Queen, most wickedly, maliciously, trai orously levy an 1 m ke war against the said lady the Queen at a 1 cality known as Duck Lake, in the said North-West territories of Canada, and with in this realm, and did maliciously and traitorousy attack and endeavor, by force and arms, to subvert and destroy the constitution and government of this realm, as by law es a lished, and deprive and depose our said lady the Qu en from the style, honor and kindy name of the Imperial crown of this realm, in contempt of our said lady the Queen and her laws, to evil, exempt of all others in like case off-ending, contempt of the deposition of the contempt of the deposition of the dep trary to the duty of the allegiance of him, the said L uis Riel, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the

in case Riel sets up the plea of being a citizen of the United States.

peacs of our said lady the Queen, her crown and dign ty. A simi ar charge is made as regards the affairs at Fish Creek and Batoche. Care is

taken to pr serve the legality of the indictment

THE LATE COL. WILLIAMS. The fleet of boats with the troops arrived at Battleford from Fort Pitt yesterday morning. Owing to the dea h of Colonel Williams the command of the Midland Ba talion has been "I know it from better evidence than Mrs.
Pollen could give," he said, gravely. "She
didn't tell me; I know it from your own eyes
and your own lips, Camiola. I stood by and
which the doctors say was due to typh id. His
which the doctors say was due to typh id. His talion, was with him when he died. Sergeant Valique te, of No. 4 company, 65th Bartalion, died a few minutes later, and will be buried at Battleford. Both contracted fever about Frog

Iske while in pursuit of Big Bear The remoy 4 of Colonel Williams' body from the boat to the fort took place ye-terday. The order of march was: The Midland, 90th, B and A Batteries, guns bearing casket, he colouels of the different battalions as pall-b areas, the General and staff and fifty men of the Winnipex Light Infantry, the 90th and the Grenarders. A quare was forced inside the stockade, and the service performed by the Rev. Messrs, Whitcombe and Gordon.

THE LATE COL. WILLIAMS.

HIS LAST LETTER TO THE MINISTER OF MILITIA-THE CHARGE AT BATOCHE.

OTTAWA, July 7 .- The following is a copy of the last letter written by the late Colonel Arthur Williams, M.P., to the Hop. Mr.

FORT PITT, June 6, 1885. My DEAR CARON, -I fully intended writing to you a long letter to morrow, as it promised to be a quiet Sauday, but the fortunes of war have otherwise directed, as at a late hour this evening I received orders to march to join General Strange's column, which I think is about sixty miles from here. I have under my command about sixty scouts, or cavalry, portion of the fifth and the Midland Bat talion. Big Bear will soon be surrounded. Although many of his prisoners have escaped, there are still about twenty with him.
The enemy's country is difficult to move through, but I hope to catch him at latest on Tuesday morning. I enclose a map of Batoche, which is pretty correct. The blue pencil shows the position of the Midland, and where we haited for tally lifteen minutes waiting for the other troops to come on. Our advance was along the slope of the river, but I directed to the creek and looked down at times across the prairie level to see the position of the other regiments. Nothing could have been more magnificent than the steadiness and the reaponse to the rush across the open for five hundred yards. I am proud to be able to say that I led them (the Midland) first, and although the rush was under a hailstorm of bullets it was most regular and shoulder to shoulder.

I had intended to give you a few notes from my diary, but I shall have to postpone this. I enclose a copy of a statement made by Captain Ruttan, of the 90th, which may be interesting in the meantime for your private information. I have to thank you for your kind telegram and the interest you have taken in my progress. It is now after mid-night, and I have to be up at a very early hour, and, owing to want of proper writing accommodation, I fear my scribbling is almost illegible. I trust after Big Bear is captured that we shall be at liberty to return homewards. With kindest regards,

Faithfully yours, in haste, ed.) ARTHUR T. H. WILLIAMS. (Signed,)

A STRANGE DISEASE. There is scarcely a symptom belonging to chronic complaints but that is common to the poor dyspeptic, and he often feels as if he had Dyspepsia.

" "MPERIAL PARLTAMENT."

THE GOVERNMENT POLICY DECLARED IN THE COMMONS MR. GLADSTONE CIVES IT SUFPORT—BUT DOUBTS THE WISDOM OF ABANDONING THE CRIMES ACT.

LONDON, July 7.- In the House of Com-

mons this evening Sir Michael Hicks-Beach moved that the Government have precedence n business of the House on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. He deprecated the idea of the motion being regarded as one of confidence in the Government. It was simply proposed and submitted for the convenience of the house. The Government had no desire to screen their policy and actions from critiism, but the main business should be the subjects of supply and way and means, which business was very backward. In addition to the budget the Government intended to proceed with the consideration of the rederal Council bill, the Australian and East India loan bill, Irish educational endowment bill, and Secretary for Scotland bill. The Goverument also was extremely anxious to deal some reason known only to himself, wanted with the very important Irish Land Purchase bill, but it would be impossible to pass the was in the priest's house, which stood between measure at this period of the session if it met the loyal and rebel lines, four hundred yards with opposition. The Government did not from the former and only two hundred from intend to renew the Crimes act, In regard. to this measure Mr. Gladstone had said the Liberal Government had intended to renew certain salutary provisions, but the speaker was unaware of the nature of these provisions, because he had found no trace whatever of any bill having been prepared by the late Government, (Cheers.) The Government, he continued, did not propose to proceed with the Crofters' bill or other contentious bills, but thought the medical Relief Disqualification bill ought to be dealt with soon. Portious of the Criminal law amendment bill would become law this session if the house granted time for their discussion.

Mr Gladstone supported the motion because he thought it was desirable to speedily wind up the business or the session. In regard to the foreign policy, Mr. Gladstone said he believed it was the duty of the late Government to support the present Government in the prosecution of important national aims. The statement was in the main correct that England had promised the Zulficar pass to the Ameer. The Government, Mr. (lladstone said, would have his best support in all reasonable efforts to bring that question to a settlement. He admitted that the Goverament ought to avoid committing itself on the Egyptian question, and ought to be allowed time in which to obtain the fullest and best advice. The question of finance was of first importance to Egypt, and until settled nothing could be done. Mr. Gladstone, in connection with Irish affirs, said he re-Mr. Gladstone, in gretted controversial matters had been introduced in this debate. As a matter of historic justice, he mentioned that every time the Liberal party proposed a measure, that measure was accompanied by a remedial measure. The Government, he said, incurred great reaponsibility in abolishing the Crimes Act. It wish the Government to fail. If the Governcould protect property by means of the common law he wished it God speed.

Lord Randolph Churchill thanked Mr Gladatone for the considerate reception of the motion. He disclaimed on behalf of the Government any responsibility for the evacuation of the Soudan, and said that when the lovernment assumed office the order for the evacuation had been carried out and could not be reversed.

Sir W. Hart-Dyke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, reply to Mrs. Lewis, who disapproved of the abandonment of the Coercion Act, said that Ireland had been brought into such a condition that there could be no comparison between its present state and that existing when the Crimes Act was rased.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach's motion was adopted by 151 to 2

adopted by 191 to 2

The House, by 153 to 33, voted a grant of £30,000 to Princess Beatrice

This evening Sir Michael Hick's Beach, replying to Mr. Charles McLaren (advanced Liberal), said he could see no reason why Sir Henry Drummond Wolf should not go on a special mission to Egypt. There was reason to believe that Sir Henry was agreeable to the Khedival Government. Mr. McLaren thereupon gave notice that he would introduce a motion declaring that it was m espedient to trust Sir Henry with the mission

in question.

Lonnon, July 7.—The first formal indication of Radical counity towards the present Government was furnished last evening in the House of Commons by Sir Wilfred Lawson (Radical) giving notice that he would move on Tuesday to refuse to grant to the Government entire command of the time of the House. When the estim tes for diplomatic service comes before the House Mr. Labouchere and others will question the Government in regard to the mission of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff. The Government has promised to give an opportunity for discussion. Before the vote on the Bradhaugh question ast night, Charles Henry Hopwood (advanced Liberal) moved an amendment in favor of l gi-liting as qui kly as possib'e respecting onths of office. Sir Wilfred Lawson (Radical) seconded the motion. Mr. Gladstone said he had the strongest views on the question of principle, believing that the House had acted unconstitutionally and illegally. He would support Mr. Hopwood. It was the duty of the House to legislate in the direction of removing an existing grievance. The present Parliament throughout had grievously wronged the electorate of Northampton. It was the first duty of the house to redress that wrong. (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone thought, however, that the scope of the amendment should be narrowed to dealing with the case before them. After the vote, in which the Parnellites supported the Government, had been taken Mr. Bradlaugh readvanced to the table and said he would obey the Speaker and withdrew. He appealed to the vruious constituencies against the injustice done him bowed and withdrew from the house.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, in reply to Mr. Labouchere, said no communication had been received from Russia in regard to the reported utterances of Lord Randolph Churchill, that Russia has tricked, deceived and lied to us as only a Russian can." Lord Randolph, he added, does not admit that his speech was accurately quoted. The house then entered into committee of supplies.

Earl Carnarvon, lord lieutenant of Ireland, gave statistics of crime in Ireland in recent years, showing an enormous decrease since the passage of the Crimes act. The Government, he said, consider it inadvisable to renew the act. They trusted a firm administration of the ordinary law would maintain tranquility.
LONDON, July 9.—In the House of Com-

mons thisafternoon Mr. Louis (Moderate Conservative) gave notice of a motion approving of Earl Spencer's energetic execution of the Irish Crimes Act, rejecting Parnell's motion for an inquiry into Lord Spencer's execution

of the same law. Sir Michael Hicks Beach introduced the budget. It retains all of Mr. Childers' propossis not affected by the recent votes. Sir Michael, in presenting the budget, said the every d sease in the catalogue. Burdock Government regretted that the expenditures Blood Bitters cures the worstform of Chronic on account of the £11,000 000 credit exceeded the £9,000,000 which Mr. Childers estimated

as the limit. The Government proposed to issue £4,000,000 in treasury bills to cover the

deficit of the past and present year.

Mr. W. H. Smith, Secretary for War, re plying to Mr. McCarthy, said the Government was unaware of a reward being offered by the British in Egypt for the head of Olivier dita (di di di

THE GENERAL'S RUN.

A: HITHERTO: UNPUBLISHED INCIDENT: OF . THE REBELLION-GEN. MIDDLETON'S NARROW ESCAPE-HOW MAJOR KIRWAN BEHAVED.

(From the Globe, t

Among the unpublished incidents of the rebellion was one which at the time created perhaps more sensation and amusement than any other during its course. It happened on the last morning of the Batoche fight, and is well known among the men as "The General's Run That morning General Middleton had, for to see either a priest or some one else who the latter. Accordingly, he started out without a word to anyone, dressed in civilian's clothes, except that he wore a helmet. Capt. Young, Brigade Major, saw him start out with much apprehension, and was on the point of ordering a guard to attend him, but feared that doing so would be much more likely to attract the attention of the enemy. The General reached the house in safety, and was met at the door by the man with whom he had to converse. The interview ended, he started back, but had hardly got twenty yards from the door when pop-pop-pop went the rebel rifles, and bullet after bullet sped harmlessly by the General's person. This was the more remarkable, as the stout corpulent body of the General offered a good round target to the enemy. The Commander in Chief thought it was time to get out of the way, but he was no longer an athlete, and his fat little legs were hardly capable of carrying their load at any great pace. He, however, did his best and with a motion more like a waddle than a run increased his speed. His wind was no longer good and soon

BEGAN TO GIVE OUT. and as he waddled along the puff-puff puff which came from his panting frame was audible in the lines of his men. The rebels still kept pouring leaden hail after him, but whether their aim was bad or his waddle disconcerted it will perhaps never be known. At any rate, they missed him every time, Captain Young, as soon as he saw the predicament of his chief, called for volunteers to go out and draw the fire of the rebels away from him, and, accom-panied by Major Kirwan, Lientenant Helilwell (who was three hours afterwards badly wounded), and two others, started out. They succeeded in their design, and probably saved the General's life. He kept on his way, pant-ing, putting, and blowing, until with a face as red as a beet, and completely pumped out, he eventually reached the lines in safety. He must, however, have acquired mu h noldi. tional respect for his powers of pedestrianism for as he tell exhausted on his camp bed he was heard to utter :- " I didn't know I could run so fast before."

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.

INCREASED DUTIES ON SUGAR, SPIRITS AND TOBACCO- TO GO INTO FORCE IMMEDIATELY.

OTTAWA, July 9 .- The changes in the turiff proposed in Committee of Ways and Means

to day are as follows :— The sugar tariff of 1884 is changed so as to read: "Sugar, raw or unrefined," etc., in items eighteen and twenty .-- the following is added: On refined sugar of all grales or standards there shall be levied a specific duty of one cents pound, and 35 per cent. ad valorem.

The tariff of 1879, as to Geneva gio, rum, whiskey and unenumerated articles of like kinds, and on brandy, is aftered so that the duties levied are to be: Geneva gin, rum, whiskey and unenumerated artisles of like kinds, a specific duty of one dollar and seventy five cents per imperial gallon, and on brandy a specific duty of two dollars per

imperial gallon.

Also, the tariff of 1883 is amended so that customs duties on manufactured tobacco and shuff are increased to thirty cents a round.

These resolutions to come into effect ou and after the 6th July inst.

THE EXCISE.

Excise daties on certain articles imposed by previous tarifly are reported and the following substituted: Namely :--On spirits made from raw grain, one dollar

and thirty cents for every proof gallon.
On spirits made from matted harley, one dollar and thirty-two cents per proof gallon. On spirits from molasses, etc., one dollar and thirty-three cents per proof gallon.

The duties of excise on chewing tobacco, cigarettes, etc, snuff, etc., as in section 248 of the Inland Revenue act, 1883, are raised to twenty cents a pound; eigarettes or cut tobacco, when put up in packages weighing one twentieth of a pound or less pay a duty of thirty five cents per pound, and damp or moist snuif, when containing over 40 per cent, of moisture, when put up in packages of less than five pounds, each fourteen cents a pound actual weight; on manufactured topacco made from Canadian leaf five cents a pound.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

PELTING A CUSTOMS OFFICER-A LONG AND STRANGE LIFE-LA FLORE.

HALIPAX July 9.—The schooner E. Walsh, owned by W. R. Rice, of Bear River, has been seized for smuggling. While subsequently passing through the village, Customs officer Boness was greeted with a volley factor and two pitch shots. of rotten eggs and two pistol shots. Bear River has been the scene of many seizures during the past few months.

The death is announced of Donald McKay, aged 90. He was a son of Donald McKay, at one time Hudson's Bay factor on the Red river. His mother was massacred by the savages of her own tribe during her husbands absence from the post, and the infant was badly mutilated. He survived to live a ripe old age, although he carried the marks of the tomahawk to the grave. The father and children scitled in Picton county many years

THE SOUTHERN CAOPS.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 8 .- Complete crop reports form 70 counties in Texas show the yield of small grain has never before been surpassed, if not checked by sudden and continuous drought, which is anticipated. The cotton crop bids fair to be the greatest ever made.

Dangerous Fits are often caused by worms. Freeman's Worm Powders destroy worms

Hot and dry skin? Scalding sensations? Swelling of the ankles? Vague feelings of unrest?

Vague feelings of unrest?
Frothy or brick-dust fluids?
Acid stomach? Aching loins?
Cramps, growing nervousness?
Strange soreness of the bowels?
Unaccountable languid feelings?
Short breath and pleuritic pains?
One-side headache? Backache?
Frequent attacks of the "blues."?
Fluttering and distress of the heart? heart? Albumen and tube casts in the water? Fittul rheumatic pains and neu-

Loss of appetite, flesh and strength? Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels?

Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night?

ralgia?

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

YOU HAVE

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhas, bloodlessess, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions crous and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease to the contract of the contract o not a rare one—It is an every-day disor der, and claims more victims than may other compilate.

It must be treated in time or it will gain the master.

Don't neglect it. Warner's SAFE Cure has cured thousands of cases of the west type, and it will our you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Lord Wolseley will transfer the command of the troops in the Soudan to Gen. Stophen-

KEEP YOUR HOUSE GUARDED. Keep your house guarded against sudden attacks of Colio, Cramps, Diarrhosa, Dysontery and Cholera Infantum. They are liable to come when least expected. The safest, best and most reliable remedy is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

The Russian Government has bought 1,200 acres of land near Odessa upon which to form a camp.

THE CHOLERA.

Possibly the Cholera may not reach our ocality this season. Nevertheless, we should take every precaution against it. Dr. Fow-ler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, Colic, Gramp, Diarrhou and Dysentery.

Fortifying the Bosphorus has been stopped owing to the conviction that there is mo further danger of collision between fingland and Russia.

For Nettle Rash, Summer Heat, Eruptions and general rolled pur-poses use Low's Sulphur Soap. The sporting Duchesse of Montrosa enters her horses at mccs unner the name of

Monsieur Manton. Jacob Lockman, Bullalo, N.Y., says He has been using Dr. Thomas' Edectric Oil for rheumatism; he had such a lame back he could not do anything, but one bottle has to use his own expression, "cured him up." He thinks it is the best thing in the

market. Lightning kills 100 Frenchmen every year. General Grant, it is said, cannot endure music of any kind except that made by the

fife and drum. Peter Kieffer, Buffalo, says: "I was badly bitten by a horse a few days ago, and was induced by a friend, who witnessed the occurrence, to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It relieved the pain almost immediately, and in four days the wound was completely healed. Nothing can be better for fresh wounds." See that you get the genuine Dr. Thomas' Etectric Oil, as there are imitations on the market.

One drawing-room in the residence of Mrs. James E Scott, of Philadelphia, cost \$100,-000 for furnishings and decorati ns.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the most effective blood puritier ever devised. It is rozom-mended by the best physicians. tts Thad Stevens, while on earth, fought the tiger valiantly, and was never bagged in a

police raid. Mr. Abraham Gibbs, Vaughan, writes: "I have been troubled with Asthma since I was ten years of age, and have taken hundeels of bottles of different kinds of medicine, with no relief. I saw the advertisement of Northcop & Lymon's Faultsian of Cal Liver Oil with Line and Sah, and Parecunited to try it. I have taken one costing and it has given me more relief than anything I ever tried before, and I have great pleasure in recommending it to those similarly effects to

ball club is about \$55,000 a year. FARMERS' FOLLY.

The cost of maintaining a first class hase

Some farmers adhere, even against the full light of fact and discovery, to the old fashioned folly of coloring butter with carrots, annatto, and inferior substances, notwithstanding the splendid record made by the Improved Butter Color, prepared by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. At scores of the best Agricultural Fairs it has received the highest award over all competi-

Austria's national debt is 3,782,000,000 florins.

A DILAPIDATED PHYSIQUE may be built up and fortified against disease by that incomparable promoter of digestion and fertilizer of the blood, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. It counteracts Biliousness and Kidney complaints, over-comes bodily ailments special with the feebler sex, causes the bowels to act like clockwork, and is a safeguard against malaria and rheu-

matism. The French Chamber of Deputies has ratified the Chinese treaty by a large majority. Before the vote was taken De Freycinet said it completely settled the question of the surrender of Annam. The tribute hitherto pay-able to China would be paid no longer.

SOLID COMFORT. Everyone likes to take solid comfort, and it may be enjoyed by every one who keeps Kidney Wort in the house and takes a few doses at the first symptoms of an attack; of Malaria, Rheumatism, Biliousness, Jaundice, or any affection of the Liver, Kidneys or Bowels. It is a nurely vegetable compound of roots, leaves and berries known to have special value in kidney troubles. Added to these are remedies acting directly on the Liver and Bowels. It removes the cause of disease and fortifies the system against new

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WEDNESDAYJULY 15, 1885

There is every reason to believe that the anal effect of the exposures will be, like that of a fierce thunder storm, to purify and improve the situation.

Fire graduates of Harvard University are apparently not marrying men. Of the one hundred and eighty-six men who graduated there in 1879, only forty nine have married thus far, and these forty-nine have only thirty-four children.

THE St. James Gazette, of London, Eng., in an article on Canada and its affairs, expresses the opinion that "the tendency of events in Canada is in the direction of National Independence." The Gazette has a elear and correct idea of the situation.

IRELAND is still greatly superior to other countries in its capacity for manufacturing linen. The number of spindles in its factories reach the large figure of 874.788. France comes next with 500,000; then Austria and Hungary, 384,908; Germany, 318,467; Bulginm, 316,049; Scotland, 205,263; England and Wales, 160,000.

THE Queen has signified her desire to create the notorious Earl Spencer a Dake. This, it is understood, is more in recognition of his " courteous entertainment" of the Prince and Princess of Wates during their tour in Ireland, than "for his services" in connection with his office of Lord Lieutenant,

MR. GLADSTONE has represented five different constituencies in the House of Commons during his parliamentary career, extending over fifty-three years,-Newark, 1832 45; Oxford University, 1847-05; South Lancashire, 1865 68; Greenwich, 1868-80; Midlothian, 1880-. For a year and a half he was without a seat in the House, and for six months of that period he held the position of Secretary of state for the Colonies.

respection of Lord Arthur Hill, a member the gaze of the vulgar crowds. of the new Tory administration, is merely local and personal. Lord Hill has been too bad an Orangema to receive the support of the Nationalists, and their hostility to him is Larquis of Salisbury intended to tech that he muse brud from the Orangemen, if he intends his Government to secure the good will and influence of we Irish party.

THE St. Thomas Times says it did not observe a flag afloant. Or, Ellomas on Dominion Day, and cannot understand why the town should have put on he most sombre look, when all other places were gay with bunting. Why did not our centemporary show a good example and hoist what itself? Having done so it would be bettere Toled to lecture others | ulace was so great that the authorities deemed on their wans of this a miserable excess to offer the the efficient feared a hur- send it elsewhere for protection. The regiricane that able to take to have their flags rent before Fal. line. I is a mighty poor way station surrounded by policemen, but Canar tan town that sould not afford one flag to honor the day , but le is no poorer than people from hooting and stoning the soldiers the Canadian Parliament, which dishonored the day that gave birth to the Confederation.

THE Pall Mall Gazette is being warmly commended by prominent and respectable persons for its exposures of the crimes of the aristocratic and wealthy classes. When United Ireland undertook the gigantic task of unmasking the imported officials who were steeped in corruption, there were many who deplored the action of the National organ, as tending to do more harm than good by the revelations, but the course pursued by United Ireland, in denouncing the criminals, was a wise one and the correct one. The Augean stables were cleaned out most thoroughly To complete its work the Pall Mall Gazett. must not remain satisfied with simply exposing the crime-it must denounce the eriminals. Otherwise, the Gazette's revelahions will be productive of nothing but mere sensation, and will only result in increased be held up to public execration, and, where. some of them are made to believe that the his friendly criticisms on the militia for years

of will receive a radical cure.

Mr. GLADSTONE has said it. "As a matter of historic justice every time the Liberal party proposed a measure of coercion, that measure was accompanied by a remedial measure." And that is way his administration was the most monstrous iniquity of the age. When he had starved a people he would offer them bread; when he had expatriated thousands he would bemoan their fate; when he had imprisoned respectable citizens he would give them their liberty; when he had executed innocent men he would offer consolation money to their relatives; when he had trampled on the rights of parliamentary representatives he would give them an opportunity and invitation to support his government. That is how the remedial measures of Mr. Gladstone accompanied his measures of coercion. If he wants that stated "as a matter of historic justice" we have no objection.

HOME RULE has, within the past fow mouths, made rapid and giant strides into the domain of practical politics. Both Tories and Liberals are engaged in paying the way for an alliance with the Parnellites. The preposal at present takes the shape of an exten sion of self-government to England, Ireland and Scotland. Ireland, more than the others, is forging to the front, and will force the question to an issue. The two English parties will be compelled to come out with their proposals by buying off the Irish party Lord Roseberry has gone further than anybody else has yet done in declaring that he is willing to leave to the local body of either Ireland or Scotland the settlement of the land question. Salisbury has abstained from any positive declaration, but he shows himself open to any reasonable offer by an emphatic avowal that the cry of local self government belongs as much to the Tories as to the Liberals.

THE prorogation of the Dominion Parlia ment will take place before another week has passed over. The session has been a long and stormy one, and the members will no doubt enjoy a rest from their labors. To draw the session to this immediate close the Government has been obliged to sacrifice several important measures. The Insolvency bill, which the business men of the Dominion have been looking after with so much eagerness and anxiety, has been thrown aside. Before Parliament disperses Sir John A. Macdonsld will move a vote of thanks to the Volunteers for their gallant and effective services in the North-West. The House will also be called upon to pass a bill by which grants of land will be made to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Militia who had been ordered to the front.

THE British people get very little satisfac tion for the large sums of money they annually donate to the support of the Royal Family. Only the other day Parliament voted a round sum of pounds sterling to Princess Beatrice to help her to set up house and support the beggarly German Prince she is about to marry. The public were counting on the pleasure of witnessing the wedding ceremonies, which are paid for with the people's money, but they are to be disappointed. Her Majesty the Queen has issued the most stringent orders to prevent the public from securing available points of observation in adjacent lanes and fields, all of which are to be guarded on the wedding day by mounted police. Architects have been engaged to erect a massive wooden archway from the gate of the churchyard to the portals of the THE opposition by the Irish party to the edifice to screen the wedding procession from

> It must have been an interesting spectacle to see a regiment of British soldiers chased out of the city of Waterford by an infuriated population. The regiment were doing garrison duty there, and in commemoration of the 12th the redcoats got hilariously drunk. As they usually do when in such a condition, they brought their belts and bayonets into play against the crtizens. The soldiers, however, killed one too many, and invited a chastisement which they will not forget in a hurry. The civilians, seeing one of their number with a bayenet through his heart, turned with fury upon the soldiers and drave them to their barracks. The rage of the popit best to dismiss the regiment from duty and ment marched from the barracks to the railthe presence of the latter did not prevent the along the route.

RANCE'S "ADULT INTELLIGENCE." THE municipal corporation of Paris, which is a hotbed of infidelity and irreligion, has ordered the removal of the cross from the front of the Pantheon, and the substitution into the field "may furnish experience, but of a symbol of Glory in its place. Our est it does not furnish brains. But Major Kirrevealing the horrors of Dublin Castle and of | teemed contemporary, the Montreal Daily | wan is no chicken even in warlike experience. Witness, considers this order of the Parisian authorities to be an evil omen for France. but thinks there "may be some among its Infantry. He was in New Zealand in 1865 "readers who, having been brought up to "look upon the use of the outward form of "the cross as an idolatrous usage, may ap any fighting, but he was in the field. Later " plaud the act." This the Witness does not still, in 1870 71, we find him a captain in the want them to do, for the reason that the French army, and there he saw something impious act signifies a simple rejection of the like "service" indeed. In our own city we cross and its meaning altogether.

is particularly to blame for the fact that saw, and one that was admitted to be a credit some of its readers are kept in ignorance of to the force. As a writer on military the real purposes for which the outward form matters he was acknowledged as one exerversion. Let the names of the offenders of the cross is used; and for the fact that of the best authorities in Canada, and

ALCONOL DEPOSITOR

over to justice, and then the evil complained. The Witness itself must bear much of the of "qualifications," as we understand them, guilt in foisting this misrepresentation upon | we ask the Witness to trot out their men. its readers. Year in and year out it has But that is not the difficulty at all. "Qualilabored to persuade them that the veneration and respect paid to outward forms of religion Major Kirwan is an Irishman and a Home by Catholics was nothing but mere idolatry. The conduct of the Wieness in this respect is all the more reprehensible, as it knew its representations to be false and to be in direct opposition to the teachings of the Church. The concluding sentences of the Witness He is attached to the institutions of this paragraph are really amusing, and suggest an country, and that, and that only, should be amount of native simplicity and credulity on the part of the writer which is simply paralyzing :-

" France declares herself irreligious. It is pity for her that the religion in which she has been brought up is one in which her idult intelligence cannot clothe itself, but which falls oil her as the supersitions of the east are doing from the nations into which the light of education is finding its way. How important is it that the true gospe which has been accepted and can be accepted by the wisest of earth should be preached among the French people. Already the com-mon people hear it gladly."

What does the Wilness writer mean by " no ult intelligence"? Has France had no "acult intelligence" during the past fifteen centeries, or is she only getting her wisdom toe'n now! Does our contemporary imagine that because the small atheistic and infidel element of the nation has got control of the French administration and of its political affairs that France has only now arrived at her "adult intelligence"? The "adult in telligence" which cannot clothe itself in the religion in which France was brought up is not by any means the only "adult intelligence" in the country. In fact there has been, and always will be, considerable adult mtelligence" which will be most happy to clothe itself in the said religion. And that "adult intelligence" has not been. is, and will not be the meanest or smallest of 'a sult intelligence." The Witness thinks it is important that the true gospel which has been accepted by the wiscat of earth should be preached among the French people.

Our esteemed contemporary is, evidently, not abreast of the times, or it would know that the French people have had the true gospel preached among them for some years

What is the matter with the "adult intelligence" of the " only religious duily."

THE RECORD OF FAILURES.

The failures in business on the other side of the lines for the rest six months, as reported by Bradstreet, show an increase in numbers over those of the corresponding period of last year. In liabilities, however, there is a marked diminution, the amount being, for first half of 1885, \$74,000,000, as against \$124,000,000 in the first six months of 1884. The record for Canada is much better, and indicates business depression to be less general than in the United States. Dun, Wiman & Co., of the Mercantilo Agency, report 690 failures in the Dominion for the first half of 1885, as against 752 in 1884. The liabilities for the first six months of 1885 are only \$5,166,000 against \$10,741,000 in the correfor Canada. The only Province in the Dominion showing an increase in amount of liabilities is Manitoba. The general figures for Canada during the past three years are:-

Number. Liabilities. 1883 687 8,249,060

The number of failures and the total amount of liabilities are divided as follows mong the five principal provinces :-

minoria rue in e furmert	the in a principal provided.					
	Number.	Liabilities.				
Ontario	363	\$ 2,528 056				
Quebec	200	1,421,366				
New Brunswick	30	302,040				
Nova Scotia		390 325				
Manitoba	38	488,684				

conclude, from the figures thus presented, the horrors and corruption that were eating the position that had been voluntarily offered that the condition of internal commerce is an into the vitals of society. It is stated that improving one, and that the failure statistics the Gazette commission of investigation apare of a much more hopeful import than it plied to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the which he would do rather than return. was thought could be expected, in view of the Bishop of London and Cardinal Manning for He told Gen. Middleton, as we hear the story, depression, restriction, and unsatisfactoriness of business generally.

MAJOR KIRWAN'S QUALIFICATIONS AS A SOLDIER.

The Daily Witness wonders why it was that Major Kirwan was selected to go to the North-West while other men, "better qualified," were passed over. No doubt there Kirwan in the Dominion. It is at least to be supposed so. But, perhaps, the Witness will be good enough to tell us who they are. If it does, it must remember that we shall not accept the more mention of services in the field as a proof of qualifications. An idiot might have "seen service," as it is called, and be an idiot still. What we call "qualifications" ore intelligence, aptitude, grasp of mind, soldiery ex perience and manhood. An officer may be all his life in the field and yet be an incapable. and perhaps before we have done with this business we can prove this by practical illustrations of the campaign just over. "Going In 1861, when only a boy of sixteen, he was an officer in the 44th Glamorganshire Light and served in a volunteer corps as a lieutenant on the Waikoto. True he did not see know that he organized and commanded one Now, may we ask our contemporary who of the finest companies of volunteers we ever

ever possible, let the criminals be handed cross is nothing but a symbol of idolatry? did great service to that body. On the ground fications" have nothing to do with it. Ruler. That is where the venom comes. He has dared to do his share for his native land, and prejudice and hate have dared to do all they can against him. He is loyal to Canada. He did not change his allegiance. all the people of the Dominion should require of any man. Canada must accept and honor the men who come here irrespective of whith opinions they hold on questions of European politics. Men must be treated here according to the way they fulfil the duties of citizenship here, no matter what they may think of Germany, France or England. This dominant bigotry against Irishmen must be fought and put down. It will not be submitted to nor brooked in this Canada of ours, and let there be no mistake about it.

> THE LONDON SCANDAL. The Pall Mall Gazette has stirred up ore

of the vilest and largest cesspools of vice and

inquity that dishoners the face of the earth. The English metropolis has earned the reputation of a gigantic Sodom, and the civilized world stands aghast at its terrible doings. The exposures by the Pall Mail Guzette deals more particularly with the shocking secrets of vice and immorality among many of England's "upper classes." It is but a few weeks ago that the most famous of English preachers, the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, devoted a sermon to the same topic, in which he cried aloud against the wickedness of London, and denounced the vicious practices of persons in high life. Upon the heels of the great preacher comes the disclosures of the Gazette, which has had the effect of a tremenand negligent camp. All the dignitaries of the land, political and ecclesiastical, have been stirred from head to foot. The populace have been thrown into a state of feverish excitement, as the revelations involve some of England's most prominent men, from the Prince of Wales down to Madame Jeffrics. This lifting of the veil from the hideous traffic in young working girls, in which members of the nobility and wealthy classes are engaged, will be more productive of good than harm. It must result in a benefit to poor and unprotected families, and a help to the cause of morality. The outraged decency of the nation will demand that steps be taken to stop such iniquitous and horrible work. Owing to the ascendancy of the British aristocracy and its influence on the administration of criminal justice it has been notoriously difficult for the parents or protectors of poer working girls in England to get the huge machinery of the law to work against the opulent abductor or titled destroyer of female virtue. That the people will content themselves with a perusa lof these revelations without coming to a determination to wipe out the evil and those that practice it, is not to be counted on. They sponding period of 1884. This looks hopeful will demand a sweeping charge in the criminal law for the protection of females and for the adequate punishment of the "uppe class' criminals. As the N. Y. Sun says, it will behoove English statesmen to remember that the charge made and substantiated by the Pall Mall Gazette-the charge that London harbors a hideous conspiracy for abduct ing the chasto daughters of poor men to glut the bestial desires of rich and high-placed libertines—is one of those terrible indictments that inflame the coolest blood and light the torch of revolutions.

It is the common sentiment that the Pall adopting this mode of publicity in order to The report remarks that it is pretty safe to arouse the country at large to a full sense of turned his back on a fight, and that if denied advice, and these great authorities on morals, while deprecating the risk involved in the

COMMERCE AND OUR M.P'S.

An evening contemporary of pious reputation has a grudge against the three protectionist members from Montreal. It has been are "better qualified" soldiers than Major growling at them of late and has ventured to condole with the city on being so poorly represented in the House. Our confrere is nfilicted with a peculiarity of saying things that | like argumentative razors "flying through the are either utterly ignorant or contradictory. In the present instance it contradicts itself Batoche was fought. M.jor Kirwan went most flatly in the same paragraph. With one | into that fight as a private soldier, with a breath it asserts that the "commerce of rifle in his hand, and in the ranks of the Canada has no representatives in the House," and at the next it says that " Montreal's whereof it speaks.

lations with the concerns they represent do | Crossing, Saskatoon, Telegraph Centre on to more and are better fitted to promote their interests. What would the English navy be to-day without Mr. Smith, who makes his living by selling newspapers? As a matter of fact, the commercial interests of Montreal a commercial man, as far as profession goes. sincerely loyal to this land of their adoption For the few years that he has been in Parlia. to be denied preferment and the opportunities the city.

Montreal, commercial or otherwise, the mem ber for Montreal Centre has made his voice heard, and, what is more, has commanded the undivided attention of the House, Our merchants can always count upon him to further any movement that is in harmony with the general interests of the country. They have never applied to him in vain when they wanted their measures and bills looked after and passed through the House. His action on the canal question and on the Newfoundland duties was such as to win special mention and recognition from the Corn Exchange and other representative bodies of our trade and commerce. This is amply evidenced in the following resolution unanimously adopted at a special meeting of the Corn Exchange Association :-

and they hereby are, tendered to Messrs. M. H. Gun. J. J. Curran, C. J. Coursol and Alphonse Designition members of the Dominion Parliament, for their effective cooperation with this association in procuring the reduction of the canni tolls to the nominal rate of two cents person, and especially for their efforts in a dilag thring about the suspension by the Government of the duties imposed upon merchandise the produce of New foundland." Resolved,-That the hearty thanks of this meeting !

This testimony, as to the competency and willingness of our members to care for our commercial interests is not to be weighed down by the bile of an "only religious daily." By the way, if, according to our contemporary, a professional man cannot represent a commercial interest, how can or how does a religious paper dare to discuss matters, political and commercial. What makes the Witness belicose and annoys it on this particular head is not so much the incompetency of the members as their nationality. It says :-- " I anything affecting the French or Irish na tionality comes up, the House of Commons fails not to ring with Montreal eloquence, but for the rest, to vote with the Govern ment and not embarrass it seems to be the daily round of the city's representatives."

Mr. Coursol is too French and Mr. Curran is too Irish for the Daily Witness to love them or even to do them justice. Any other dous bombshell exploding in an unwatchful journal would be ashamed to avow such a motive for its dislike and opposition to public men, but the "only religious daily" is impervious to all sense of decency.

> GENERAL MIDDLETON "WANTS NO HOME RULE ABOUT HIM.

At the commencement of the rebellion Major Kirwan was sent for and asked if he would accept a staff position in the North West field forces. Mr. Caron, it is said, offered to give him any position that was vacant and that Major Kirwan would himself name. But Major Kirwan, we are informed, did not propose any terms to Mr. Caron. He said it would be better for him to report to General Middleton, and that the latter would be the best judge of where he should be put. Mr. Caron offered to place Major Kirwan on Gen. Middleton's personal staff, but in the end it was agreed that the gallant Major should go to the North-West and see Gen. Middleton, who would decide what position Major Kirwan should hold. The only coudition the Major made with Mr. Caron was, we hear, that he should be employed at the front, and that he should have the rank of Major in a combatant position. After about three or four weeks of travel Major Kirwan met General Middleton at Fish Creek. The fight was over and the general was waiting for supplies. The reception Major Kirwan received was cool. In fact, General Middleton told Major Kirwan to "go back." He told him that he "did not want Home Rulers about bim," and that "no Home Ruler could be a loyal man." The interview was stormy, for General it is absurd. Middleton had given Major Kirwan permission to speak as a politician, and for an hour they discussed the situation. On the Home Rule question the general was like a feather clusions of the various clauses of this Riel in. in the major's hands, but the general was in- dictment, when the half-breed leader is obdurate, and told Major Kirwan again that | charged with an attempt to Mall Gazette was perfectly justified in he should "go back." Maj r Kirwan refused, saying that it did not suit his color to to him by the Minister of Militia, he could at least enlist as a private, that he was more loyal to Canada than Mist dleton himself. That if this country had the commission's task, all warmly supported its misfortune to enter into an Imperial Federation of the Empire that a day would then come when England would find it to her interests to curtail the liberties of the people of this Dominion. At that time General Middleton and men like him would be found fighting for English supremacy, while he (Major Kirwan) would be fighting for Canadian liber ties. Lord Melgund was present part of the time, and the controversy was cutting, if quiet, air." A day or two passed, we are told, and Midland Satisfion. His rank and pay were, of course, recognized and allowed, but he was "three members represent the French, Irish | that day acting as a private. In the mornand English sections of the population, and ing of the last day he and two others had there is only one commercial man among jeopardized their lives to cover the now well "them." Which to believe? Assuredly the known "General's Run.' But when Batoche Daily Witness is a poor guide and knows not | was fought it was evident that the rebellion was crushed. It was admitted on all sides Very often trade and industry, or any the bubble had burst, and then, but not the front. The position was an important one, but it was not "at the front," as Mr.

will, we hear, not be allowed to drop, and we have good reason to believe that General Middleton has not yet done with the gallant major.

THE RIEL INDICTMENT

The indictment which has been drawn us against Louis Riel, the half breed leader in the late rebellion, by the Department of Justice, is as flimey and Indicrous a doonment as could well be imagined. One Alexander David Stewart, of Hamilton, figures as the complainant against Riel. What strikes up as curious in this indistment is that Stewart swears in the first three clauses that Louis Riel "is a subject of our Lady the Queen, and afterwards in the following clauses he swears that the rebel leader is not a subject of our Lady the Queen, but "is many fiving within the Dominion of Canada and under the protection of our Lady the Queen." I Tow. what we want to know is how Alexander David Stewart can offer aworn information as to the existence of two facts, one of which must necessarily destroy the other? If the complainant did not know to what country Rielowed allegiance heshould have said so, and should not have sworn to a flat contradiction in almost the same breath. Then Mr. Stewart proceeds to charge Riel with "not regarding the duty of his allegiance." Well, this all depends upon whether the defendant is a Canadian subject or not. So it is hard to say whether the duty of allegiance was regarded or disregarded.

Next, we have the recel leader, charged with not having the fear of God in his heart." What the country or the jury has to do with that point is not clear. How does Mr. Stewart know that the fear of God is not in the heart of the defendant? Has he been there to see, or has he been specially savored with a confession from Riel to that effect ?

A climax to this nonsense is reached in th following information, sworn to by Mr. Stewart :- "But being moved and seduced " by the instigation of the devil as a false " traitor against the said lady the Queen, "etc." The country has generally been under the impression that it was the discontented white settlers and the aggricued half-breeds in the North-West that moved and seduced the defendant from his home in the Western States, by instigation or otherwise, to set up a rebellion. The "instigation of the devil" may have had something to do with the course of events. but there was also a potent human agency which made the use of powder and shot necessary for the protection of life and

What that human agency was is exactly the point about which the Canadian people want to gather full and reliable particulars "The instigation of the devil" is a phrase that does not afford any satisfactory explanation of the situation, or of what actually led to the revolt.

In the whole course of the indictment there is scarcely a mention made of the damage done to Canada by the defendant. It is nothing but " withdrawing allegiance to the Queen," "assembling traitorously against our Lady the Queen," "levying war on the Queen," and similar empty and high sounding phrases that are made to constitute the indictment. What has the Queen got to do in the matter The half-breed revolt was against the Canadian administration. The rebels hadn't the slightest idea or intention of fighting th Queen, and that they should be charged with

If ever there was Middle Age mystery or nonsense introduced into a legal document of the 19th century, it certainly is in the con-

"Deprive and depose our said Lady the Queen from the style, honor and kingly name of the Imperial Crown of this realm, in contempt of our said Lady the Queen and her laws, to evil, exempt of all others in like case offending, contrary to the duty of the alle-giance of him, the said Louis Riel, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of a resident Lady the Queen, her dignity.

There would just have been an much sense in charging Riel with to go to deprive the Queen of Madagascar of her " kingly name," and with acting in contrept of her laws. What does the "kingly name of the Imperial "crown of this nation" mean in the eyes of Canadians? Absolutely nothing, either grammatically or politically! If Riel had been simply charged with breaking and disturbing the peace of the Canadian community, the prosecutors would have men verser the mark and would not have excited an time of fictitious importance and of very

THE BOUCHERVILLE PILGRI-MAGE.

dubious and contentious reality.

TWO EXTRAORDINALY INCIDENTS. The pilatimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupré organized by Fathers Primeau, of Bouche ville, and Guyon, of St. Eustache, returned yesterday morning. Among the 900 pilgrims on board the Canada were noticed two little girls, who were unable to walk.
During the instructions given by the Rev. Fathers, they paid partioniar attention. At Ste. Anne the majority of the pilgrims passed other special interest, are unable to supply till then, did Major Kirwan finally agree to representatives from their own ranks, and very often men who have had little or no restations with the concerns they represent do Crossing. Saskatoon. Telegraph Centre on to crutch for many years, often receiving Holy Communion, left the altar of the Blessed Virgin without the use of her crutches. The Caron promised. But now comes the question—Must men's opinions on old country politics debar them from advancement in this Dominion? Is there no fair plants he had has no readier, no more intelligent and no abler Dominion? Is there no fair play to be had out aid. After returning home the advocate than Mr. J. J. Curran, who is not for Home Rulers here? Are men who are pilgrims attended Mass at Notre Dame de Pitie. The receipts of this voyage were for the profit of the cathedral work and the For the few years that he has been in Parliato be denied preferment and the opportunities
ment Mr. Curran has done as much, if not
more, for our commerce than any strictly
commercial man that has ever represented
for British politicians. If this is to be the
policy of the Canadian Government, then the on all questions affecting the interests of sooner we know it the better. This subject parochial church of St. Eustache.

PILGRINAGE TO STE. ANNE

THE IRISH CATHOLICS OF MONTREAL THE SERMON BY REV. FATHER M.

GALLAGHAN. The grand annual pilgrimage of the Irish Catholics of Montreal is ever considered one of the greatest events of its kind during the The pilgrimage which left Montreal an Saturday evening was no exception to the cale, and the large numbers of the faithful who attended was an indisputable criterion of the copularity which this annual holy event en joys. Although the hour for starting had zeen fixed for five o'clock, still it was fully before the handsome and commodious steamer Canada was released from her moor ings. At that time fully six hundred and iffer souls were on board, among whom were noticed some of the leading Irish Catholic fam as of the coy, tage her with several persons outside Mantiert. Among the principal ones noticed a ora wars. William Clark and Mas Clark, Bahimore; Mr. O'Meara, Walleyfield; Mrs. E. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Maleyhere; mas. r. reviu, mr. and wirs. A. Michiel, Prescott; Mrs. and the Misses Dunn, Cote St. Paul; Miss Susie Detany and Miss Mary O'Brien, Valleyfield; for James Buckley, Prescott; also Mr. M.; tarkey, wife and daughters, Mr. M. P. R an and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Milloy, Mr. Refolinger, Mr. Elward and the Misses Muchy, Mr. ni Mrs. W. J. O'Ham, Mrs. Waite, ex Ali. Kennedy, Mr. M. J. F.

I that, and numerous others. Se Patrick's, attended in person, and Lading the entire trip could be found here and there conversing gaily or advising his parisheners. Among other elergy present sees Rev. Talbot. South, Ordensburg; Rev. Villag. 11. Don't be to the conversion of the con Yather O Mosra, Valleyfield : Rev. Cather Egnon, Montreal; Rev Father Brey, Grand Seminary, and feev. Father Martin Car Lyman.

As the boat moved off, those of the pilgrims who had congregated in the bow of the boat shouted the appropriate hymu, Are Maris Stella, which served to open the pilgrimage. at 6.30 o'clock a splendid supper eas served in that satisfactory style which showed the caterors, Mesers, Chambers and T. N. Callaghan, to be high up in the calinary art. During the remainder of the -rening the clergy on board were kept busy cearing enfessions and the utmost order and guiet prevailed. At nine o'clock the gong sounds i for night prayers when Rev. Father Dowd amounted to the gathering in the main valous the programme of the pitgrimage and expressed his pleasure at having the honor to agem visit Ste. Anno de Beaupre. He dwelt particularly on the rule forbidding singing or other noise after 11 p.m. and advised all those whom necessity compelled to leave their cabins to make as little noise as possible. The holy resery was then recited in a most edifying manner, and a special hymn to Ste. Anne, trans'ated from the French by Dr. Mignault, was chanted under the direc-

of Prof. Fowler. Rev. Father Talbot Smith then gave a brief instruction on the merits and powers of the good St. Anne, the mother of the Blessed Wirgin, and ahvised those assembled to pray carnestly to her and demand whatever graces they were in need of, and assured them that their petitions would sooner or later be heard. After complimenting them on the manner in which they had displayed their faith by attending the pilgrimage, he concluded by giving them his blessing. The solemn devotions were then brought to a close by the chanting of the Are Maris Stella. The utmost quiet then ensued, and at 11 o'clock, faithful to the advice by Father Dowd, the pilgrims had mearly all retired to rest.

The Canada reached Quebec shortly before * o'clock yesterday morning, and its holy passengers, having been transferred to the steamer Star, the latter conveyed them about o'clock to Ste. Anne de Beaupre, reaching that holy spot about S a.m. The pilgrims ammediately proceeded to the church dedicatol to Ste. Anne, where solemn Masses were selebrated by Father Dowd and the other priests. All who attended the Mass approached the Holy Table and partock of the invigorating Bread of Life. Owing to the fact that a pilgrimage from Beauport took place simultaneously to the Shrine, the serenon which was to have been deliverced at the Mass was postponed till a. m., and in the interval the rilgrims, after breakfasting at the Convent, gaid visits to the Holy Springs and the different shrines, some bathing their feet or other whicted portions of the body in the Holy Waters, while others procured bottles and took home large quantities of the blessed water. The scenes were most solemn and imposing, and were remarkably demonstrative of the excellence of the faith inculcated fathe Irish souls. During the Mass several choice musical selections were given under the direction of Prof. Fowler, among which were the l'eni Creator by Millard, solos and chorus by the Misses Murphy, Mr. Casey and Mr. O'Hara; O Cor Amoris, duet at the affertory by Miss Murphy and Mr. Casey and

Two other English canticles. THE SERMON.

sive and artistic internal decoration. The gave an eloquent discourse on the life and girl, who has frequently attended the pilgrim-gripus of St. Append overseed his singer ages to the shrine and who has been envirtues of St. Anne, and expressed his sincere pleasure at being one of the privileged ones to attend the pilgrimage. The Irish heart, he said, had always been remarkable for an extraordinary and peculier love for Jesus Christ and for his loving Mother, but the love of Mary was inseparable from that for St Anne, for Mary could not be loved withread and the heart and mind of Mary, a mind and was able to name almost any article and heart with which no other electric had ever been endowed, but the graces of St. Anne corresponded most admirably with those of her daughter Mary. God, he assured them, would grant them all the graces Decessary to discharge their mission on earth in a meritorious way, for they all had a mission to fulfil, which they desired to fulfil properly they must sentiments be their sentiments, all her desires be their desires. She was afraid of sin; it was the one evil which she dreaded, and that atone, for she knew how to appreciate the arraces given her by God, and employed them all to advance the greater glory of her Divine Maker. God never retused any one His grace; on the contrary, He granted it in abundance in order to enable each of His children to do His divine will in their different sphere of life. They were there to-day to discharge a two-fold duty, a two-fold homage of their most profound respect, and their pilgrimage to this sacred shrine. St. Anne was strictly entitled to their greatest venoration. Numerous miracles had taken place in the very shrines which they had wisited; but in all these were to be seen the grost extraordinary cures effected there Anne he would urge them to study her ing then adjourned.

example. She was ever watchful over their spiritual welfare and ever ready to intercede for them before God. He then appealed to parents present to keep a watchful eye over the spiritual welfare of their, children and to be careful of falling into the error, which frequently occurred, of sacrificing almost all to benefit the temporal welfares of their of spring. He urged mothers to specially invoke the holy saint not only as their model, but also as one of their most powerful friends and intercessors at the tribunal of the Most Pigh The friends of the earth were but passing trifles, who shandened one as soon as neversity reached him, but St. Anne would over he for the salvation of their souls. They should

one of their principal and most powerful friends in heaven. All they had to do was to ask from her whatever tended to advance their spiritual welfare, and, above all brings, ask her for the grace to be afraid of sin, and to be endowed with the virtues of same ity, purity and Christian cha , at they might rest assured that if the they favor requested would prove a honefit they would not he refused to them They should likewise show their devotion by kissing the relics of the honored saint, and rebear in mind, while so doing, that they were parts of a holy while a woen on earth, was temple of the Holy Gross. He urged them to of settlement. The Hungari no, the Court ask her to enable them to glorify God, and says, will pay their own way from F mays to me t forget, while there, to offer up a prayer back to the narrest point of the Can dist property and the transport of them. to absent and departed friends through her instrumentality, and to sall down the bless ings of the Most High on the country in I which they lived. In conclusion, he said that and numerous others.

v. nor the R.v. Father Dewd, pister there make politic particular upon which v. nor the R.v. Father Dewd, pister there would touch. All comembered that not denny years ago, a ship filled with thousands of their fellow-countrynam and women countrymen had died of typhus

fever and were buried not far off. They had emigrated from the leveliest land under the sun, a land most dear to their hearts; they sad abandoned all that they enjoyed, country, homes, friends and hearts; they came poor, disgusced, basisned and ignorant. And wherefore ! Simply because they would never part with their thirly, simply because they would sooner part with all that was most dear to them, were it life itself, than he a disgrace to their faith. He recommended the souls of these gallant soldiers of Christ to the prayers of those present, and concluded by expressing the hope that they would be one day all united in Paradise.

After the sermon the Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament took piace, which was subsequently followed by the kissing of the relies and the benediction of articles of devo tion. The holy pilgrims then returned to the steamer Star, which left shortly after 12.30 and reached Quebec a little after 3 o'clock Many of the more curious of the pilgrims then started on a tour through the ancient capital to see the few sights which the quiet city enjoys, and returned to the Canada in time for the departure for Montreal, which took place about five o'clock. The return trip was equally as quiet and solemn as the one down, and after the recita ti n of the rosary at nine o'clock the pilgrims sought the seclusion of their cabins and revired to rest. Montreal was reached about 5 30 o'clock this morning after a most enjoyable trip, the weather having been both fine and cool and the scenery along the banks of the great St. Lawrence most pleasing and pic wesque. Previous to leaving the boat votes of thanks to Father Dowd and the clergy were rassed with great applause, which were appropriately acknowledged by Rev. Father Dowd, who took occasion to speak in the highest praise of the piety displayed by the pilgrims and their exemplary conduct throughout the trip. He attributed the latter to the efforts put forth by the competent committee of management in preserving good order and thanked them heartily for the success they had achieved. Mr. Edward Murphy and Mr. Emerson made brief replies in which they also tendered a happy vote of thanks to the captain and officers of the " Canada."

The remarks made by Father Dowd rela tive to the efforts put forth by rhe committee were nothing more than they justly deserved They were untiring and unceasing in their endeavors to please, but to Mr. P. F. McCaffrey, the worthy secretary, special praise is due He was everywhere to be found looking after the comforts of the pilgrims, and to his indefatigable efforts may be justly attributed the success of the pilgrimage.

The following are the names of the commit tee: -Mr. Edward Murphy, chairman; Mr. Peter F. McCastrey, secretary; Mr. B. Emerson, Mr. E. Eiliott, Mr John M. Callaghan, ir., Mr. J. R. McLaughlin, Mr. B. Tansey Mr. P. McGoldrick, Mr. George R. Grant.

THE DUMB SPEAKS AND THE LAME WALK.

DE BEAUPRE.

As is usual with pilgrimages to the holy shrine of St. Anne de Beaupré, the public look forward to one or more miraculous cures as an indication of the extraordinary power of St. Anne in her intercessions before the tribunal of the Most High. As mentioned in another At eleven o'clock the holy pilgrims again column, the pilgrimage of the Irish Catho-masembled in the beautiful and spacious the took place to that shrine yesterday, and these pilgrims were destined to have among and these pilgrims were destined to have among them on their return a person specially favored preacher was Rev. Father M. Callaghan, who by God. The person in question was a young dumb for the last fourteen years. By visiting the shine she succeeded in being able to pronounce the words "yes" and "no," but no more. The delight of her mother, who attended the pulgrimage with her yesterday, can be more easily imagined than described, when she discovered that the statement of the second strains her second strains ered that after visiting the sacred shrine her

and was able to name almost any article come her. The mother was almost in his with joy, and called numerous persons on board the bost to without the marvelous work effected by God through and intercession of the good St. Anne. The young girl is a resident of College street. Another intercession of the good St. Anne. The young girl is a resident of College street. Another girl still younger, who attended the pilgrimage last year on crutches, and who left one of her crutches after her, paid a visit to the shrine yesterday with her one crutch and cane and her remarkable faith was again most bountifully rewarded, since she was able to leave her second crutch after her and to walk home with the aid of her cane along. Numerous other borefit of of her cane alone. Numerous other benefits of a less important nature are also reported to have been derived from attending yesterday's pilgrimage.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE. A meeting of the Irish National League was held on Sunday afternoon in St. Patrick's hall the President, Mr. H. J. Cloran, occupying the chair. After the usual routine business the auditor's report was read, which showed a creditable balance to the funds of the league, It was decided to issue a manifesto to the Irishmen of Canada, calling on them for their support and subscription towards the national parliamentary fund for the finger of God. How numerous had been the purpose of the payment of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament, and also to de-Grough faith; and yet all these were no fray the expenses of the forthcoming elections. more than the evidences of the admiration of It was also decided to issue circulars to the God of the virtues of St. Anne, and the mani- members of the league in Montreal calling on restoes of His sanction of the homage paid them for dues in order to keep in good standing divine servant. If they would follow ing with the parent association. The meet-

count estremazy's scheme for pro VIDING FOR HIS FELLOW COUNTRY-

Offiawa, July 13.-Count Esterhazy, who ad an interview with the Government yesterof ference to colonizing liangarians in out. West, was banished for participation in the revolution of 1848. Many flungarians exited at the same time as the Count settled in Pennsylvania, where they worked in each and iron mines. From time to time thers of their countrymen joined. Of late their not has been embittered by confinerable conflicts with workman of other nationalities, especially during the recent cont and mon weathern strikes, and the large impority of them having team an gaged in agricultural pursuits previous a their wiln they desire to seek another asyland. The Sount prospected extensively in the North West covidate in Government land elegibere be given to the Canadian. Cacific reliway to the deared tract which is to be handed over to the The Hungarians the Count varia to the nearest point or the Can dian Paritie redway and will be transported theres · transported thence to their new homes by he raiway company tre of charge. Sees of this will have sufficient funds to purchase the necessary plant to com mence farming operations, while any deficiency will be supplied out of a common fund which is proposed to creat, to which the Count and several other men of means among them wil contribute. They are ready to remove to the North-West this summer.

DROWNED IN A SQUALL.

MINNEAPPOLIS, Minn., July 13 .- Shortly afte. 5 o'clock vesterday afternoon a heavy wind and rain storm passed over Lake Minnetouka The small seem yacht Micnie Cook, with eight Kendan and Georg McDonald, the engineer Two bodies have been recovered. The storm is described by an eye-witness on one of the larger boats as terrible. The waves rolled high, and rain and hall filled the air. The larger steamers put into s were with great difficulty, and it was impossible for the smaller craft to live in the ter ib'e sea. Other boats and lives are believed to have been lost. A pa-senger just in from Whitehead soy a sail boat was capsized there and two lives lost

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETE FOR THE COM PLETION OF THE SHORT LINE.

New York, July 13 .- Advices were received o-day from Paris of the successful negotia aon with the ank D'Escompte and another rge fi ancial institution whereby all the capital necessary for the completion of the short line railway in Nova Scotia has been secured. The line is already partially constructed from Ox-ford station on the Intercolonial road to New Glasgow where it joins the Eastern Extension already completed to C. aso. From thence across Cape Breton to L uisburg construction is necessary, for the completion of which and other unfinished portions French capital will be immediately available. Negotiations have been carried forward by the Comte de Hautein and Messra. Camperon on behalf of Norvin Green, Erastus Wiman and others. The promoters say the completion of this important short line will likely have an important bear ing on the future of the Dominion,

STRANGE STORY OF RACE MIXTURE.

OUT OF WHICH CHILDREN HAVE GROWN, REPRESENTING FIVE RACE DIVISIONS.

CLEVELAND, July 11.-The ancestry of a colored couple resident in Akron, thirty six miles south of this city, undoubtedly involves one of the strangest and most complicated of race intermingling on record. Smith Dandridge, who is one of the best known and most highly respected of Akron's colored citizens, was born in slavery at Martinsburg, Va., in 1841. Mrs. Dandridge, whose maiden name was Margaret Kaponi Maquet, was born in the village of Mowe, on one of the Sandwiss or Hawaiian Islands, in the year 1848. The history of each prior to their we ting and marriage particles of the nature of a romance. Mis. Dandridge's father, Charles Maquet, was a native of the Island of St. Helena, and during his childhood ST., PATRICK'S PILGRIMAGE TO ST. ANNE days had often seen Nopoleon Bonaparte dur ing the closing days of that celebrated Corsican's banishment. Early in life Maquet grew weary of his native island, and on board a whaling vessel that touched at St. Helena he sailed away. He left the ship at Mowe, the sandwich Islands port already named. Soon after his arrival there he married the daughter of a native mother and a Chinese father. Their only child was Margaret, and the Malay-Mongolias mother died while she was yet an infant. She was Mrs. Lewers, wife of a we and sugar planter ther. Juited States adwich Itland in 1805, and brought protege—then almost a Meanwhile Dandridge , an-with her. se veins coursed .. worn the galling some Caucasian blood was twenty-c bonds of slavery u Then, in 1862, he is some from his master to join the Uniovers. In this section of the Union Martinsburg. In this section of the Union forces was the regiment of Colonel forces. A to be hardwell fogitive atwohed a

The sear year the colonel paid a visito his home in Akron, and brought Dandridge with him. Here he worked two years upon the farm of A. B. Matthews, who also owned another farm at West Middleton, Pa., and is now a wealthy Western cattle owner. In 1865 Dandridge was sent by Matthews to act as overseer on the Pennsylvania farm, where Mrs. Lewers, sister to Matthews, together with Margaret Kapopia Maquet, the Sandwich Islands girl, were then stopping for a time. The friendship which naturally fol-lowed the meeting of Dandridge and the latter soon ripened into love, though born at points almost antipodal upon the earth's geography. They were wedded in 1866, and soon after wrote to Akron. They have three children, who may justly claim to have within their veins the blood from four of the five great race divisions of mankind. Dandridge combines by the relation of consanguinity the essential element or descendancy from both Caucasian and African races-a thing not uncommon before the war-while Mrs. Dandridge has but to trace her lineage back to grandparents on her mother's side to introduce, as already stated, Malay and Mongolian stock. Could it be established—as is believed by some—that the natives of St. Helena had their origin in the Indian race, the children of Smith Dandridge and Margaret Kaponia Maquet might claim direct descent within three generations from the five great race

HUNGARIAN IMMIGRATION. PAREJAMENT OF CANADA.

THIRD SESSION-FIFTH PARLIAMENT.

(From our own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, July 11.

Mr. McLellen introduced a bill for facili-tating the mavigation of the St. Lawrence in and near the harbor of Quebec. The bill extended the power of the harbor commissioners, which was read a first time.

In reply to Mr. Blake as to the progress of

business, Sir John Macdonald said that the Inselvency Bill would not be pressed, nor would the bill respecting real property in the North-West Territories. The Government would also drop the bill to make better procrittories, and selected a treet of some 200,000 vision respecting summary proceedings series in the Va Appelle district, stated with in the Chardin Pacific Railway and in order to secure the advantager offered for states up in public lands, Canot Estimated the might say that Mr. Andrew have be a prepared to the Government that had a land and the linguisting the last members by a prepared to the Government that had gone to England to make arrangements for the required steamers of additional before justices, and the bill respecting the ocean mail service. Regarding the last mentioned bill he might say that Mr. Andrew ments for the required steamers of additional strength and power. As to new measures he could state there would be a bill to grant cerinter dieg intragrants upon the ordinar, ternes tain lands under certain conditions to officers. non commissioned officers and volunteers who had served in the North-West, and there would be a motion of thanks to the volunteers in addition. The temperance bill was not a government measure.

The bill to amend the act to further amend the Canadian Pacific Railway Act and to provide for the completion and successful operation of the road was read a third time and passed on a division. Yeas 77, nays 45.

In Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Bowell said that there was an error in the fourth resolution as passed dealing with spuff. Under that resolution damp and moist snuff would only pay fourteen cents a pound when done up in five pound packages, whereas it would pay 20 cents in large packages. What was desired was that the duties should be as follows :- Dry snuff, now paying 12 cents, to pay 20; moist snuff, now paying S cents, to pay 14; wet snuif, in small packages, now paying 11 cents, to pay 20.

The resolutions were amended accordingly and reported.

Mr. Bowell introduced a number of resolutions proposing certain alterations in the customs and excise duties on spirits, sugar and tobacco, the effect of which appears eslewhere. These measures would afford greater protection than at present prevailed for the trade. The section of the act directing that the dutiable value of goods should have the cost of inland transportation added was to be amended by a provision that cases of dispute be finally decided by the Minister of Cus-

In reply to Sir R. Cartwright, Mr. Bowell said the amount of duty received during the year ending 1884, under the dollar a gallon duty, was \$3,608 246, and he estimated the increase of thirty cents would bring an additional \$1,082,473 to the revenue if the ordinary quantity were produced. He did not, however, anticipate that more than half that sum would be realized for the first year. The increased duty from

at \$291,730. Sir R. Cartwright approved of as high a duty on spirits as possible, but it might be

rum, Geneva gin and brandy was estimated

made too high for practical purposes.

Mr. Bowell said that on the evening of the 5th inst. the officers both of customs and excise throughout the country were instructed by telegraph not to allow spirits to go out of bond on aud after the 6th, pending a readjust-ment of the duties. When the House met on the 6th the order to go into ways and means was at once taken, but the leader of the Opposition saw fit to take the opportunity to move his amendment on the North-West situation, which has occupied the House ever It was proposed to bring these resolusince. tions into force on and after the 6th, and no entries under the old duty would be accepted after that date.

Mr. Paterson (Brant) said the Government had caused needless alarm and had produced as a result a movement of \$60,000 gallons extra out of bond, on which the country now lost the thirty cent duty.

Mr. Mills said there was no reason for the extra duty. He thought that it was evident to him that as distillers took an unusual quantity of liquors out of bond in May that they must have been informed in advance of the intention of the Government to increase the duties.

was altogether false and untrue. Mr. Bowell said the hon, member must either mean that ministers had perjured themselves by giving information in advance they had been sworn not to give, or that departmental officers had given information and had thus earned their dismissal. The hon, gentleman could not prove his statement and for a very substantial; ; ; that reason was that it was utterly ? Ia 1879 on the morning of the day Minister brought down the new Land ham & Worts paid no less than 😂 👙 🔄 the treasury, expecting there would crease in duty on spirits; but the such increase. They therefore did by the operation. This time the had probably thought there might crease and had anticipated any ion given by the Government or its officer-

The resolutions passed. The speaker announced that the Senate insisted on its wine and beer amendmens to La bili to amend the Scott act. Sh John Macdonald presented a ...

from His Excellency transmitting copies the appreasing reference to the massive states. respect to the Hallery clauses of Was ington treaty.

OTTAWA, July 13, In answer to Mr. Forbes, IIr. McLelaz said the whole subject of the fish ries would engage the attention of the Gov-orangest as as early day. The question of graph of brauses to Canadian figureaum had not got been decided upon.

In answer 'o 'r. Royal, Sir John Macdonald said with reference to those who had been left destitute and without the necessaries of life by the rebellion that the Government had already granted them relief to prevent starvation. No commissioners had been appointed to investigate individual losses.

In answer to Mr. Mills, Sir John Macdonald said the question of the boundaries was engaging the attention of the Government. With respect to the boundary between Ontario and Manitoba there was no difficulty; with respect to the north west boundary of Ontario, which divides Keewatin, from Ontario, that was not yet settled. Then there was the question of what really is or ought to be the northern boundary of the province of two to C. F. Trube, of Fort Worth, Texas Quebec. There was no chance for there being one to W. J. Byrne, Russellville, Ky.; one any Imperial legislation on the subject until the to L. M. Lee, Rock Hill, Texas; one to L. M. Lee, Rock Hill, Texas; one to any Imperial legislation on the subject until the next meeting of the Imperial Parliament. The Canadian Government, meanwhile, wished to open negotiations, or rather to communicate with the provinces of Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec for the purpose of settling forever the

On motion to go into committee of supply.

Mr. Weldon referred to the negotiations which had taken place between the Dominion Government and Washington on the subject of the fishery clauses of the Washington treaty. He complained that the whole course of the Government on this question had been one of delay, notwithstanding the fact that its importance had been repeatedly urged by members of the Opposition in this and previous sessions of

Parliament. There had been too much tendency to protect the American fishermen than r own. The result was that the negotiations were all in favor of the Americans, and we got no

equivalent for the concessions. Sir John Macdonald said he thought that of this point the Government might have been allowed to pass without consure or charges of laxity, so in a that they had succeeded, amid great difficulty, be guiting the American Government to agree to a joint commission for a settlement of the behave question and to enter into negotiatic as fir a recoplosity treaty to was said the the community on his to have rego ciated when President Action expressed a favorable disposition. Fix sident Action certainly able dispersion. It specific Arthur certainly did put in his treasure a terngraph truching on the question, on an did Fresident Grant on a previous occasion. In his message he hinted or stated or recount, eded to the consideration of Congress the question of redipidrity, and President 12 to the constant description of the constant description d dent Grant propara a memorandum on the question and referred to the mission to Washington of the late Hon. George Brown, who fought the battle for anadovery ably, and it was sent to Coursess and they turned their backs on it and took no notice of it. President Arthur's mossage was not core of the President Arthur's mossage was not seen to Congress until three days from the close of Congress and was heard of no more. No encess would have resulted from asking the Americans to alter their policy hid to allow the renewal of the treaty, or to sufficit to further arbitration. Besides, such a congress would have been puerile and unmanly of Bry people respecting their own dignity. Mr. B ains, Secretary of State, and afterwards can didnte for the presidency, was opposed to it, and Mr. Frel nghuvsen told the Gloucester fishermen to 1884 that the United States would on no account renew the treaty at its expiraon no account renew the treaty at its expira-tion. That statement was known to us, and there was no use going to the United States Government of that day to ask them to re-consider allowing the treaty to lapse, or to ask for a reciprocity treaty Last autumn the United States was notified that the treaty would expire and that the rude fishermen could hardly be expected to know if they were fishing in American waters Mr. Frelinghuysen, in reply to Mr. West, said that all he could do was to issue a proclamation to American fishermen to avoid coming into our waters. When Minister renewed the correspondence, and the result has been that the Americans have expressed their desire, first, to deal with the lishery question, and second, to enter up in the general subject of an extension and development of the trade between the two countries This was a great step. The Americans -though this country need not crave for it, as not necessary for its existence—have agreed on a commission being issued under which the fishery question and the wider question of the development of our international trade can be gone into. The right hon, gentleman defended course passued in connection with the the temporary arrangements as being best adapted to the preservation of peace and the conservation of the interests of the country. He admitted the force of the argument against the present temporary arrangement, but the answer was that it is of con-

s quence to our Maritime Province fishermen o get free fish into the American market, and in order to get a promise from the United States Government that they will enter into negotia tions on the subject, we have agreed to allow their vessels to come into our waters and fish from the 1st of July to the end of the season. This was the whole sacrifice that had been made. He did not want a reciprocity treaty on the line of that of 1854, but a treaty there would be if not thwarted by our impatience and folly. Arrangements would be made by which there will be reciprocity in many articles, The arrangement was one sided, but it was worth making for the great purpose it proposed to prelude. He would defend our fishing grounds and coast, and if these negotiations failed our rights also, but it was worth impending them for a more and the second seco we had the prospect of succeeding in making a treaty. In the Washington treaty there were clauses which he had inserted, but now the Americans say they do not want it, there is one

Americans say they do not want it, there is one crying over it. The treaty did greatly interfere with their coasting laws, which are very rigid, very stringent, and, I think, very unjust. They have chosen to close the Washington treaty and no exertion on our part will induce them to reconsider it. The right hon considerant them referred to the The right hon, gen leman then referred to the Newfoundland difficulty, and said he felt sure that the House would say that the Government had acted earnestly and faithfully, but with very considerable diplomatic skill on bringing the matter to the position in which it

Mr. Mills said the arrangement gave no definite assu ance that any treaty would come out of

the proposed commission.

Mr. Mit hell said the action of the Government in 1869 probably prevented the Americans from claiming as a right those fi-heries which they now acknowledged to be a privilege. He hope I the Government would not allow the subject to drift along into next year without any definite action being taken. If preparations wer Sir John Macdonald said the insinuation | made f r the protection of the fisheries next year by fitting up a number of crusers to be immediately available in the event of no treaty being made, that very fact would impress the Americans and render negotiations more easy He deprecated a long discussion on this subject because it might hamper the Government in i Mr. Vail regretted that the final note in the correspondence did not point more clearly to re-

The house went into committee and resuming adjourned at 1 p. m

A CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE WITH-OUT WORK,

Chat curiosity was shown as to who was ed by Portuge in the Grand Semii (the 181st Monthly) Drawing of The on State Lot ery at New Orleans, La., Eday (always Tuesday), June 16th. . Early of Va., as usual, gave traonal attention to the entire dia . All were satisfied—the winners than than those holding blanks. The eath real was over \$522,000. Ticket 184. 1. 16 drew the First Capital Prize of Sate bear. It was sold in tenths at \$1 each. their by Frank Naoni, Woodwards ; one by R. W. Tasker, both of San an Nat'l Bank of Nashville, Tenn., for there; one tenth for Mrs. J. T. Dwyer, a saloon keeper, one for Bessie Lilien-thal, a six-year old grand-daughter of

a well-known citizen-Abraham Lestlerall of Savannah, Ga.; the remainder went elsewhere. Ticket No. 86,354 drew the Second Capital Prize of \$50,000, sold in New York city to parties desirous of avoiding publicity. Ticket No. 4.725 drew the Third Capital Prize of \$20,000, sold in tenths; one to Jno. Wynne, of Detroit, Mich.; another to D. Fitzgerald, of Mound City, Ills.; the remainder were held by parties in Boston, Mass., and Granbury, Texas. Tickets Nos. 49,652 and 52,995 the Fourth Prizes, each drew \$10,000, sold in tenths also; one to A. A. Korus, Catasauqua, Penn.; one to John O'Brien, of Boston, Mass. Charles Serveloh, Alameda, Cal.; other tenths were sold elsewhere. Tickets Nos. 19,017, 30,095, 62,201, 88,548 drew each \$5,000, and were scattered all over the earth, etc., etc. The next drawing will be on Tuesday, August 11th, particulars of which full information can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., and let no one let a day pass by without resolving not to be omitted from the chance for a for-

Women are paid 40 cents a day and their board as farm laborers in South Carolina.

tune this hot weather without work.

BREVITIES.

Helea Gardner claims to be the only weman infidel lecturer in the world. If 32,000,000 women should class hands

they could reach around the globa A good hase ball player in Rhads Island gets a bigger salary than the Governor of the

state. New York ladies, for lack of other escort, are strended to the theaters by messenger

boys. Mrs. Labouchere writes to an intimate riend that Mr. Labouchere and she will probably visit the United States in autumn,

000 effective men. He fought six battles and was victorions in all. The Czar next month will sail in his own

General Scott compared Mexico with 12-

imperial yacht and take his wife to see her poor old father at Copenhagen. The Americans are rapidly reaching the

French standard of excellence in the production of photogravures. Nine out of ten Russians eat with wooden spoons, from wooden plates and bowls, and

drink water from wooden dippers. Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, was not an Egyptian. She was of Macedonian extrac-Her great grandfather, Ptolemy, was one of the generals of Alexander the Great.

Theodore Thomas says that every singer and musician should be bald-headed. It not only adds dignity to their positions, but is a natural mark of superior smartness. Chinese doctors prescribe a stew made from

dried lizards for weak constitutions, and they use the extract of wild tomato instead of mercury. In China a man who adulterates medicines is put to death, lest he kill others. A bill to facilitate the transfer of real prop-

system of registration of title has been preented to the House of Lords by the Duke of Marlborongh. Miss Minnie Vorhis, who won the prize for essays at the last commencement of Kimira

erty in England by establishing a general

College by delivering as her own composition an old article from Scribner's Magazine, has returned the medal. A delver in matrimonial statistics has discovered that out of nearly 600 graduates of a

prominent college for young women less than 200 have secured husbands, the remaining two-thirds being hopelessly fixed in the single estate. More is required of young ladies in society

than of young men. A young man need not be beautiful, need not sing, play, or say anything intelligent. He may be positively idiotic and yet got on well in society, as is shown in numerous instances. Everybody in Lour on who has daughters to marry gives a ball, if possible, inasmuck us, if they do not, their girls, unless possess-

ed of some extraordinary attraction or very high rank, receive scarcely any invitations to such entertainments. As an experiment to test the truthfulness of the stories of live frogs having been found embedded in solid rock a French scientist, in 1822, inclosed a toad in a plaster covering

and found the reptile alive and in good con-

dition on breaking the shell ten years later. While the Emperor William was taking a drive at Ems on Sunday a miserably dressed man threw a flower pot at his carriage, exclaiming, "Thus will the empire break." No damage was done. The man was arrested. He is supposed to be insane.

There are in the human voice about nine perfect tones. Thus, fourteen direct muscles, alone or together, produces 16.386; thirty direct muscles produce 173,741,833, and all in co-operation produce the large total of ly. 592.135.044.515 different, but clearly defined.

sounds. Little eight-year old Kitty Stephens, of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., we burled last week, in accordance with the previsions of her "will," in white, with her doll, dressed in white, in horses being white, and five little girls in

white acting as pallbearers. A Boston genius is seriously considering the adoption of a patent intending to protect gold coin from wear. It consists of a ring of steel or hard metal, which is put on the coin hot and then contracts round it while cooling. It is said to perfectly supply a long felt want.

As a test of sight reading, an original hymn, which had not been seen by the chil-dren until just previous to singing, when it was distributed to them in sealed envelopes, was sung at a recent musical festival in Providence by a chorus of 1,050 voices, composed of pupils of the grammar schools of that city.

The cholera has broken out in four places in the province of Jaen. Forty-two new cases were reported yesterday in that prevince, and there were eighteen deaths from the disease. The official report shows a total of 30,000 cases in Spain since the inception of the scourge up to last evening, and a total of 13,000 deaths.

Mr. Lowell's assertion that there is nothing but English blood in his veins has led John Boyle O'Reilly to investigate the subject, and it is now announced that "Dr. Charles Lowell married Harriet Spence, a native of Portsmouth, N.H., belonging to a Scotch family, descended perhaps from Sir Patrick Spens, celebrated in the old ballad."

The following are the ages of the various Presidents at the time of their inauguration : Washington, 57; Adams (J.), 61; Jefferson, 7; Madison, 57; Monroe, 58; Adams .Q), 57; Jackson, 61; Van Buren, 54; Harrison, 68; Tyler, 51; Polk, 49; Taylor, 51; Fillmore, 50; Pierce, 49; Buchanan, 65; Lincoln, 52; Johnson, 56; Grant, 46; Hayes, 54; Garfield, 49; Arthur, 51; Cleveland, 47.

A whirlwind that struck a field near Marietta, Ga., a short time ago, caught up David Teedy, a colored man, who was working in the field at the time, and whisked him into the air to a height that must have been great if he does not exaggerate his experience. He says that while up in the air the trees looked like little bushes and the roaring wind sounded like rushing waters. His descent was so easy that he was not in the least harmed.

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

THE MONUMENT TO BISHOP BOUR GET.

factory

Subscription lists are at present open through out the city for the erection of a monument of the memory of His Lordship Bishop Igna e Bourget. A large number of persons have already subscribed, and from appearances the success is assured. Mr. Arthur Vincent, sculptor, offers in subscription to execute all the cattern work of the monument in case it should artistic work of the monument in case it should be in the form of a statue. Mr. Vincent is well known in Montreal and has executed some splendid work. He competed against the first artists of England and the United States for the statue of Brant at Brantford, and from what is already ke. If his takent he will

Effect of the Appointment of Dr. Walsh

DUMLIN, June 24.—Most likely, as I sit ropolitan See of Dublin. But what the cable will not tell your readers is the deep joy which moves the popular heart in Dublin and its vicinity, as well as throughout the length and breadth of Ireland. It is late in the tions of the city are spontaneously illuminated. Beneath our windows, here near St. Stephen's Green, a large body of young men,

in Dublin, an only son, he was dedicated from his birth, like Samuel the old, to the service of the altar, and has more than realised, so far, by his priestly virtues, his great learning, his eminent administrative ability, and his steady though unobtrusive devotion to the cause of Ireland, the hopes of his pious mother. I am not sure that she is still among the living; but if she be, she now sees her Samuel the chosen and trusted spiritual leader, together with Dr. Croke, of the Irish people in their final struggle for namal tustice.

residence in Rutland Square are filled with joyous crowds. Bands fill the air with the sounds of the national music. The houses are hands in silence, but with a pressure that says they feel a great national victory has been won. But there is more than that in their manifest exultation. They rejoice that the cause of religion has been saved from a great perif, while the cause of national rights has received an immense accession of strength, and that the Irish heart can turn towards Rome with the anfailing love and trust in-

herited from the past.

Blessings loud and heartfelt are poured on the name of Leo XIII., and in the general sentiment of satisfaction Lord Spencer's defeat and approaching departure are foggoten. From here, too, they tell me, the illumina-tions at Kingstown and the bonfires blazing en the Wicklow Mountains can be discerned. Doubtless these joy fires are now spreading from hilltop to hilltop all over the land.

The great work which now awaits the new Archbishop of Dublin, a work for which his whole life has fitted him, is the settling and erganizing in Ireland university education. He was chiefly instrumental, while President of Maynooth, in securing unity of action among the Irish prelates on the question of intermediate education. The rules adopted by them and communicated to the Catholic colleges and schools of Ireland were drawn up by him or under his inspiration. Carried out, as they have been since, the splendid success yearly achieved at the competitive examinations, intermediary and universitary, prove how eager and how able the children of the Irish laboring and middle classes are to attain the foremost rank in intellectual excellence.

I have said that the question of university sducation in Ireland is yet to be settled. A and a close study of the condition of things here in Dublin, as well as in the other educame that the centres, have convinced disestablishment of the Irish Church in 1869 should have been accompanied, in order to render the measure of justice full and complete, by the disendowment of Trinity College and the other privileged schools throughout Ireland, and the establishment of a common national fund for education, of which Trinity should only have a share proportionate to the work done by it and to the population it rerr sents.

This act of justice and tardy reparation must be accomplished in the near future. There are in the very atmosphere of Trinity College itself rumors now affoat, which may be taken as prophetic of the coming doom. It was remarked that, smid the gay flags hung out on the college walls on the occasion of the late visit made to this pet institution by the Prince and Princess of Weles, and the various inscriptions, serious and comio, which the students had placed inside and outside, in the most conspicuous places, was one bearing

MORITURI TE SALUTANT.

. There is, both among the students themselves and among the numerous and wellpaid staff of professors in divinity, a growing conviction, invincible because founded on reason and justice, that the enormous sum of £60,000 a year so long apportioned to educate the sons of a small and privileged minority of the I ish people, must soon be turned to a more equitable purpose. And this convic tion acquires still greater force from the knowledge that the property out of which these revenues spring was, like almost all the property now held by Irish landlords, acquired by iniquitous and unjustifiable confiscations. English and Irish Parliaments treated Irish Catholics, who were forty to one in 1641, as if they had no rights whatever, not even the right to live in the land of their birth, This same Parliamentary authority must undo the wrong of centuries of spoliation, oppression and degra-

Let Trinity College have its fair share-a generous share even-of the public revenues set apart for higher education, but let the institutions which educate the majority of the nation be given what has been so long withheld, their just and necessary share of this public fund, so as to place all the youth of Ireland on a perfect footing of equality in all that concerns education, the pursuits and rewards of learning.

Dr. Walsh, it is well known, gave up his place among the Senators of the Royal University because he did not feel that the establishment of what is merely an examining and not a teaching university was, so far as the Catholics were concerned, an equitable or acceptable substitution to the former Queen's University, with its Queen's Colleges in each of the provinces of Ireland. Hence it is that the College of Maynooth has been withdrawn from its connection with the Royal Univer-

The campaign which must soon begin in the next Parliament both against the Queen's College and the University of Dublin (Trinity College) will result in a just and rational apportionment of the education fund. If on lates stand together like one man, backed by the increased Parliamentary party and by a large section of the Liberal party in England, there can be no doubt of their success to The Archbishop of Dublin is just the man to direct such a campaign. He has the sagacity, 3,855 miles.

the moderation, the tact the firmness, and the large mindedness to make victory sure and to prevent the results of victory from

counties, have centres for first rate preparatory education. This, it is notorious, they Stephen's Green, a large body of young men. Tory suddation. This, it is notorious, they headed by a band of music playing nationals have not. The late investigation into the airs, has just passed by, and their shouts of amenagement and results of the Queen's Coltriumph ring out on the night air as they tagged demonstrates that they do not give a halt opposite the workingmen's club houses. This rate education—two of them at least; Dr. Walsh is the man of the people. Born the Catholic youth will not go there. Hence the almost foregone conclusion that these two colleges ought to be done away with; that their revenues should go to the common fund, and that some arrangement must be made which will place Catholic schools of every grade on the same footing with the hitherto exclusive, privileged, andhighly-endowed Protestant institutions. A fair field, and no favor ! This question of university reform in Ire-

land will go hand in hand hereafter with that of home rule. It will be interesting to American readers to know that the two While the new Archbishop elect of Dublin celebrated biologists, Sigerson and Klein, is, as usual, busy in his modest apartments at are now fellows of the Royal Univer-Maynooth, attending to the discharge of his sity of Ireland, and attached as professors tollsome effice, the streets around the official to the Catholic University College. to the Catholic University College, Stephen's Green, which also counts on its staff such men as Thomas Arnold and the illustrious mathematician Casey. The Jesuits illuminated. Men meet and grasp each other's are making a glorious fight of it. But theirs is anything but a successful pecuniary ven-ture. Still they go on with their noble work.

The change is coming, however, for them, for Maynooth, for so many other ill-supported and struggling institutions, whose pupils bear away the highest honors from the interme-diary and the Royal University Boards. The consecration of Dr. Walsh as Metropolitan of Dublin will also be consecration of their high

purpose and hopes. But this will not be the only service he will be called upon to render to his country. More than any other man, his controversy with the Duke of Leinster on the land ques tion, and his forcing, by a test case, the Duke to repeal the odious contracts known as the "Leinster leases," gave a great impulse to the beneficial operation of the Land Act. He is one who knows how to plead and to win any cause, without losing a friend or making an enemy. He is in his forty-fourth year, with a long career before him, which eminent piety, patriotism and ability promise to make the most glorious recorded of any Archbishop of Dublin .-- Rev. Bernand O'Renly, D.D., in the N.Y. Sun.

WEBER PIANOS continue to hold the leading place with people of wealth and musi cal taste in the United States, and they have always had the unquestioned endorsement of the leading artists of that country, their tones being sweeter, fuller and more melo-dious than those of any other piano in America. They are used by all great singers to sustain and accompany the voice, both in concert and private practice, and their strength and power of standing in tune have always been remarkable. Their price is very stay of nearly a twelvemonth in the country, little higher than that asked for inferior instruments, while the pleasure of performing on a genuine Weber plano is not easily over-

Full descriptive catalogues with pictures and price lists of these and all the fine pianos for which the N. Y. Piano Company are ngents, can be had on application personally or by mail to N. Y. Piano Co., 228 and 230 St. James street, Montreal.

A PARISIAN SENSATION.

A LIST OF ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD BEATS MADE PUBLIC.

New YORK, July 8.—The Herald's Paris correspondent telegraphs the following : M. Worth, the world renowned conturier, has created a sensation in his quality as president of the syndicate of dressmakers. He has addressed the following circular to all the members of the syndicate :-" I'or the sake of common protection it is decided that a list shall be printed of all the male and female customers who by malice aforethought or by force majeure have abused the confidence or dressmakers." This liste de suspicion comprises three categories. Category A includes all escroes and French foreign customers utterly instituable. Category B includes all who out of pure vanity order dresses that they are unable to pay for. Category C includes those who, in spite of solid fortunes tease and worry dressmakers by never paying their bills until compelled to do so by the costly machinery of the law. The de-cument is signed "Worth." To this autocratic decree of the king of the dress makers is appended a list of nearly two thousand names-prime donnes, actresses, princesses, duchesses, and horizontales de grande et petite marque. Before each name is prefixed the letter A, B, or C. Category A is the smallest. Category B-those whose vanity has seduced into ordering more costly garments than they can afford—contains 1,200 names, at least 700 of which are well known members of the famous tout Paris of fashion and beauty. Category C—those who can pay, but will not pay—includes many of the most prominent names in Europe. In this catery there are twenty-one princesses, nine duchesses, seventy three countesses, eleven actresses and forty shining lights of the demimonde who possess hotels of their own. Owing to the indiscretions of some of the minor dressmakers this edict of the great fashion king has become an open secret in all the Parisian clubs and salons. The liste suspecte has already caused the most terrible domestic complications, and promises at the expiration of the summer holidays to make the law courts the place of ultra fashionable rendezvous.

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

The distance from New York to London is

SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION

The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr. Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government working injustice to any party.

It is impossible that the majority of the life Appointment of Dr. Walsh to the Metropolitan See of

It is impossible that the majority of the life Appointment of Dr. Walsh to the Metropolitan See of

Ireland.

Drain, June 24.—Most likely, as I sit flows to write you these lines, the cable has already flashed over the United States the fidings of Dr. Walsh's appointment to the Metropolitan See of Dr. Walsh's appointment to the Me After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil fore-bodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive, the skin dry and hot at times: the blood becoming thick and stagment, and does not circulate ing thick and stugnant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a sour and fermented condition, sometimes sweetish to the taste. Oftentimes there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease. Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes closed, or nearly so. Atthough this disease is indeed alarming, suffer ers with the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but simcoses out of a thousand have no cancer, but simply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, (Limited), 17, Farringdon-road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

St. Mary street. Poterborough.

St. Mary street, Poterborough, November 29th, 1881. Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Saigel's Syrap. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite

I am, Sir, yours truly, ite. William Brent. Mr. A. J. White. William ...
September 8th, 1883.
Saiged's Sy Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup ateadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues: one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic

people." I always recommend it with confidence.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) Vincent A. Wills,

Chemist-Dentist, Merthyr Tydvil.

To Mr. A. J. White,

Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family

nhysic that has ever been discovered. They

geanse the bowels from all irritating substances

and leave them in a healthy condition. They oure costiveness. Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883.

My Dear Sir,-Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible. The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" has saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have made faith it is " friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it.

The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satis

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. Bowker
To A. J. White, Esq.
Spanish Town, Jamaica, West Indies, Oct. 24,

Dear Sir.—I write to inform you that I have derived great benefit from "Seigel's Syrup." For some years I have suffered from liver complaint, with its many and varied concomitant evils, so that my life was a perpetual misery. Twelve months ago I was induced to try Seigel's Syrup, and although rather sceptical, having tried so many reputed infallible remedies, I determined to give it at least a fair trial. In two or three days I felt considerably better, and now at the end of twelve months (having continued taking it) I am glad to say that I am a different being altogether. It is said of certain pens that they "come as a boon and a blessing to men" and I have no reason to doubt the truthfulness of the statement. I can truly say, however, that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and s that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and a blessing" to me. I have recommended it to several fellow-sufferers from this distressing complaint, and their testimony is quite in accordance with my own. Gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the excellent preparation prompts me to furnish you with this unsolicited

I am, dear Sir,

I am, dear Sir,
Yours yery gratefully,
(Signed) a Carey B. Berry,
A. J. White, Esq. Baptist Missionary.
Hensingham, White haven, Oct. 16, 1882
Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir,—I was for some
time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give
Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I
am how happy to state that it has restored me
to complete health.—I remain, yours respectfully,
(Signed) John H. Lightfoot.
A. WHITE, (Limited), 67 St. James street,
Moutreal

Moutreal For sale by all druggists and by A. J. White L'd.), 67 St. James street. City.

A duel with swords was fought by Ducland, i Republican member of the Chamber of Deputies, and Rulhiere, a journalist connected with a Bonaparcist paper, in Paris Tuesday. Rulhiere was scriously wounded.

CONSUMPTION CURED An old physician, retired from practice, hav ng had placed in his hands by an East Indi-missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and 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 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 and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

At a late meeting of a microscopical society in London was shown a section of a Sheffield saw grinder's lung, the irritation from the steel dust inhaled having gradually obliterated the lung structure and rendered it perfeetly useless for breathing purposes. Sections of lunus showing carbon deposit from London smoke were also exhibited.

Miss Mary Campbell, Elm, writes : "After taking four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, I feel as if I were a new person. I had been troubled with Dyspensia for a number of years, and tried many remedies, but of no avail until I used this celebrated Dyspeptic For all impurities of the Blood, Sick Cure.!" Headache, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Costiveness, etc., it is the best medicine known.

A thunderbolt which struck a large mass of lead in a furnace in a lofty situation in Paris last month caused the lead utterly to disappear, so that absolutely no trace of it remained after the shock. A LONDON SENSATION.

ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS-THE UNWRIT-TEN SIDE OF LIFE-RESULT OF LONG INVESTIGATION. LONDON, July 7.—As hinted some time ago,

an extraordinary revelation has just burst upon; us through the Pall Mall Gazette This paper created a sensation on Sat-urday by quietly (a frank warning to our readers) saying that as the criminal law amendment to the bill to increase the age for the protection of children seemed likely not to pass, it had deter mined to lay the case before the public. The bill referred to is one increasing the age at which a female can become a consenting party to unlawful cohabitation. It warned its to unlawful cohabitation. It warned its readers who wished still to live in the false heaven of purity not to read the Fall Mall Gazette for three days. To day it prints five pages on the subject, entitled: "The Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon." An editorial, entitled "We Bid You Be of Hope." says: "If chivalry is extinct, and Christianity effete, there is still another enthusiasm to which effite, there is still another enthusiasm to which we may, with confidence, appeal, namely: The combined forces of Democracy and S cialism.

I have just: ad a 'on' interview with Mr. Stead, editor of the Pall Mall Gazette. His investigations began months ago. All was conducted by memb rs of his staff, with one outsider, the total expense being over £3,000. He said: "I have oscillated for months between bishops and brothers" The tale he tills is far too horrible for me to repear, but I can state my firm conviction in a vinc that all that has been done is absolutely

edge of persons whose names are a world wide guarantee. "I recognize fully all the harm I shall do," said Mr. Stead, "but the certain good will be immeasu aby greater. We shall pass the bill, but after what we have gone through none of us

ying that all that has been done is absolutely

sincers with a worthy aim, and to the knowle

will ever be the same men again." Mr. Stead authorizes me to say that he gives his personal word as a voucher of the absolute accuracy of the who e revelation. "The case," said he, "is much understood." After recey. ng assurance that information given will not be made use of for criminal proceedings, he is prepared to give names, dates and proofs to either the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Manning, the Earl of Shartesbury, Samuel Morley, M.P., the Earl of Dalh usie, or Howard Vincent, as representing the English Church, the Catholics, philanthropy and necessarium.

and nonconformity.

Mr. Stead says: "I will go to prison many times, if subposnaid, before publishing the names of people who have given us the details.

I am an investigator, not an informer; but all the same I have my hand on a veritable modern Minotaur, who lives in Piccadilli."

As regards the details of these articles, of which four or five pages each will appear in the next three days, I know you will prefer I should simply state that they are filed with horrors positively indescribable. The articles are classified as follows: I. Sale, purchase and viola-tion of childr n; 2. Procuration of virgins; 3. Entrapping and ruin of women; 4. Interna-ional slave trade in girls; 5. Atracities and orutalities.

The significant thing is," said Mr. Stead that there has not been the slightest interference by the police, in all he crimes which we pretended to commit. The only time they stopped us was when we tried to re-cue one of the victims."

Of course this disclosure has created a sensation throughout the country. I can only repeat my belief in the accuracy of the facts and the worthings of the motives. Certainly, nobody lately need to have been ignorant of the exist-ence of an awful underst e of London life. Mr. Ste d says he does not fear prosecution nuless somebody else reveals names.

LONDON, July 9.-The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon publishes a letter in this afternoon's Pall Mall Gazette approving of that journal B exposures of the secret vices of the aris ocrate of London. The letter is remarkable in many respects, and the following are some of its expressions:-"I feel bowed down with shame and indignation, This is loathsome husiness, but even sewers must be cleansed. I pray that good may come from this they have kept a pure remnant alive in the land; I believe that many are unaware of hese daughills recking under their nostrils. I thank all co-operators in your brave warfare; spare not villains even though wearing stars and garters. We need a vigilance commistee, a moral police to suppress this infamy. Let the light in without stint." The police have been ordered to suppress the street sales of those issues of the Pall Mall Gazette which contain the articles on the secret vices of London. All nowsvendors found selling the issues in the streets are being arrosted. Six vendors, who were taken into custody this morning, were arraigned this afternoon in the Mansion House Police Court and remanded for a week, bail being allowed. LONDON, July 10 -The intense excitement

of the past two days has been increased by the third instalment of the Pall Mall Gazette sensition, which appears to-day. The subect of to day's expose is the trade in children, far below the age of puberty, who are systematically bought and sold for immoral pur-poses. There are five pages of horrors almost incredible in their cruet just; but every transaction is so clearly described that the guilty parties could be located within twentyour hours by a detective of the most ordinary intelligence. Every possible class is given except the names of the principals The editorial article which accompanies this dose is short, but is more aggressive than any other that has been printed since the ex-posures began. The editor not only defies but invites prosecution; but he warns intending prosecutors that many names will necessarily be revealed during the trial of any cases brought against him. Some men, he says, will be spared until the last on ar count of their honest wives and the worthy sons and daughters of whom they are unworthy fathers. If such men choose to lead the attack they will be sheltered behind the petticoats of women whom they know they are auworthy to touch. The only persons who h ve thus far come within the clutches of the law on account of this sensation are a few newsboys. The cumbrous machinery of the Home Office for the suppression of a newspaper cannot be lightly put in operation, but any inspector can order the arrest of persons selling what he deems an obscene publication. Hence it happens that while the Pall Mall Gazette's presses are running night and day and the papers are being sold by the truck load for circulation throughout the three kingdoms, ten news vendors have been arrested on the charge of selling indecent prints. The prisoners were taken before Lord Mayor Fowler, and were promptly released or remanded under nominal hall. The Lord Mayor ex-pressed the opinion that the editor of the Pall Mall Gazette was actuated by the highest motives. He said that if a crime had been committed in pointing out a nest of crimes, the publishers should first be dealt with, feer which it would be time enough to prosecute the men and boys who had bought and sold the paper in the ordinary course of trade

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. D, e's Colebrated Voltale tielt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy rolef and permanent cure of Ne. vous Dichlity; loss of Vitality and slambood, and an indred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Compile o restoration to health, vigor and manhood grasnant-ed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated namphilet, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltale Beit Co., Marshall, Mich.

TWICE SHIP WRECKED.

ROUGH EXPERIENCE OF THE CREW OF THE BRIG EMILY RAYMOND.

HALIFAX, July 9.—Captain Coadie and crew of the abandoned brig Emily Raymond of St. John, N.B., arrived from Newfordland. foundland to day. Captain Coadie tells a thrilling story of being twice shipwrecked within a fortnight. The Emily Raymond was from Greenock for Sydney, CB. On the 7th June she encountered a terrific gale, which continued until the vessel was a total wreck. At midnight on June 10th the wind blew a perfect hurricane and the sea running mountains high swept over the ves-sel; the topmasts, yards and masts came down in one general wreck, smashing the rails, stanchions and boats. By night there was not a sail left, the water tanks, hatcher and parts of the bulwarks were goue, the cargo had shifted, the cabin forecastle and galley were full of water and the ship was completely at the mercy of the sea. Three out of a crew of seven were disabled, and all hands had given up hope. The crew were subsisting on hard tack and water, and there was only ten gallous of water left. In this condition they remained for two days, when the Norwegian bark Frithjof, of Tonsberg, hove in sight, and finally succeeded in taking off the Raymond's crew. The Frithjof was bound to Quebec in ballast. Fifteen days after rescuing the Raymond's crew she ran ashore at Cape Ballard, Newfoundland, during a dense fog and, too, became a total wreck, but both crows were saved after great exposure and danger.

A FEARFUL DRAUGHT.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 6 -At a family dinner in Scott county on Wednesday, which vas attended by a dozen relatives of the Baker family, wine was served from a bottle which had recently contained liniment. All partook of the wine and in a few minutes the entire party were seized with a terrible ill ness; their eyebalis swelled to an abnormal degree, great drops of froth issued from their mouths and the sick persons scratched themselves and nearly tore off their clothing in their agony. They acreamed and rolled on the floor. Physicians were summoned, but one of the victims died before aid could be rendered; another will die. Five othera were rescued by heroic treatment.

THE MANITOBA EXEMPTION ACT. The deputation appointed by the Board of Trade to go to Ottawa to see the Prime Minister in the matter of the recently passed Exemption Bill of the Manitoba Legislature will not, it is thought, be able to see him before to-morrow. This extraordinary meaning has been made retrospective, a step most unusual and in fact uppopular in legislation. In conversation with the Hon. W. Macdougall, C.B., who is one of the framers of the constitution, and is thoroughly conversant with the intentions of the British North America Act, a representative of the Post learned that in the opinion of that gentleman, there was no need for merchants to The so cal ed act was in itself null and void, and these are expressly received by the B.N.A. act for the Dominion Parliament, which alone can deal with them. The Manitoba Act is, there-iore ultra vires, which renders its provisions nugatory. But even if this was not the case it provisions are so extraordinary that it could never become law, and no court of equity or law would sustain its provisions.

WEBER PIANOS.

A number of those heautiful instruments in various styles are now on sale at the New York Piano Co.'s stores, St. James street. Weber pianos continue to hold the lead norrible exposure, which incidentally of all others among people of wealth and must do harm, but whose great musical taste in the United States. They drift must result in lasting benefit, have the unqualified endorsement of all the I don't think our churches have failed, for artists, including Her Majesty and the Ital THE WIND ON A FROLUC ian Opera Companies. Among those recently received at the agency are several lovely toned cabinet pianus in rich resewood cases to which the agents invite special attention. Full pictorial catalogues of these and all their fine stock of pianos and organs, with price list, can be had on applying personally or by postal card to 228 St. James street, Montreal. New York Piano Co.

The N. Y. Piano Co, have also a large and very fine stock of second-hand pianos and organs, all in good order, consisting of the pianos of Weber, Steinway, Chickering, Vose, Hall and ther American makers of high reputation which they sell cheap for cash or on instalments. Send for catalogues to the above firm, 228 St. James street. 48 2

Rattlesnakes have two hinged teeth, fangs, which they project outward in attack, which action frees a poisonous liquid contained in small sacks at the root of the teeth. The bite of common water, garter, and milk snokes is not poisonous, and black snakes do not bite, but squeeze the life from their prey, as does the anaconda.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, Lervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

President McCosh, of the Princeton College, has been making a statistical study of the relations of football and baseball to scholarship. He finds that of the twenty seven men who are prominent members of teams and nines, not one stands first in the six academic grades, only two in the seconds, and that twenty two fall in the lower half of their class.

AT PRETTY AS A PICTURE. Twenty four beautiful colors of the Diamond Dyes, for Silk, Wool, Cotton, &c., 10c each. A child can use with perfect success. Get at once at your druggist. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P.Q.

A correspondent of the Scientific American states that he knows from personal observation of the seventeen-year locusts having appeared in the southern part of Massa-chusetts in 1818, 1835, 1852 and 1869. In 1818 they were very numerous; in 1835 they were less so; in 1852 still less, and in 1869 they were quite scattering in comparison with 1818.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer never fails in restoring gray hair to its youthful color, lustre and vitality. Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, endorses it, and all who give it a fair trial unite in grateful testimony to its many virtues.

At the present rate of decrease the Maori race of New Zenland will have disappeared by the year 2000, A.D., or thereabouts. The

Listen to Your Wife. The [Manchester-GUARDIAN, June 8th, 1883, says "Windows"

Looking on the woodland ways! With clumps of rhododendroms and great masses of May blosssoms!!! "There was an interesting group.

It included one who had been a "Cotton spinner," but was now so Paralyzed !!!

That he could only bear to lie in a reclining

was Attacked twelve years ago with 'Locomoter Ataxy" (A paralytic disease of nerve fibre rarely ever tured, and was for several years barely able to get about.

And for the last Vive years not able to attend to my business, although

Many things have been done for me. The last experiment being Nerve stretching. Two years ago I was voted into the

Home for Incurables! Near Manchester, in May, 1-82.

I am no " dvocate"; "F r anything to the shape of patent" Medicines? And made many objects as to my dear wife's constant urg ng to try Hop B.tters, but finally to pacify her—

Consented!!

I had not quite finished the first bett'e when I felt a change come over me. This was Saturday, November 3 t. On Sunday morning I felt so strong I said to my room companions, "I was sure I could

"Walk!

So started across the floor and back. I hardly knew how to contain myself. I was all over the house. I am gaining strength each day, and can walk quite safe without any "Stick!"

Or Support.

I am now at my own house, and hope roon to beable to earn my own living again. I have been a member of

to earn my own living again. I have been a member of the Manchester. "Royal Exchange" "Royal Exchange" For nearly thirty years, and was most heartly low-gratulated on going into the room on Thursday last. Very gratefully yours, John Blackhuren. Manchester (Eng.), Dec. 24, 1882. Two years later am perfectly well.

None genuine without a bunch of green lique to the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff wat "Hop" or " Hop!" in their name

UNITED STATES CROPS.

IMPROVEMENT IN PALL WHEAT CONDITION -LARGE CORN ARKA.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The June report of the Agricultural Department, is used to-day, says the month has been favorable to the development of winter wheat, and a slight improvement is indicated, which advances the green and advances the general average between two and three points, or from 62 to nearly 65. The winter wheat region, which does not i clode the territories, now pr mises about 215,000,000. The condition of spring wheat continues higher, though the average has been reduced slightly. Indications now point to a crop of about 148,000,000. The immense corn area of last year has apparently been increased 6 per cent., or at least four million acres, making an aggregate of 74,000,000 acres. The condition is higher than in any year was no more than waste paper, because it deart or pretended to deal with matters which are solely c nnected with trade and commerce, and solely c nnected with trade and commerce, and 96 in 1884. The average of witter type has increased from 83 to 87 since the 1st June. The general average for oats is 97, in place of 93 last month Barley averages 92; tobacco 96. Cotton made material improvement in June, the average condition having increased from 92 to

TROY, N.Y., July 10.—Indications are that in this portion of the State the hay harvest will be only a half crop. The pr spects for Vermont's yield are equally unfavorable, and it is estimated the crop will not be more than \$42,000 tons, the lightest in ten years. The crop has been greatly affected by winter killing, the drouth that prevailed since June and the destructive work of grobs and grassh ppers. The supply of old hay in Vermont is much least then supply of old hay in Vermont is much less than

THE WIND ON A FROLIC.

A HEAVY STORM GENERAL THROUGHOUT THE STATES -MUCH DAMAGES.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 10 -A violent wind storm last evening destroyed ten or twelve to-bacco sheds in and near East Hartford, chiefly in the villege of Burnside. Many large trees were blown down and the crops were damaged. New York, July 10.—Reports of damage by heavy winds and lightning yesterday have been received from various points. At Monticello, Minn., a house was struck by a cyclone and cothing left to tell where it sto d. At Wilkey have the property of the state barre, Pa., seven persons were struck by light-ning. At Scranton, Pa., and Carbondale sev-eral houses were fired and much damage done. At Allegan, Mich, the tornado unroofed a number of houses and seriou ly injured orchards and crops. At New Orleans a boy orchards and crops. At New Orleans a boy aged eleven was killed by lightning, and his bruther, axed eighteen, bud y injured. At Lowell, Mass., lightning ignited the city tile phone tower, and all the wires were destroyed. At Waterbury, Vt., the cyclone blew the cor-ered wooden bridge across the Winooski River, 212 feet span, into the water and completely destroyed it. One elm tree four feet in diameter streyel it. One cim tree four fret in diametric was torn up by the roots. The weather in New York was extremely hot, at 3.30 marking 96 in the shade. Several cases of suns roke occurred. At Bur ington, Vt., buildings were unroofed, and reports from adjoining towns show the storm to have been general. At Oshbosh, Wis, a cyclone and a waterspout of tarrife relegiting the tarrife and he waters. tarrife velocity met twelve miles a auth, swept along the river, mill a d lumber district, and struck the city with terrible violence. Hundreds of houses were wholly or partially demolished. Two persons are reported killed and twenty hurt. Many families are homoless and much property destroyed.

HONOR FOR A FORTY-EIGHT MAN. DUBLIN, July 7.—The municipal council has decided to confer the freedom of the city upon O'Doherty, one of the men of 1848.

DUBLIN'S RECEPTION TO JOHN DILLON.

John Dillon arrived here yesterday. large crowd dragged his carriage to his hotel. A reception was tendered him by the Mayor and prominent nationalists. Dillon afterward addressed the people promis-ing the full support of the Irish in America. He congratulated the Irish people on having by the votes of their Homs Rulers struck down coercion by the govern-ment. Throughout the speech Gladstone was strongly hissed and Earl Spencer's name greeted with groans. Dillon said he had come from America with the mere intention of transacting private business and not as a candidate for parliament. Nevertheless, as regards the latter contingency he would re-

main in the hands of his friends. READY TO GO.

GRENADA, Miss., July 7.—This afternoon as the sheriff was going to the train with Felix Williams, who had been convicted of murder and sentenced to the penitentiary for life, a mob of 150 persons forcibly took posnatives numbered over one hundred thousand session of the prisoner. The mob then went in Captain Cook's day. Now there are not to the county jail and took Perry M. C. Christian, a convicted murderer, and sentenced to hang on August 1, but whose case If there ever was a specific for any one had been appealed, and carried them away complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills and hanged both. Felix confessed, stating are a specific for sick headache, and every that himself and Perry and three others woman should know this. Only one pill a killed two peddlers, that he deserved death, and was ready to go.

THE CLEVELAND RIOTS.

STRIKERS PARADE WITH CLUBS LED BY A MAN WITH A RAWHIDE.

CLEVELAND, July 10.—It has required eight CLEVELAND, July 10.—It has required eight days to impress upon the authorities the serious character of the strike at the Cleveland rolling character of the Mayor to-day has put the ciaive action of the Mayor to-day has put the ciaive action of the Mayor to-day has put the righters in a more reasonable for the present and rendered improbable for the present and rendered increase. Promptly at 9 o'clock disinterested persons. Promptly has 9 o'clock disinter who gave the ri at orders and was most obeyed who gave the ri at orders and was most obeyed was a young Pole, who carried a heavy raw-hide whip and swung it about his hear when he hide whip and awing it about his hear when he issued his commands. Nearly all the men in the procession were armed with stout bludgeons, the procession were armed with stout bludgeons. At all the streat corners in the fourteenth ward At all the streat corners in the fourteenth ward arowds of Polish and Boh-mian women and shidten, many of the former with babies in their arms, were assembled to cheer the passing men, who were supposed to be passing men, who were supposed to be marching to attack the Union screw works. At marching to attack the union wheeled and proceeded marching the column whee ed and proceeded Gross street the column whee ed and proceeded to Eric and thence to Euclid avenue. Oc.a to Erie and thence to Euclid avenue. Oc:a sionally a striker would rec grize a friend on the sidewalk and shout "a dollar a day," re-seiving a sarcastic answer of approval. As the ceiving a sarcastic answer or approval. As the procession turned into Euclid avenue it was reprocession turned the same at the was reviewed by General Barnett from his carriage. Along Euclid avenue the bon I played and the ladies rushed out to see the terrible strikers. but patrician and plebian looked upon each when in silence. When Dodge street was etter in science. When Longe street was reached the procession turned down to superior, and marched back toward the City Hall. Here it encountered two City Hall. Here it encountered two great was us, each drawn by four horses and loaded with police. Everybody expected war at once, but the police had heard that another body of strik rs was marching upon the screw works, and they were rapidly driven thither. At the City Hall a long halt was made while a second to strik is had an interview with committee of strik is had an interview with Mayor Gardner. The latter upbraided them for having disregarded his advice in driving disregarded his advice in driving distortested people from their work, and even in some instances committing such acts of brutality some instances committing such acts of brutality as the dragging away by the hair of young girls who were too frightened to leave their work. "Now," said the Mayor, "some of you men understand English and the laws of this countries." understand ranging and to these foreigners that try. You must explain to these foreigners that this lawlessness must be stopped, and if you go through the streets again, armed even with through the streets again, armed even with clubs, we will get out the teating guns and mow you down by hundreds. We can get them out in two minutes, and we mean fight, if this law-lessness is carred a step further. The Mayor then agreed to intercede with Mr. Chisholm in their halaff, and by telephone requested that their behalf, and by telephone requested that gentlemen to appoint a time for a conference. ifr. Chisho'm's answer was in effect that a conference was unnecessary, as the men had received the only answer that would be given.

THE FIRST HEBREW PEER.

LONDON, July 10.- Lord Rothschild appeared at the bar of the House of Lords yest-related to the transfer of the House of Lords yest-related to the bar of the House of Lords yest-related to the transfer of the House of Lords yest-related to the transfer of the House of Lords yest-related to the transfer of the House of Lords yest-related to the transfer of the House of Lords yest-related to the transfer of the House of Lords yest-related to the transfer of the House of Lords yest-related to the transfer of the House of Lords yest-related to the transfer of the House of Lords yest-related to the transfer of the House of Lords yest-related to the transfer of the House of Lords yest-related to the House of Lords yest-related to the transfer of the House of Lords yest-related to t dky afternoon and took the oath with great solemnity on a Hebrew copy of the Pentateuch, held by the deputy clark, Raiph Disraeli brother of the late Earl of Beaconsfield. Lord nother of the late Lari of Beaconsheld. Lord Rothschild was escorted by the Earl of Rosebery, the husband of Hannah R thschild, daughter of the late Baron Mayer Rothschild, and by Lord Carrington, son of the Lord Carrington and by Lord Carrington, son of the Lord Carrington who, during ten years of contention from 1848 to 1858, voted against admitting Lord Rothschild's fa her to the House of Commons. The members of the Rothschild family witnessed the ceremony from the gallery. As the first Hebrew peer of England took his seat on the front Opposition bench below the gangway all his colleagues cheered.

A NEW COMET DISCOVERED. ROCHESTER, N.Y., July 9 .- Prof. Barnard,

of Vanderbilt University observatory, Nashville, Tenn., discovered on the evening of July 7th a pretty large, but very faint comet in Opuinchus. Its position was right ascension 17h. 21m. 24s., declination south 4h. that the surface of the comet was sprinkled over with very minute bright points like resolved nebular. This discovery will clearly entitle the discoverer to the Warner prize of I Russian troops are moving towards Merv \$200 for the first discovery of a new comet. and Maimens. during the year 1885.

QUIET IN IRELAND.

LIMERICE, July 10.—At the opening of the Limerick assizes to day too court congratulated he grand jury on the present peaceful condition of Ireland and the jury passed a set of resolutions thanking the Queen's Government for allowing he Irish Crimes Act to lapse.

LORD CARNARVON IN DUBLIN. Dublin, July 7 .- The Earl of Carnaryon arrived to-day to formally assume the duties of Lord Licetenant. He was received with greatenthusiasm and cheered by crowds along the whole route to the Castle. No demonstration was attempted.

There is to be a total eclipse of the sun on September 9 of the present year. The only land from which the prase of totality will be visible is the shore of Cook's Strait, in New Zaland.

Offensive breath vanishes with the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

The palace which the city of Marseilles presented to Napoleon III. is now used as a cholera hospital.

NO LADY who delights in flowers, and likes to see them do well and bloom abundantly, should be without Hanington's Food for Flowers. Ordinary packages 30c, sufficient for twenty plants for one year.

Tucson, A. T., the inhabitants claim, is the oldest city in America. It was originally an Irdian village.

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch.

The name Privy Council, in British Goverament annals, dates from the time of Henry VI. Previous to that period it was known as

Vanity Fair says, anent a ball given by the Duchess of Leeds: "As a rule, a Duchess' ball is a dull affair, as Dukes and Duchesses are not usually in society," which is to their credit as society in London is constituted

THE NATURES OF FIRE.

and the human body are such that the latter cannot escape ruin in close proximity to the former. Hence the instant warning of intense pain when fire approaches too near for safety, No sane person would deliberately neglect the warning. And yet the compara-tively slight pains in the right side, shoulders, back and chest, the light dry cough, the list-less weakness, which are not the less surely

AYER'S HAIR No More Bald Heads.

freshness of the hair; stimulates a rich and on bald heads, in the case of persons luxurious growth; thoroughly cleanses advanced in years, is not always posthe scalp; prevents dandruff and humors; sible. When the glands are decayed and is the most cleanly, and effective and gone, no stimulant can restore them; preparation for the hair ever offered but, when they are only inactive, from to the public. Rev. J. W. Davenport, the need of some excitant, the applica-Illinois Bend, Texas, writes: "Ayer's tion of Ayer's Hair Vigor will renew Hair Vigor, used in my family for several their vitality, and a new growth will reyears, has no equal as a dressing, nor for sult. L. V. Templeton, Newbern, N. C., preventing the hair from falling out or writes: "After a protracted iliness, with turning prematurely gray. It ranks fever, my hair all came out, leaving me among the first

luxuries of our House." Miss Kate Rose, Ingersoll, Ontario.

writes: "While keeping my head clear of dandruff, and thick growth of hair, nearly two inches preventing Scald Head, Ayer's Hair Vigor long, covered my head." L. D. McJunkin. has also caused my hair to grow luxuri- Perryville, Md., writes: "Baldness is antly, resulting in my now possessing hair hereditary in my family. Five years ago forty-two inches long, and as thick as the hair on the top of my head was becould be desired." The wife of Dr. V. S. coming weak and thin. I procured Ayer's Lovelace, Lovelaceville, Ky., had very bad Hair Vigor, the application of which intetter sores upon her head, causing the vigorated the hair roots, and sent out a hair to fall out. Ayer's Hair Vigor healed new growth of young hair. To-day my the sores, and in less than twelve months hair is as thick and vigorous as ever. 1 produced hair a foot long.

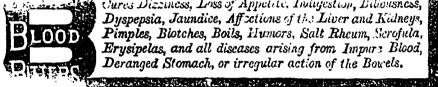
PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. For sale by all Druggists.

To produce a new growth of hair

entirely bald. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, before I had used all its contents, a

still use the Vigor occasionally to keep my scalp in a healthy condition."

AYER'S HAIR



Cures Dizzmess, Loss of Appetete, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Biotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.



THE AFGHAN COMPLICATIONS.

ALLEGED NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN OFFI-CIALS AND RUSSIANS.

LONDON, July 8,-A despatch from Tillis, by way of St. Petersburg, states that the Russians are sending field hospitals to the Trans Caspian Territory. The Standard prints this morning advices from a reliable source in India in regard to recent events in connection with the Afghan frontier troubles. The Standard's correspondent asserts that the Ameer of Afghanistan attaches little value to the friendship of either England or Russia. The Ameer considers Lord Dufferin stingy. He had expected from the English representatives much larger subsidies of money and arms than have been given him. The correspondent says the Ameer, in giving arms and food to his subjects, first exacts condition that they will fight, if called upon, either the English or Russians. A pilgrim from Afghan-Turkestan reports that a feeling of extreme dispatistaction against the Ameer's rule exists among the officials there. He 57m. 18s., daily motion 35m. southwest. declares that these officials are ready and with the great telescope of the Warner obdeclares that these officials are ready and servatory Prof. Swift observed last evening also reported that the Governor of Afghan Turkestan has opened direct negotiations with Russia, and asserted that in this course he had the Ameer's permission. Large bodies

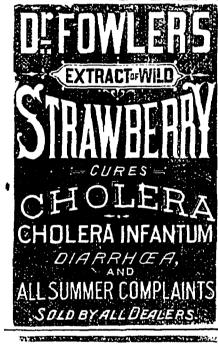
> THE EVACUATION OF THE SOUDAN. LONDON, July 10.—A blue book on the Soudan has just been issued. Previous to the evacuati n of Dongola Gen. Wotseley to'e graphed to the Government: "There are still some troops in Dongola. There would be no difficulty in reoccupying the places evacuated. No frontier forces will suffice to accest the Mahdi. If our retreat be continued the Mahdi will invade Egypt and we will then be compelled to light him under the disadvantage of a possible rising of the Egypt ans also. It a slight reverse happens the Mahdi must be smashed. A Khartonn campaign in the autumn would be certain of success." Mr. Smith, Secretary for War, asked what forces, irrespective of the autumn campaign, would be required to retary for Wur, asked what forces, irrespective of the autumn campaign, would be required to reoccupy Dongola. Lord Wolseley and General Buller exchanged views on the subject, the latter holding that the task would be difficult and would practically require a fresh expedition, the province being denuded of supplies. Lord Wolseley remited that General Buller overestimated the difficulty. Mr. Smith then telegraphed that the Government had decided not to reverse the orders of the preceding Government, but advise the completion of the Government, but advise the completion of the railway from Wady Halfa to Forket, which would be necessary in the event of a future advance being ordered, and that Lord Wolseley vance being ordered, and that Lord Woiseley should continue his retirement to a point which, in his judgment, provided security for Egyt Sir Henry Drummond Wolff will wait until Lord Wolseley's arrival in England and consult with him previous to starting to Egypt.
>
> Rome, July 10.—The Gazette d'Italia says that Lord Salisbury and Count Nigra, the Italian ambassador at London, recently discussed the possibility of a combined action in the Sondon.

A PEERAGE AND A MARRIAGE. LONDON, July 9.—Clarence A. Seward gave before the llouse of Lords yesterday, the most important evidence yet given in the Lauderdale peerage case. The question is whether the claimant is a legitimate descend-VI. Previous to that period it was known as the King's Council.

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure.

Whether the claimant is a regionate descent and of the ancestor through whom he claims, and who died at New York during the war of independence, while a British officer. Mr Seward testified that he had examined the marriage records is a pleasant and sure cure. of those times thoroughly producing some of them, and all showed by continuous usage that licenses or banns were necessary to legal marriage in that period. The ancestor of the claimant married without license or banns. Seward produced deeds showing that the ancestor purchased real estate in New York City. This shows his domicile there, losing his Scotch domicile, which, if prevailing, would, notwithstanding the ceremonial defect, legitimize the claimant. Seward's testimony was opposed to that of Senator Edmunds and Minister Phelps.

SEIZING A PRIEST'S PAPERS. DUBLIN, July 9. - Tre Rev. Father Brennan arrived at Queenstown from New York to back and chest, the light dry cough, the list-less weakness, which are not the less surely warnings of the approaching agonies of established consumption, are allowed unobstructed progress, when Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" would surely dispel the fearful danger. Take it in time.



FIDNEY-WORT THE SURE CURE

KIONEY DISEASES. LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES,

and blood diseases. PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

"Hain :-Wort is the most successful remody core used." Dr. P. C. Bollou, Monkton, Vt. "Hidney-Wort is always rollable." 12. R. N. Clark, So. Hero, Vt. "Kidney-Wort has cured my wife after two years suffering." Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun Hill, Go.

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES it has cured where all close had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but

harmloss in all cases.

ENIt cleanages the Blood and Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Ridneys is restored. The Liver is cleanased of all disease, and the Bowels more freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are cradicated from the system. TRICE, \$1.00 LIQUID OR DRY, SCLO BY DECOMETS.

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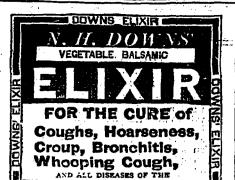
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are pleasant to take. Contain their own Prevative. Is a cafe, sure, and effectual

AN OLD FAVORITE. An old tavorite, that has been popular with the people for nearly 30 years, is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for all varieties of Summer Complaints of children and adults. It seldom or ever fails to cure Cholera Morbus, Diarrhos and Dysentery.

The phenomenon of red hail, the coloring matter being diffused throughout some of the stones, and the others being white, was lately observed in the English county of

SHOULD BE ATTENDED TO. Much suffering is the result of neglected constipation. There is no better regulator of the bowels than Burdock Blood Bitters by its prompt action on the Liver all tendency to irregularity is removed, and one chief source of ill-health prevented.



Throat, Chest AND Lungs.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

PRICE, 25c., 50c. & \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.



DYSPEPSIA, Loss of appente, indigestion. Som Stomach, § Hapituai Costiveneus. Sick Headache and Biliousness. Price. 88, per cottie Sold by all Druggists.

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

Soun EVERYWHERE.

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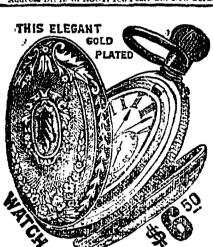
is the ONLY prepa ation of the kind which CONTAINS ALL THE

Nutritious Properties of Beef.

I CURE FITS

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean gradical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, FPILEPS or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my semedy to cure the worst cases. Recause others have failed is no reason for not new receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free flottle of my infailible remedy. Give Express and lost Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Mill cure you.

Address Dr. II. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.



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U. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, 195. L. C. WIST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATHERT, a crossed each specific for Hysteria, Dizzinesa, Convulsions, First, ervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression. Softening of the liain resulting in instancy and leading to misery, decay and death, Fremature, Old Ago, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex. Each box contains one month's treatment. \$1.00 a box, or six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mail prepaid on required for wice.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.0° we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to simed the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 81 and 83 King Sircet (East), Toronto, Ont.

CORPULENCY to harmlessly, effect uservation, dietary, etc. European Mail, Oct. 24th, says: "Its effect is not merely to reduce the amount of fat, but by affecting the source of obesity to induce a radical cure of the disease. Mr. R. makes no charge weatever; any person, rich or poor, can obtain his work gratis, by sending 0 cts. to cover postage to F. C. RUSSELL, Esq., Woburn House. Store St., Bedford Sq ondon, Eng." 34-C

\$500 REWARD!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Lyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegatable, and never fall to give satisfaction. Sugar Costed. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 conts. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and innitations. The ganuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 81 and 83 filing Street (East), Toronto, Ont. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. or Sacrage

HEALTH FOR ALL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Elousehold Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

its Scarching and H sling Properties Known Throughout the World,

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

Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Hheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been kn · n to fail.

Both ru and Ointmeat are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

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

TEACHERS WANTED For Ss. No. 1 and 5, Municipality of Calumes Island, two Catholio Male or Female Teachers, holding First or Second Class Diplomas, and qualified to teach French and English. Address, sating solary, JOHN HONAN, Sec.-Trans.

46-5 Calumet Island P.O., On Fontioc.

TEACHER WANTED-For the Roman Catholic Separate School, Portage du Fort, A male tencher holding an academy diploma, able to touch English and French. Duthes to bogin tenth (10th) August and end 30th June. 1-8d. Applicants to furnish good references, state salary required, sure and experience. Apply say.

John Corne.

John Corne, Chokenian of Truskes Fortage du Fort, July 10, 1885.

WANTED - A FRMALE SCHOOL Tracher for the Roman Catholic Separate School, of Low, duties to commence as soon as possible and for further particulars apply at once, right salary, to fartin Geason, Sec. Treasurer. Address Low Post Office, Ottawa Co., P. Q. 49-16

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

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SOO acres (90 of which are under cultiva-tion), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church, Barns, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Grist Mills.

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TREMALE TEACHER WANTED—Wanted for the Becond Division of the Belleville Male Separate School, a Female Teacher, holding a second or third class certificate. Duties to commence on the 31st day of August, 1885. August, 1885.
Applications containing Testimonials and Salary required, to be made to P. P. LYNCH, Sec.-Treasurer

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COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

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

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"Hy a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored heverage which may save us many heavy doctor's 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. It andreds of subile maindles 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 sure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Ciel Service Gazette.

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

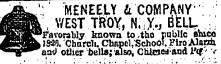
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homepathic Chemists, London, England.

DR. KANNON O.M.M.D., M.C.P.S Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c., 219 St. Joseph street, opposite Colborne street.



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Numidian.
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Captain James Wylls.
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FROM QUEBEC: FROM QUEBEC:
Sardinian Saturday, June Sarmatian Saturday, June Saturday, June Saturday, June Saturday, July Sardinian Saturday, July Sardinian Saturday, July I Sardinian Saturday, July I Sardinian Saturday, July I Sarmatian Saturday, July I Batus of Passago from Quebec:—Cabin, 800, 870 ang. \$80, (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$38 Sterrage at lowest rates.

The Steamers of the Glasgow and Montreal Service are intuited to sail from Montreal for Glasgow as follows: Baenos Ayruan. About July 11

The Steamers of the London, Plymouth and Montrees Line are intended to sail from Montreed for London as follows:

Lucerian About June 17
Nestorian About July E Corean. About July E Corean. About July E Canadian. About July E Canadian. About July E Canadian About July 22

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Queenstows, St. Johns, Halifak and Baltimaca Mail Service are intended to be despatched as follows:

FROM HALIFAX:

Nova Scotian. Monday, Jane 22

FROM BOSTON:

Prussian About June 28
Austrian About July 4
Seandhiavian About July 18
Frussian About Aug. 1
Hibernian About Aug. 15 The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philidelphia Line are intended to sail from Philidelphia for Glasgow, as follows:

Manitoban About June 17

Waldensian About July 11

Historian About July 12

Manifoban About July 29

Austrian About Aug. 12

Persona designs of bringing their france from Philidelphia

Mantagan About July 29
Austrian About July 29
Persons destrous of bringing their friends from Brississ
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And every Bond bought of us on or before the 1st of August is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that

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

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OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

1337

NORTH-WEST NEWS.

WENTERO, July 8.—A despatch received from Prince Albert announces the arrival where this morning of the steamer Northwest and Marquis with the Midland, Tenth. Queen's Own, Foot Guards and Ninetioth on board. The steamer Baroness is reported to be agreened at the Elbow, half way between Battleford and Prince Albert with the Sixty-fifth battalion of Montreal. E Battery will arrive at Prince Albert to mir. row from Battleford by trail. The Winnipeg Field Battery are en route home from Prince Albert via Humboldt and Qu'Appelle. Owing to the water falling the steamers are not making good headway in the transport home of the troops. The weather is also raw and winter. A start will not be made from Prince Albert before Saturday morning, and it will take three days to reach Grand Rapids. It is expected that the trrops will land and march nine miles at the fells, on account of the lowness of the water is the river. The troops are not expected now in Winnipeg before the 12th July. All isolated componies of the 9th Battalion, of Quebec, have joined the headquarters under Colonel Amyot at Colgary. The corps is visiting the Rockies by rail to-day, and upon their return will leave for Winnipeg on Thursday. Hospital supplies and horses at Moosejaw have been sold and good prices realized.

The Halifax Battalion will leave Moosejaw

for Winnipeg on Thursday. A review of all the troops engaged in the North-West at Winnipeg by General Middleton is again talked of. A despatch from Battleford states that six officers and fifty one men of the 92nd Battalion of Winnipeg Light Infantry will reach Winnipeg the same time as the other troops by Lake Winnipeg. The rest of the corps will garrison Fort Pitt.

RIEL'S SYMPATHIZERS IN QUEBEC.

Quenco, July 8. - The adjourned meeting of Riel's sympathizers took place to-night at Jacques Cartier Hall square, about 5,000 persons being present. The meeting was addressed by L. P. Polletier, secretary of the sommittee, and by other French Canadians Mr. Owen Murphy, ex mayor of Quebec, also addressed the meeting, and assimilated the present cause to that of the Irish, who, he said, if a proper appeal was made, would readily give their support. The following resolution was then adopted :- "That in the interest of justice, which orders that any British subject who is accused of a criminal effence shall be entitled to a complete and impartial trial, and that to attain that end considerable sums must be forthcoming, it is resolved that a public subscription be taken, seeing that the half breeds have not the means accessary to obtain that end." The meeting was most onthusiastic throughout, and after wards a subscription list was opened which was largely signed.

IN PARLIAMENT. DAND GRANTS TO THE VOLUNTERES.

Sir John Macdonald gives notice that he consider the following resolutions.

Resolved, First, that it is expedient to recognize the service of the militia force engaged in the suppression of the North West rising by giving to each man, in addition to the pay and allowance to which he is en about our beautiful race on this or the other side titled, a grant of land upon certain conditions, or scrip redeemable in land, and that favor. God will judge men's secret sins too vile the grant should be made in such form as to be spoken of, and which cause nations to daylight the deeds of night, of the closed room, done when the finger is put upon the lip and the act committed which must be sever mentioned.

It shall be reveal d. All that we have for our committed which must be sever mentioned. il be authorized to grant to each member of the militis force bearing member of the militis force bearing gaze from as things inconvenient to see, shall be break, and serving west of Port Arthur since the twenty-fifth day of March last, including officers, non-commissioned officers and men, a free homestead of two adjoining quarter-sections, comprising 320 acres in all, of any ZV acres in all. even-numbered section of unoccupied and un-claimed Dominion lands in Manitoba or the North-West territories, open for homestead and pre-emption entry, subject to the condition that the grantee or his duly con-stituted substitute shall have selected and entered the said two yearter sections in the Dominion land office for the land district in which they may be situated on or before the first day of June, 1885; previded that the said grantee or his substitute, as the case may be, shall perfect the entry made as above pro wided by commencing actually to reside upon and cultivate the land within six mouths from and after the first day of June, 1886, and shall thereafter continue to reside upon and cultivate the said land for the period; provided further that no substitute to be select ed by a guarantee shall be a person who is not eligible under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act to ob ain entry for a nomestead; provided, further, that in case a substitute be selected by a grantee as herein before provided, the land shall be entered inthe name of the substitute, and upon complisuce with the conditions in that behalf prescribed by the homestead provisions of the Dominion Lands aut, the patent for the two quarter sections shall be issued in the name of the said substitute. Third, That any person entitled under the foregoing to select and enter, either by himself or by his substitute, 330 acres of land as a homestead in the manner and subject to the terms and conditions hereinbefore prescribed, may, in lieu thereof, if he so chooses, receive scrip for eighty dollars, which shall be accepted in payment of any Dominion lands open for sale or in payment of pre-emptions, or of rents of Dominion lanes leased for grazing or bay cutting purposes, but any person choosing to take scrip shall notify the Minister of the Interior of his choice on or before the 1st day of June, 1886. Fourth, that all grants of land or scrip shall be made by the Minister of the Interior upon a warrant in favor of the person entitled thereto issued by the Minister of Militia and Defence, which shall be recorded in the department of the interior, and further, that all scrip which may be issued shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of said clause 21, and of elause 22 of the Dominion Lands Act. Fifth. That the entries to be made and patents to be issued hereunder shall not be subject to the dues and charges enacted in case of ordi-

THE KILLED IN THE NORTH-WEST.

nary homestead entries.

OTTAWS, July 11 .- The order-in-council gazetted to-day fixes the gratuities to be the following scale: -Lieut. Col, \$1,200; Major, \$800; Captain, \$400; Lieutenant, Soldiers' pensions to be according to the nature of the wound received. First degree, those unable to work requiring assistance 2nd, unable to work, but can get on without assistance; 3rd, partially disabled; 4th, very alightly disabled :-

in addition for the first, year a gratu-ity equal to twelve mouths pay. Children one tenth of the pay, and for the first year a gratuity equal to four month's pay.

THE "GAZETTE'S" EXPOSURES. IT SUGGESTS IMPURTANT CHANGES IN THE ORIMINAL LAW.

THREAT, TO DIVULGE NAMES -- THE PRINCE OF WALES STOPS HIS PAPER-AN INVESTIGATION GOF THE POLICE FORCE TO BE HELD ME. SPURGEON'S SERMON ON THE EXPOSURES.

LONDON. July 13.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon, in response to a request for its opinion as to the nature of the changes required in the present English criminal law, m. k.es several important suggestions: First, an addition to the Criminal act raising the ago at which fence children may legally consent to sinful conduct from 13 years (the present period) to 16; second, the extension of the law prohibiting schicting to both sexes; third, the deviat of any additional power over woman to the police that will aid in the suppression of crime and not at the suppression of v.c., that is complete legal liberty for voluntary importality beplote legal liberty for voluntary immorality be-twocc adults contracting on equal terms, but rigorous repression of criminality in all cases in which the parties are under age or the element of full, free and incelligent consent are absent; furth, greatly inceased stringency in the laws

Example to the transfer of the factor, in an editorial commenting on the results of its revolutions, declared that its "trampet blust has roused the world." "No "trumpet blast has round the world." "No word was raised yesterday in the churche against it," continued the paper, "but all forces of wickedness in high p-aces are arraved against us. W. H. Smith & Sons, p-ssessing the monopoly of the news stands on the railway system of Eugland, have suppressed their sales of the Pall Mat Uartte. The Prince of Wales has stopped his paper. Mr. Bentinck is posing in Parliament in the name of outraged morality and clamors for our extinction. The Gazette did not undertake this groups to unpart the vices not undertake this enquiry to unearth the vices of the great, but if we are driven to bay, will be compelled by the school of our assailants to

speak out and spare none."

In the House of Comm as this evening, Mr Bentinck (Conservative) a ked the Home Department whether the Pall Ball Gazdic charges against the London police in connection with the paper's revelation of inquity in the city were true, Sir Assheton Cross replied, that if the facts were as stated by the Cascite, the fulles enquiry would be made, and that he considered it his du y to endeavor to get to the bottom of the charges. PATRICIAN INIQUITY.

Mr. Spurgeon yesterday proached a powerful sermon on the patrician iniquity of London as ex-posed by the Pall Mall Gazette. He took for his text the sixteenth verse of the second chapter of the Epistle of Paul to the Romans, which he quoted in defence of the Paul Mall Gazete making its revelations. St. Paul, the preacher said, felt it necessary to mention the bideous vices of the heather, and left on record an exposure of the sins of his day which crimsoned the check of the moust when they read it. It had to be written to aliame abomination almos past chame. There was a judgment for sin in this world, for both men and nations. Assyria, will on Monday next move that the house Babylon, Persia, Rome and Egypt were the resolve itself into committee of the whole to empires of oppression and cruelty and iniquity. When the sin of these people could not longer be tolerated, they were wiped off the face of the e-rth. Thus, of nations; but no one could tell what bloodshed and suffering came upon men for their iniquities. Should London be more favored than Rome? What is there of the Atlantic that we should monopolize God's own comfort blinded our eyes and averted our their sins, and out keep in a fool's paradise until they be sent down to hell's damnation. It becomes every preacher to cry aloud and spare

> LONDON, July 14 -The editor of the Pall Malt Gazette has received letters from the Queen and Mr. Gladstone, in which they i.eartily thank him for the recent exposures of the traffic in young girls for immoral pur-poses, and assure him that he has their full s minathy.

JUDGE LYNC.

GRENADA, Miss., July S.-After hanging Perry McChristian and Felix Williams, yes terday, the mob started after two other parties implicated in the same murder. Williams had confessed, stating that Bartley Jones and John Campbell had assisted in killing two peddlers. They found Jones at his house, carried him to Union Cource, about ten miles from Grenada, and hange! him to a tree. They then went to Campbell's house, where Campbell fired upon the mob, slightly wound ing one of them and escaped.

A PAPAL NUNCIO AT PEKIN. ROME, July 13.—It is expected the Popo's communications with China will lead to the appointment of a papal nuncio at Pekin.

THE CHOLERA.

MADRID, July 14.—It was reported throughout Spain, yesterday, that there were 1.092 new cases of cholera and 473 deaths. The returns from Valoncia are incomplete. A number of suspicious cases of illness are reported in the city of Segonia, but the authorities there refuse to admit that they are cholera. The suffering in the cholera district is in-

creased by the stoppage of exports of live stock, fruit, flowers and vegetables, and poor sanitary rules. The wealthy are most generous. The clergy are arranging for the distribution of food. Deaths occur daily of devoted physicians Sisters of Charity and public officials. The heat is intense. The scare is subsiding. There are increased arrivals of army surgeons, nurses and medicines. Senor Romero, Minister of the Interior, wishes to resign, owing to the opposition to his sanitary policy. If his resignation is accepted he will probably be succeeded by Count Loreno, and the land guarantees will be much reduced. There are sill few deaths in Madrid duily.

THE ORANGE RIOT AT WATERFORD. WATERFORD, July 13 .- The name of the civilian killed was Peter Grant. During the hottest part of the conflict a soldier attacked given to the parents or other Grant and plunged a bayonet through his relations of those killed in action, on heart. Grant fell dead on the spot. The tragedy infuriated the people and they fell Major, \$800; Captain, \$400; Lieutenant, with such ferocity upon the troops that the \$280. Claims must be made within five years, latter retreated to the barracks. The barracks were besieged all night by citizens, who, although they were unable to break in, smashed every window in the buildings. The excitement in the city lasted all night, and every soldier seen on the streets was attacked. Some straggling soldiers were stoned, beaten Some stragging sources were stoned, beaten and kicked until unconscious. Those who sergeant 75c@\$1.10 60c@30c 4 @60c 35@40c 23c/30c Private. 45c@ 60c 30c/55 23c/30c 15c/23s The widow of the deceased officer or older. A number of civilians profess to be soldier will be grented an annual pension of able to identify the soldier who killed Grant. one-half of the full puv of the deceased, and The excitement remains unabated.

QUERIES BY RUGENE DAVIS.

Oh, tell me are the skies as blue Oh, toll me are the sites as due
In Iral and as of yare?
Do valleys wear that verdant hue
They once so proudly wore?
Do rephyrs o'er her meadows sigh?
Can pilgrims' eyys see still
The tern leaves on the mountain high.
And heather on the hill?

Do rivers run Thro' forests dun. Or by each castle hold, With pattering feet, And cadence sweet, As in the days of old?

Tell me if yet round towers stand In silence, to proclaim.
The glory of an augment land— The splender of her fame? Jan men still see the rath so green, The abbey, form and lone, The hole well, in glen serene, and quaint Draidic stone? Where ivy leaves
Sob—crooning in the blast,
O'er bright hopes fled,
Drave chiefe dead, and relice of the past?

Oh, will me are the maids as fair As in the long ago, With laughing eyes, and raven hair,
To set one's heart aglow?
Say, have they still the modest grace,
And blushes like the dawn? The beauty of the classic face?
The meekness of the fawn?

Or are they true, Dear land, to you, As they who scorned the frown. And ruthless twords Of Saxon hordes, By Lim'rick's 'teaguered town'

Ob, tell me if the grand old names Have magic power still To kindle Freedom's sacred flames, Like Basi fires on the hill: The saintly Lausenes, brave Red Hugo, O'Neill, of famed Tyrone, And Sarsfield bold, and Emniet true-Vitagerald and Wolfe Tone.

And all who died, In manly plide, On scalfold or in fray, To save the isle From Saxon wi'e. Or shatter bayon sway !

Oh, tell me if the night be done, And dayight's on the strand? And if a summer's lustrous sun Shipes on a risen land ? Have voices from each hill and glen Taught men to do and dare-The path to tread - the goal to win-The glorious crown to wear : If no-may 200L A cloudless moon Our aspirations hail, And men acclaim,

The triumph of the Gael POPULAR SCIENCE.

In Freedom's name

DECORATING HOUSES.

Flowers begin to appear in the window boxes of houses, and new blinds and curtains tend their aid to brighten up architecture. Old pattern window blinds are now being replaced by a pretty material with a conven-tional floral pattern printed on it in blue, terra cotta and other colors, and thished off with a deep fringe to match the colors of the blinds. For the dining rooms or other rooms on ground floors, which can be overlooked by persons passing in the streets, the old horse hair blinds have quite disappeared, their place being taken by curtains of figured Indian muslin (short ones, the length only of the lower sashes), edged with lace and fastened back with a broad ribbon or small handker chief of Indian silk of terra cotta or peacock ulue or other artistic color. On the window sill, between the curtains thus looped back, there may be placed a large ornamental flower pot, with a palm or some foliage plant, such as Aspidistra, Dracama. Indiarubber, Ancuba. Thuja, &c. The old familiar cry at this time of the year,

"Ornaments for your fire stoves," is no longer heard. A Japanese fan on a stand, or ewo Japanese hand screens crossed, and in the centre a china flower pot, with an arum, Lilium auratum, or some such flower looks well. Another good way of treating the fire place is to have a board made to exactly fit the opening, the board to be covered with velvet or plush, with small shelves secured to receive knick-nacks or articles of vertu, and this arrangement has the appearance of being a continuation of the mantel piece shelves, if the room is fitted with an over mantel. In front of this the new screen writing table may be placed, and the table will be found very useful as well as ornamental.

Invention seems to have no end in the matter of lamp and candle shades. For lamp shades the silk and lace trimmed parasol ones get larger and more claborate, and for candle shades exact representations. fall size, of Lilium auratam, or of a monkey's head, or enlarged colored pansies, or of butterflies are much in vogue. Another form of the candishades -or candle screens, as they should be called, for they only shade one side of the flame—are small colored paper screens having in the centre a transparent medallion with a group of Kate Greenaway figures, which, with the light shining through them, are seen to advantage.

The newest wall pockets are either plush, embroidered with bright colored flowers in the shape of an envelope with the flap cut off, or small baskets made to hang on the wall and fitted with pineushion, scissors, &c. Our grandmothers used to say bvery woman should be provided in every room with a pincushion, pair of scissors and a duster. As regards the two first named articles most ladies, if they have seen the scissors now being made with handsome brass handles and brass sheath, will, I am sure, he wanting a pair, and also one of the brass pincushious to match, but as to their requiring the duster nowadays, "Jc m'en doute," unless, indeed, it should be a particularly artistic one.

Of all the new materials produced in recent years probably there is nothing prettier or more artistic than that now used in place of silk for ribbons, scarves, sashes, &c. It is a material called canvas, and has various silky colors mixed with gold threads introduced into it. Some of these canvas materials make very pretty chair backs, borders for contains, &c., as the borders are blended with such excellent taste that they look like the production of some Eastern loom. Eaglish and French manufacturers seem year by year to improve in the art of arranging colors, and in this respect can no longer be considered as in any way inferior to the far famed natives of the East.

MATTAWA, July 13 .- Six men who have running the Calf rapids, four miles from here, yesterday evening, ran into the Cellar and were upset. Four of them hung on to the boat; the other two swam ashore. four on the boat floated down to the Demicharge rapids, half a mile from the Calf, and were washed off the boat and drowned. Their names are N. Geo. Hodd, Wm. Christin, Phil Martin, and George Langelier. None of the bodies have yet been found.

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets.

The wholesale trade has been generally dull this week, and quite a number of business men are spending a portion of their time in the country. Correspondents of lending houses state the supplies of general atore-keepers have been well reduced, and that the

crop prospects are most satisfactory.

DATRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The butter market has continued quiet. Finest createury is held at 20c. Cheese during the past few days has been cabled atrong and higher. Mest of the supply available is engaged at 71c to 74c, Liverpool cable quoting 40s 6d. Some holders ask Sc, but buyers are timid and not inclined to go so high. Re-ports indicate that parties in the trude at Liverpool have unduly depressed the British market; it also appears that the production in several important sections in the United States, 12,770 boxes of June make, sold at The to Sic. At Belleville there was a fair demand, with sales at 7c to 7gc. Provisions—A moderate jobbing trade is being done.

Eggs are steady at 13gc to 14c. Day Goods.—Travellers are generally home from the special trip and are about starting on the usual fall journey through the country. Goods appear cheap, and any change in prices is likely to be disadvantageous to buy-ers than otherwise. Remittances so far this month have proved satisfactory. City retail trade keeps up a fair volume.

HAY, STRIW AND FEED.—The market for loose hay was firm, with sales from \$:0 to \$15 per hundred bundles as to quality. Straw was unchanged at \$5 to \$6 per 100 tundles. Pressed hay was sterry at \$16 to \$17 per ton. Straw in bales \$8 to \$9 per ton. Shorta quiet at \$17 to \$18 per top, bran weaker at \$14 to \$15, the former for Montreal and the latter for Upper Canada. Moulie \$24 to \$26, buckwheat 65c per husbel.

LEATHER-BOOTS AND SHOES. -The leather The boot and shoe men are most of them in receipt of numerous full orders.

Woot, -There is a fair demand for all descriptions and prices are steady. The London sales are still going on. FRUIT. -The feature of the market is straw-

berries; receipts being enormous the market was completely glutted, and calca were made at 5c to 9c. Oranges S9 to \$10 per case, \$4 to \$4.50 per box. Lemons scarce and in good demand at \$5 to \$6 per box. Pineapples are whom done for this season. American harvest apples sold at \$6 to \$6 50 per bri and 50c to \$1 per box. Cherries \$1 to \$1 50 per basket. California pears \$5 to \$5.50 per case; plams ditto \$2 50 to \$3 per box. Red

GRAIN AND FLOUR -The smount of business done in grain has been small and prices are more or less nominal. For flour a fair local demand was experienced. There has also been some business in Manitoba strong

bakers. Prices have been reduced. GROCERIES.-The demand for goods has not improved and the volume of business is moderate. Tea -- The market has been poorly supplied with teas under 20% and is stoady There have been a few arrivals. Sugar has been unsettled and easier, but is now steady at 7tc to 7tc, the inside figure being for round lots of granulated. Fruit—Good Val encia raisins continue scarce and are held at 750 to 82; first quality prunes in 50 lb. boxes are also in light supply and 60 is asked. In other articles there is little change. HIDES -Prices have not varied to any ex-

ing still quoted at \$9. Business has been light; we note sales of North-West dry hides at 15he to 16c. Imported horse hides reaching here from New York have sold at \$3 to IRON AND HARDWARE -The demand for

tent this week, No. I Montreal inspected be-

nig iron has been of a hand to-mouth nature, husiness falling below that of last week. Holders have made no concessions, but continue to ask former terms for all brands.

TORONTO V HOLESALE MARKETS. Wholesale trade is quiet. As compared with previous weeks the situation is unchanged. No important changes are reported in prices, and sales are generally for small parcels. HARDWARE AND IRON .- A fair business is reported for the week. The demand for tin

plates has improved and prices are firm. HIDES, ETC.—The receipts are moderate and prices rather firmer. Sales of cured have been made at 9s for steers and She for cows. Green now being \$10 for steers and 80 for cows. Calfskins are unchanged. Pelts are in good demand. Lambskins are arriving in small lots and bring 35c.

GROCERIES. -There has been a quiet trade this week. Sugars are slightly easier, with granulated now quoted at 7 to 71c. Fruits are tirm.

COAL OIL .- The demand for burning oils is quiet and prices unchanged. Barrel lets of Canadian job at 16c per gellon, and five to

ton hyrrel lots at 154c.
EUTTER—The market has ruled steady with receipts only moderate. There has been a little demand for low grades of old, but the chief business is in jobbing lots of new at 12c to 124c for choice; inferior lots sold at 10c to 11. Old tuh rules at 3½ to Sc per lb., the CAMPBELL—On the 8th inst., at Quebec, former for rejected lots. Eggs are in more limited supply and prices firmer. Cheese is in fair demand and prices firmer; the best jubs at 7½ to Sc.

quiet, and prices in most cases are unchanged.
There have been sales of ton and case lots of long clear bacon at 7½c, and 7½c, and of C.C. at 7½c; car lots can be had ½c less. Hums are steady; snoked sell at 11½ to 12c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.-The flour trade has been dull and depressed all week. Quotations are nominal at \$4 to \$4.05 for superior extra, \$3 90 for extra, and \$3 75 for spring extra Wheat has also been dull, with little or no business. No. I spring is nominal at 61c to 92c, No. 2 spring at SSc to S9c, and No. 3 fall S6c to S7c. Barley is dull and prices purely nominal. Outs are firmer. Peas are in moderate demand and steady. Rye is purely nominal. Canadian corn is nominal at 55c to 58c. Oximenl quiet and prices steady. Bran is moderately active and prices and 12 days. firm.

LOCAL RETAIL PUBLIC MARKETS The situation has changed aong lately. There s a slow but constant business carried on at the Bonsecours market, but nothing denotes a business in any particular line. Farmers were numerous this morning with their usual supplies, and many returned home without effecting sales. In vegesables business is fair, and prices unchanged. Fruit has been having a sair de mand, especially strawberries and lemons. Prices are unchanged. The ment market is been working for Mr. A. Lumsden, on the dull, and no change in prices. There is very steamer Argo in Lake Temiscamingue, while little business doing in the poultry and game market.

> Wellesley, July 13 -As Mr. Henry Hill, of this village, with his family, were on their way to church yesterday the horse suddenly took fright at an embankment, wheeled short and went down a bank about twenty feet, throwing the occupants out and breaking Mrs. Hill's neck, causing instant death, and McKenna, a native of the County Tyrone, Ireinjuring the other occupants.

THE FARM.

It is not considered good farming to follow grain crop with any other crop ex epting grass sown without grain. For this purpose the land should be made ready this month,

does not finish his haying by the first week in July, excepting perhaps a few acres of cold, wet land and the fresh or sold marshes. These should be harried dong as rapidly as possible. The hay out from them is more should at the best, but as that have a toff feet through were wring the wither the solutions. even more woody fibre, if allowed to stone too long before being out, than do the English grasses, it will be much better if out while yet green and tender. Of the marsh grasses it is not extravagant to say that the contact is stroyer. not extravagant to say that two thirds of a crop (that is, a crop cut when it is but two-thirds grown), is better than a whole crop. A BUSY TIME.

Those who grow much grain will have but little leisure for rest this month, as the harvesting will follow the having so closely as often to demand attention before the grass upon the low lands. All grain should be out before it is entirely ripe. Not only to avoid the shelling out, which takes place while handling it if too ripe when it is cut, but because early out grain is heavier, and makes better flour and meal than does that which ripens standing in the field.

GRAIN HARVESTING.

The heads should be well filled, so me to bend over with the weight of the grain; the straw turned yellow nearly its whole learth, but with a tinge of the green left, and the grain should be well out of the milk, but not too hard to be crushed beneath the finger nails, nor so ripe as to be easily shelled out LEATHER—BOOTS AND SHOES.—The leather trade has been more active, there being a good demand for fall cutting. There is no change in prices, which, however, are steady.

The leather—by rubbing the cars in the hands. Cut at this time. Put up in well made shocks, and, or change in prices, which, however, are steady.

The leather by rubbing the cars in the hands. Cut at this time. Put up in well made shocks, and, which were used or should have been used for the hay. It may be allowed to stand in the field until other work is not so driving before being taken to the barn or the threshing machine. If another crop is to be put upon the wheat stubble this fall, of course it will be necessary to remove the grain to some other field; and if this is done it will be better to do it before the shocks are made, to save handling, and the sooner the field is ploughed after the harvest the better, as whatever of manurial valve there may be to the stubble and roots of the grain (and this is much greater that many farmers think) will waste each day that it remains unploughed.

SOWING IN JULY.

Many crops may be put in this month, and the farmers of some sections, whose hay crop has been light by reason of dry weather, and who from the same cause expect little or no second crop, are now hurrying to put in mil let, Hungarian grass or folder corn, or to sow turnips, that they may make up with these crops the todder that they luck in the nay crop. The two first named crops often give the best results when sown in July, at they require hot weather to grow in. They also do their best when sown upon land which has been well manured and has grown a crop earlier in the season. Thus they are an excellent crop to follow early peas, po tatoes, spinach or other crops that can be taken off by the first of July. If extra manure is put on for these crops it should be well rotted and fine, or a well made artificial fertilizer should be used, as their season o growth is so short that they have not time to wait for manure to decompose in the soil They need a vicorous start and a rapid growth from the first.

BIRTD.

CAVANAGH-On the 6th inst., at 25°3 Notre Dame street, the wife of E. Cavanagh, bardware morebant, of a daughter. BERMINGHAM-On July 7th, at 524 Upper St Urbain street, the wife of I. Berming ham of a son.

MARRIED.

MoGOVERN - SCULLION. - At Patrick's Church on the morning of the 6'd inst., by the Rev. Jas. Callaghan James Mc Govern, son of the Loe Thos. McGovern, to Annie, daughter of James Scullion, all of this city—No cards.

YOUNG-WILSON.-At St. Patrick's Charch, on Monday, the 6 h July, by the Rev. James Callahan, Stephen Young, Sexton of St. Patrick's Church, to Miss Munie Wilson, of Clonis, Jouety Monaghau, Ireland. 62

DONOVAN-KELLY-In St. Patrick's Chu ch, Quebec, on the 1st of July, by the Rev Fat er McCarthy, Ellen Donovan, eldes, dauguter of Mr. Patrick Donovan, to Mr. John Kully, both of Quebec.

DIED.

DAWNEY-Catherine Dawney, mother of John Scinson, at the age of 68 years.

MURPHY.-In this city, on the 8th inst., Robert, aged 6 months, son of P. Murphy.

John Campbell, master carter, aged 48 years. DUHIG.—At No. 265 Champlain street, Quebec, July 11, Mr. Thos. Duhig, aged 48 years, a native of the County Limerick, Ire-

Mary Ann, aged 9 years, 1 month and 24 days daughter of Michael Bergin. CONDON .-- At St. Gabriel Village, July the 12th, James Leo, intant son of John Condon, aged 10 months and 6 days.

KANE.—In this city, on the 12th inst nt Bridget Cleary, aged 75 years, widow of the lite Patrick Kane.

GRIFFIN—At Rutland, Vt., on July 6th, Michael Griffin, a native of Galway, Ireland, late of Montreal. 5-1

PAIN-At Indian Cove, Quebec, the 3rd in:t., Octave Pain, aged 39 years, 10 menths PATON-In this city, on July 7th, of consumption, Alexander Paton, aged thirty-five

REDDY-On the morning of the 7th Ju'y,

of infamilie debility, John Patrick Reddy, aged 5 months, infant son of William J. Reddy. McKEE-On the 8th inst., John Stapse McKee, L.D.S., youngest son of Dr. John Mc Kee, Surgeon-Duntist, of Quebec.

LEMIEUX—On the 8th inst., at Quebec, Bridget Colony, wife of Leon Lemieux, ex-Chief of Fire Brigade. EGAN.—In this city, on the 7th instant, Michael Francis, and 2 years and 10 months, on of Sergeant Egan, City police, 112 Wolfe

McNAMARA-In this city on the 9th inst., Michael McNamara, aged 71 years, a native of Kings Co., Ireland, father of La rick

McKENNA-At Quebec, on the 8th inst., Sarah Neville, widow of the late Mr. James and, aged 74 years. Minimission

A SERIOUS LAND SLIDE.

Boston, July 10 .- An account of a land elich at Littleton this morning says the slide Started from Owl's Haad and rushed down the Jeffer son side a distance of two miles. For at trees earth and stones were carried with it; the the land should be made ready this month, though the grass is not to be sown until later.

EARLY HAYING.

Chemistry can measure the nutritive elements in the food of our animals, but it does not always tell their digestibility, and to be converted into meat or milk they must be digested. New there is scarcely a farmer who does not finish his haying by the first week in July, excepting perhaps a few acres of is poor enough at the best, but as that but a half feet through were wrunk i ke without on

UNFAIR

it is reported, and we believe correctly, the confirms who profess to give the saturd y follished the detact the half-day's pay from some of their exployes, or else make them work over time to reach the half-day. The unfairness is that and reach the half-day's pay from office negative managers, neltier do we think they should.

It is a piece of deception for a firm to take over the layer of alving a holiday when they only give it the layer of alving a holiday when they only give it to got fore those who can least afford it to loss the layer force those who can least afford it to loss the layer of a pay or competition to work overthee with out pay.

day's pay or compet them to work overties with out pay.

We employ mechanics all the year round; cat our posters, upholsterers and generally painters and knitters and work-people in our knitting in the knitters and work-people in our knitting in treat-knitters and work-people in our knitting in treat-ted at fractors, but we should not think in treat-ted with the firm. All have to "Too the same on at regardle punctuality of but incost our source and equally the same consumer and favors as merital

S. CARSLIY

EARLY CLOSING

Let no Store-kaepet who hence open has a series of lock say he is in favour of early chalas, he as the so contradicts his words, near the said san has a tent person. Women are, i believe, quie at the said person. Women are, i heleve, quie at the said person. Women are in this person, and certaps worse than then then person at the said serve to be last as severely denounced. I we shore keeper and Dressmanker in Marchester, including who did quite a high class fustiness, has here had to close her chop, because of the capacity. The general public little know the personal that is practised by some said Snepskeepers, the man lay Goods dealers only, by other business at also

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