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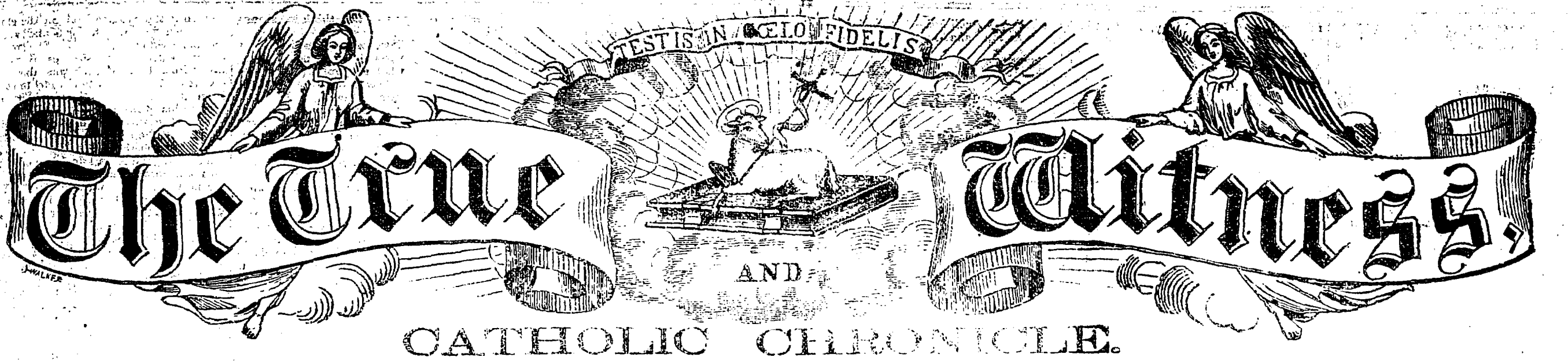
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THE TITHE WAR.

STUDIES IN IRISH HISTORY

BY SESTIN HUATLY McCARREY, M.P.

In a former paper I mentioned that on one occasion, when Daniel O'Connell was speaking in the English House of Commons, his eloquence was so touching that Charles Dickens, 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'Connell with regard to what is now known in history as the Tithe War. O'Connell was giving an account of a Tithe riot. He described how, during the struggle between the people on the one side and the police who were collecting the tithes on the other, a blind man was killed near the scene of strife by his little daughter. A policeman's bullet, rackled by the body of the child, struck the blind man, and he was killed. O'Connell could tell it should have compelled one who was destined himself to be one of the greatest masters of pathos in the English language to lay his hand and drop his pen, and find himself unable to proceed with his task. Such scenes as that described by O'Connell were only too common, only too frequent, during that terrible Tithe War. Such events have been neither uncommon or unimportant since, whenever the oppressed people have come into conflict with the ministers of their oppression. But during the fearful years of the Tithe War, scenes of bloodshed and of death were of such ordinary occurrence that their recital in the end became part of the common place of Parliamentary debate, and Ministers listened at last with careless indifference to details that must have shocked even them when they were first recounted. I know of hardly any more melancholy reading in the world than to take down the volumes of Hansard for these early years of the decade of 1830, and to read in them the debates on the question of tithes. O'Connell's genius never reached loftier heights of eloquence, and was never devoted to a nobler purpose than in those burning words with which he again and again sought to impress upon a hostile assembly and an inimical Ministry the terrible injuries and injustice under which the Irish peasant was suffering.

In other parts of the country the same scene followed. The vast body of Catholic parishioners, justly incensed by this additional levy, bound themselves into a solemn league and covenant against the payment of tithes and church dues. They resolved never again to meet these impostors with a voluntary money payment. For many years the Roman Catholic clergy, though, as a body, as legally bound to pay tithes as any other parishioners—were usually, by a kind of half-hearted courtesy, exempted from the imposition. One of the Protestant clergymen of Kildare wrote through this rule, and called upon a Catholic priest to pay his tithes, and in default seized upon the priest's horse. From the pulpit the priest condemned the whole disgraceful system. The people began to offer more and more opposition to the impostors. The Protestant clergymen, retreating on the cattle of Catholic farmers who refused to pay tithes. They called the police to their aid, and turned them, for the time being, into a force of cattle hiters, or rather cowboys, to drive the farmers from their fields. In many cases the police were unable to seize the horses of the particular farmer, as soon as it was understood that a Protestant clergyman had appealed to the police, and the police were going to make a descent upon the fields of some farmer, the cattle were locked up, and the law did not allow the police to break an entrance into barn or stable in order to seize upon them. In the rare cases in which the police were quick enough 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 except the owner, who, in consequence, got his horse back again at a merely nominal price. The organized opposition to the paying of tithes began to spread rapidly from county to county over the whole of Ireland. Under the amiable legislative system then in force, it was not legal for the Irish people to hold public meetings in their own country. The law, which was clumsy as well as cruel, could be evaded. It was illegal to summon public meetings, and so no public meeting was summoned. But it was lawful for the people of a particular town or parish to announce that on a certain day they were going to have a hurling match, and it was not illegal for the people of the other counties and towns and parishes to come and take part in the national sport. It was perfectly plain, however, that the large assemblies that thus came together met not for the purpose of ball-playing, but for the purpose of opposing a strong front to the hated tithes system. Men came to these hurling matches armed with other weapons than balls and sticks. These hurling matches became the recognized medium of public opinion, and the public opinion of Ireland was daily being expressed pretty plainly to those who were willing for peace and quietness, to pay tithes to their Protestant masters, that such payment could not necessarily secure to them peace and quietness.

The organized opposition spread and increased. The Government, with all its strength, was powerless against it. When a man was put into prison for refusing to pay his tithes, or for refusing to pay his rent, the agitation against tithes was beginning to show into an agitation against rent, a well-organized Government was unable to obtain a conviction against him. At last even the Government began to see that further struggle was futile, and that concession and compromise were inevitable. Not all the king's horses nor all the king's men could enforce an unwilling and united people to pay the detested tribute. The loss of life in exacting the tribute was terrible. But that in itself might not have had a great effect upon the Ministerial mind. But the loss of money was also very heavy indeed. More money was spent in some petty parish in the attempt to enforce payment, and in the military movement consequent upon the attempt, than perhaps the tithes upon that parish would have cost. Moreover, their own interests were suffering severely. The tithes were not paid, and they took care to let the Government know that they would offer no opposition to some other method which would make them more securely masters of their means of livelihood. The Government set its usual machinery to work. Committees of Lords and Commons met and reported, and their reports were submitted to Parliament, and Parliament read them, and debated over them, and wrangled over them; and did little or nothing for long enough to settle the question satisfactorily. Temporary measures 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 sometimes 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. Ministers came and went, year succeeded year, and still found the English Parliament perplexed by the tithes 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 disturbed. The coat of the quarrel was growing heavier and heavier to the Government, and it was made plain in one of the debates in Parliament in 1834 that for some eight years England was compelled to maintain in Ireland an army well nigh as strong as that which they thought to be necessary to support their will in India. In the year 1833 this military force had cost more than a million of money. Twenty-six thousand pounds had been spent in collecting £12,000 worth of tithes. It was clear that the tithes system was too costly a luxury even for so wealthy a kingdom as England. But they

THE PARNELL POLICY.

LONDON, July 14.—The Parnell and Parnell special conference yesterday with the assistance of the Government material for a reply to the question on which the Government had proposed to withdraw the tithes from Ireland. The Irish Government reported that Mr. Parnell's proposal was to have a conference of the tithes in Ireland, and to have the Government material for a reply to the question on which the Government had proposed to withdraw the tithes from Ireland. The Irish Government reported that Mr. Parnell's proposal was to have a conference of the tithes in Ireland, and to have the Government material for a reply to the question on which the Government had proposed to withdraw the tithes from Ireland.

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Rev. Charles J. Adam, of Hochelaga, was yesterday morning re-elected school commissioner 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 anniversary service of the late Edmond Lemire, ex-parish priest of Ste. Anne des Plaines, will be held in the church of that parish on Thursday next, July 16th, at 9 o'clock a.m. The Very Reverend Father Faneuil, President of the Pinar Fathers, has left Ste. Anne des Plaines to pay his respects to His Lordship Bishop O'Leary, Dominion Bishop of Hamilton, Ontario. The Rev. Father Mousin, who was vicar at the Basilica of Quebec, has been appointed Chaplain of the Bellevue convent, replacing the Rev. Father Sirois, appointed vicar of the 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 foundations will be begun in the course of a few days. The Rev. Father Maroux, the new rector of Laval University, who replaces the Rev. Father Hamel at Montreal, was librarian at the Laval University of Quebec. He will be replaced in his functions by the Rev. Father Boivin. A despatch from Rome to the Courier of St. Hyacinthe states that the parish priest of St. Hyacinthe, the Rev. Father Gravel, has been appointed Bishop of the new diocese of Nicolet. The friends of the Rev. Father G. Tremblay, 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 distributed a book of the history of the College of Three Rivers. The work is well got up and very interesting. The citizens of St. Evariste, Beauport, are about to have a new church and presbytery constructed. The Rev. Father Octave Senezy, parish priest of St. Evariste, has been appointed honorary commissioner to make the necessary reports as to the work. Miss Blanche Taché, daughter of the late Sheriff G. Taché, of St. Hyacinthe, has left that place to enter the Grey Nunnery of Montreal. Her uncle, His Lordship Bishop Taché, presided on Sunday last at the ceremony of her entrance into the novitiate. In 1872 there were only 17 pilgrimages to Ste. Anne de Beauport. In 1873 the number trebled, and in 1874 there were 82. The number of pilgrims in 1875 were 27,000, in 1877, 38,000, and last year they numbered 60,725. It must not be forgotten that the second pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beauport, for the benefit of the St. Peter's Cathedral of this city, will be held on the 22nd inst., under the direction of the Rev. Father Pincus, parish priest of Boncherville. Without doubt, the second pilgrimage, as the first, will be a grand success. The Rev. Father Hamel, rector of the Montreal branch of Laval University, has been appointed Superior of the Seminary of Quebec. The Rev. Father Beaudet, who has been appointed to one of the professorships in Montreal, has been succeeded by the Rev. Father Maroux. His Lordship Bishop Fabre will make the following pastoral visits during the coming week:—To-day to St. Beatrice; Monday, 13th, to Holy Alphonse; Tuesday, 14th, St. Anne; Wednesday, 15th, St. Boniface; Thursday, 16th, St. Jean de Matha; Friday, 17th, St. Damien; and Saturday, 18th, St. Gabriel of Brandon. It is rumored that a deputation will shortly have an interview with Rev. Curé Senteau, of Notre-Dame church, to the effect that the land lot by the Urban street, would make a fine building site for a suitable building erected by the Rev. Father Beaudet, and the Rev. Father Senteau, together with the Rev. Father Beaudet, would give together, at the opening of Laval University in October next. They are suggesting to him to have it erected at once. The Rev. Father Girin, parish priest of St. Justine, arrived in Montreal on Sunday evening last for New York, where he will take the steamer to attend the reunion called by the General de Charrette, at Bosse Motte, Chateau Neuf. One of his colleagues, M. Zaves, Mr. Richer, librarian of St. Hyacinthe, general president of the Union Ailet, will join him at New York, together with Mr. Henry Desjardins, cousin of Boston, president of the Union Ailet. These gentlemen, after resting 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 Canadian 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'Hermitte paid its tribute of homage and veneration to the late Archbishop Bourget, Archbishop of Montreal, and ex-Bishop of Montreal. At the same time a grand celebration for the repose of the soul of the illustrious prelate. The Rev. Father Guillaud, of Assumption College, officiated, having for deacon Father Clovis Beaudoin, of the United States, and Father D. Ouzon as sub-deacon. The Rev. 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HAVE YOU

Hot and dry skin? Swelling of the ankles? Vague feelings of faintness? 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-sided headache? Frequent attacks of the "blues"? Fluttering and distress of the heart? Albumen and tube casts in the water? Stiff rheumatic pains and neuralgia? Loss of appetite, flesh and strength? Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels? Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night? Punctant pale, or scanty flow of dark water? Chills 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 flows down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhoea, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions ensue and death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—it is an every-day ailment, and it will cure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Lord Wolsey will transfer the command of the troops in the Sudan to Gen. Stephenson.

KEEP YOUR HOUSE GUARDED.

Keep your house guarded against sudden attacks of Cholera, Cramps, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Colic, Infantum. They are liable to come when least expected. The safest, best and most reliable remedy is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, Colic, Cramp, Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

THE CHOLERA.

Possibly the Cholera may not reach our locality this season. Nevertheless, we should take every precaution against it. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, Colic, Cramp, Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

FOR NETTLE RASH, SUNBURN, HEAT, ERUPTIONS, AND GENERAL TOLLER PURPOSES USE LOW'S SULPHUR SOAP.

The sporting Duchess of Montrose enters her horses at races under the name of "Monseur Montrose."

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.

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

OTTAWA, July 9.—The changes in the tariff 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 sixteen cents and twenty—the following is added: On refined sugar of all grades or standards there shall be levied a specific duty of one cent a pound, and 35 per cent. ad valorem.

The tariff of 1879, as to Geneva gin, rum, whiskey and unenumerated articles of like kind, and on brandy, is altered so that the duties levied are to be: Geneva gin, rum, whiskey and unenumerated articles of like kind, 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 1880 is amended so that customs duties on manufactured tobacco and snuff are increased to thirty cents a pound.

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

Excise duties on certain articles imposed by previous tariffs are reported and the following substituted:—

On spirits made from malted barley, one dollar and thirty cents per proof gallon.

On spirits made from unmalted barley, 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, cigars, etc., snuff, etc., as in section 2445 of the Internal Revenue act, 1883, are raised to twenty cents a pound; cigarettes or cut tobacco, when put up in packages weighing one-tenth of a pound or less pay a duty of thirty-five cents per pound, and damp or moist snuff, 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 tobacco made from Canadian leaf five cents a pound.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

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

HALIFAX, 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 Bones was greeted with a volley 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 husband's 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 settled in Pictou county many years ago.

THE SOUTHERN CROPS.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 8.—Complete crop reports from 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 Powder destroys worms.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE GOVERNMENT POLICY DECLARED IN THE COMMONS.—MR. GLADSTONE GIVES THE SUPPORT—BUT DOUBTS THE WISDOM OF ABANDONING THE CRIMES ACT.

LONDON, July 7.—In the House of Commons this evening Sir Michael Hicks-Beach moved that the Government have precedence in 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 criticism, but the main business should be the subjects of supply and way means, which business was very backward. In addition to the budget the Government intended to proceed with the consideration of the Federal Council bill, the Australian and East India loan bill, Irish educational endowment bill, and Secretary for Scotland bill. The Government was extremely anxious to deal with the very important Irish Land Purchase bill, but it would be impossible to pass the measure at this period of the session if it met with opposition. The Government did not 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, which might be dealt with by the Disqualification bill ought to be dealt with soon. Portions of the Criminal law amendment bill would become law this session if the House granted time for their discussion.

THE GENERAL'S RUN.

A HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED INCIDENT OF THE REBELLION—GEN. MIDDLETON'S NARROW ESCAPE—HOW MAJOR KIRWAN BELIEVED.

(From the Globe.)

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 some reason known only to himself, wanted to see either a priest or some one else who was in the priest's house, which stood between the loyal and rebel lines, four hundred yards from the former and only two hundred from 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 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 went the rebel rifles, and bullets after bullets 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

FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

RIEL'S INDIGNMENT.

Riel was brought at Regina, yesterday before Col. Nicardson and presented with the indictment against him, which is sworn out by Charles Stewart, of Hamilton. The trial is fixed for the 20th instant. The indictment charges that Louis Riel, being a subject of her Majesty the Queen, not regarding the duty of his allegiance, nor having the fear of God in his heart, did, in the year aforesaid, together with divers others, false traitors to the said Majesty the Queen, and wholy withdrawing the allegiance, fidelity and obedience which every true and faithful subject of our said Majesty the Queen should and of right ought to bear towards our said Majesty the Queen, did on the 27th day of March, in the year aforesaid, together with divers others, false traitors to the said Majesty the Queen, armed and arrayed in warlike manner, that is to say with guns, rifles, pistols, bayonets and other weapons, bring their unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously assembled and gathered together against our said Majesty the Queen, most wickedly, maliciously, traitorously, lawfully, maliciously and traitorously, against our said Majesty the Queen, and with divers others, false traitors to the said Majesty the Queen, did maliciously and traitorously, by attack and endeavor, by force and arms, to subvert and destroy the constitution and government of this realm, as by law is established, and do deprive and depose our said Majesty the Queen, and the lawful heirs of the said Majesty the Queen, of the Imperial crown of this realm, in contempt of our said Majesty the Queen and her laws, to evil, except of all others in like case offending, contrary to the duty of the allegiance of him, the said Louis Riel, against the form of the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace of his Majesty the Queen, her heirs and dignities. A similar charge is made as regards the affairs at Fish Creek and Batoche. Care is taken to preserve the legality of the indictment in case Riel sets up the plea of being a citizen of the United States.

THE LATE COL. WILLIAMS.

The fleet of boats with the troops arrived at Batoche from Fort Pitt yesterday morning. Owing to the death of Colonel Williams the command of the Midland Battalion has been assumed by Major Smith. Colonel Williams was taken ill on the 30th of June. He was subsequently confined to his quarters, and died on the 1st of July, at 10 o'clock. He was 57 years of age. His cousin, Sergeant Stewart, of the Midland Battalion, was with him when he died. Sergeant Valique, of No. 4 company, 6th Battalion, died a few minutes later, and will be buried at Batoche. Both contracted fever about Frog Lake while in pursuit of Big Bear.

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 Hon. Mr. Caron:—

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 Sunday, but the tortures 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, a portion of the 65th and the Midland Battalion. 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 halted for fifteen 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 response 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 me at Batoche on the morning 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 midnight, and I have to be up at a very early hour, and owing to want of proper writing accommodation, I fear my scribbles are 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, (Signed,) ARTHUR T. H. WILLIAMS.

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 every disease in the catalogue. Burdock Blood Bitters cures the worst form of Chronic Dyspepsia.

CROSSEST-MAN IN ALABAMA.

"De crossest-man-in-Alabama lives dar, as'd the driver as we approached a way-side home, near Selma, Ala., to ask accomodation for the night. At supper, and after it, 'mine host' scowled at every one, found fault with everything eatly, and I was wondering if he would not growl if the heavenly also 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 present a sample from his crass of goods.

Six weeks later I drew up at the same house. The plaster stepped lithely from the 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 incited to him."

"How?" I asked in surprise.

"For this wonderful change in my husband. Your friend when leaving handed him a bottle of your famous 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 successful my wife declares she has fallen in love with me again!"

It has made over again a thousand love matches, and keeps sweet the tempers of the family circle everywhere.—Copyrighted. Used by permission of American Home.

FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

RIEL'S INDIGNMENT.

Riel was brought at Regina, yesterday before Col. Nicardson and presented with the indictment against him, which is sworn out by Charles Stewart, of Hamilton. The trial is fixed for the 20th instant. The indictment charges that Louis Riel, being a subject of her Majesty the Queen, not regarding the duty of his allegiance, nor having the fear of God in his heart, did, in the year aforesaid, together with divers others, false traitors to the said Majesty the Queen, and wholy withdrawing the allegiance, fidelity and obedience which every true and faithful subject of our said Majesty the Queen should and of right ought to bear towards our said Majesty the Queen, did on the 27th day of March, in the year aforesaid, together with divers others, false traitors to the said Majesty the Queen, armed and arrayed in warlike manner, that is to say with guns, rifles, pistols, bayonets and other weapons, bring their unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously assembled and gathered together against our said Majesty the Queen, most wickedly, maliciously, traitorously, lawfully, maliciously and traitorously, against our said Majesty the Queen, and with divers others, false traitors to the said Majesty the Queen, did maliciously and traitorously, by attack and endeavor, by force and arms, to subvert and destroy the constitution and government of this realm, as by law is established, and do deprive and depose our said Majesty the Queen, and the lawful heirs of the said Majesty the Queen, of the Imperial crown of this realm, in contempt of our said Majesty the Queen and her laws, to evil, except of all others in like case offending, contrary to the duty of the allegiance of him, the said Louis Riel, against the form of the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace of his Majesty the Queen, her heirs and dignities. A similar charge is made as regards the affairs at Fish Creek and Batoche. Care is taken to preserve the legality of the indictment in case Riel sets up the plea of being a citizen of the United States.

THE LATE COL. WILLIAMS.

The fleet of boats with the troops arrived at Batoche from Fort Pitt yesterday morning. Owing to the death of Colonel Williams the command of the Midland Battalion has been assumed by Major Smith. Colonel Williams was taken ill on the 30th of June. He was subsequently confined to his quarters, and died on the 1st of July, at 10 o'clock. He was 57 years of age. His cousin, Sergeant Stewart, of the Midland Battalion, was with him when he died. Sergeant Valique, of No. 4 company, 6th Battalion, died a few minutes later, and will be buried at Batoche. Both contracted fever about Frog Lake while in pursuit of Big Bear.

THE LATE COL. WILLIAMS.

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

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count Little Vinnie tried to drown herself?

"No," he didn'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 bounty?"

"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?"

"Well, Mrs. Pollen is a dear, kind, noble-hearted creature; I found that out long ago; God bless her; but she makes mistakes, I suppose, like others. She thought this fellow was a sort of Claude Melanotte kept down by iron fortune, who only wanted a helping 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 will."

"She must be saved from him, if it had to be done by putting her into a straight waistcoat. The thing is, how to get at Mr. Lisle. 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 but 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 ain a good deal stronger than darling little Janette. I could carry her about like a child. I will send a letter to Lady Letitia."

"Yes; write it and give it to me; I will see Mr. Lisle if possible to-night; but if I can't then the very first thing in the morning I 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 can."

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

"No; I'll stay here. 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 letter 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 solemn, and she wanted to make a dash for the door, but she was seized by the wrist. "I have something to say to you which is of the utmost importance to you and to me."

He put his hand round her wrist and held it firm, so that she could not get it away. "I don't want to try; she had no time to get away 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 rash 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.

"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 heard you in all but direct words acknowledge that you love me."

"Oh, but that is impossible; it is impossible; 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 yesterday?"

"Yes, yes, what about him?"

"I am Joseph, the Albanian boatman."

"You!"

"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 features were not clearly seen. He appeared for the moment just Joseph the Albanian once again. Then Camiola remembered that when she broke into tears in Mrs. Pollen's music-room as Mrs. Pollen pressed her with questions about Romont, the seeming 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 don't forget me? Having found this out 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 motionless 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 have come to intrude 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 finding 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 George 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 beseeching 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, and treason was ever a poor girl's plea upon before!"

(To be continued.)

Thirty-six persons died in London last year from starvation.

who was at first elated at receiving a summons to the Rectory, was then a little dashed in his pride when he found that the patient was only poor Vinnie Linnard, and was restored to his poor respect on discovering that it was a case of restoration from drowning 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 wandered aimlessly 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 thought of all her kindness of heart and her generous words to him she must in her soul despise and dislike him because of the unlucky exhibition he had made of his own mind as quietly laughing to herself over her gaily, old, and pauperlover. 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 routes in much shame 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 everything. All day long he had been doubting and hesitating; feeling no satisfaction in the part he had played, and sidly 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 rare 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 Lisle. Janette had all but confessed to her that she was about to elope with her lover, Walter Fitzroy, before her father and mother came back from London. Walter was convinced that Mr. Lisle and Lady Letitia would not object to her proposal for their daughter and was determined on carrying off the girl and marrying her at once. Janette implied that he had already made the necessary arrangements and Camiola found argument, and appeal, and remonstrance, and passionate loving entreaty utterly thrown away on the brainless girl. What was Camiola to do? The Rectory and Lady Letitia would not be home until the night following; George, 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 despatches from Egypt, and in consequence of the state of his health he was to stay with his friend until the morning. Mrs. Pollen was out 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 figure come from the open hall door and through the doorway and out on to the lawn. His heart beat fast; it was Camiola. She was bareheaded; she was looking for something. "The time has come," he thought; "she saw him and he thought she would draw back and he was about to call to her and run towards her, fearing lest the longed-for, dreaded opportunity might be lost. But when she saw him she called to him, and came towards him, panting and speaking very quickly in agitated tremulous tones.

"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. Linnard 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 she would be. She won't do it again."

"I love 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 else." She told him her 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 once."

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

"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 glad some, perhaps, 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 Letitia?"

"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 sorts of fat men about town, and he ad

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WEDNESDAY JULY 15, 1885

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

THE 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."

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.

THE QUEEN has signified her desire to create the notorious Earl Spencer & Duke. This, it is understood, is more in recognition of his "courtous entertainment" of the Prince and Princess of Wales during their tour in Ireland.

MR. GLADSTONE has represented five different constituencies in the House of Commons during his parliamentary career, extending over fifty-three years.

THE OPPOSITION by the Irish party to the re-election of Lord Arthur Hill, a member of the new Tory administration, is merely local and personal.

THE ST. THOMAS TIMES says it did not observe a flag flying from the "Thomas on Dominion Day, and cannot understand why the town should have put on its most sombre look.

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.

ever possible, let the criminals be handed over to justice, and then the evil complained 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."

HOME RULE has, within the past few months, made rapid and giant strides into the domain of practical politics.

THE PROLOGUE of the Dominion Parliament will take place before another week has passed over.

THE BRITISH people get very little satisfaction for the large sums of money they annually donate to the support of the Royal Family.

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.

RANGE'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.

Now, may we ask our contemporary who is particularly to blame for the fact that some of its readers are kept in ignorance of the real purposes for which the outward form of the cross is used?

cross is nothing but a symbol of idolatry? The Witness itself must bear much of the guilt in fostering this misrepresentation upon its readers.

FRANCE declares herself irreligious. It is a pity for her that the religion in which she has been brought up is one in which her adult intelligence cannot clothe itself.

THE RECORD OF FAILURES.
The failures in business on the other side of the lines for the past six months, as reported by Bradstreet, show an increase in numbers over those of the corresponding period of last year.

What is the matter with the "adult intelligence" of the "only religious daily"?

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Table with 3 columns: Year, Number, Liabilities. Rows for 1883, 1884, 1885.

Table with 3 columns: Province, Number, Liabilities. Rows for Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba.

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.

did great service to that body. On the ground of "qualifications," as we understand them, we ask the Witness to trot out their men.

THE LONDON SCANDAL.

The Pall Mall Gazette has stirred up one of the vilest and largest cesspools of vice and iniquity that dishonors the face of the earth.

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.

COMMERCE AND OUR M.P.'S.

An evening contemporary of pious reputation has a grudge against the three protectionist members from Montreal.

Very often trade and industry, or any other special interest, are unable to supply representatives from their own ranks, and very often men who have had little or no relations with the concerns they represent do more and are better fitted to promote their interests.

On all questions affecting the interests of Montreal, commercial or otherwise, the member for Montreal Centre has made his voice heard, and, what is more, has commanded the undivided attention of the House.

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 up against Louis Riel, the half-breed leader in the late rebellion, by the Department of Justice, is as flimsy and ludicrous a document as could well be imagined.

Next, we have the rebel 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.

A climax to this nonsense is reached in the 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 BOUCHERVILLE PILGRIMAGE.

TWO EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENTS.

The pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupré, organized by Fathers Primeau, of Boucherville, and Guyon, of St. Eustache, returned yesterday morning.

There would just have been as much sense in charging Riel with trying to deprive the Queen of Madagascar of her "kingly name," and with acting in contempt of her laws.

During the instructions given by the Rev. Fathers, they paid particular attention. At St. Anne the majority of the pilgrims passed their time praying at the foot of the good St. Anne.

One of the pilgrims who could walk only with the aid of crutches for many years, often receiving Holy Communion, left the altar of the Blessed Virgin without the use of her crutches.

The receipts of this voyage were for the profit of the cathedral work and the church of St. Anne. The parishioners of St. Eustache profited by the circumstance by presenting their religious instructor, Rev. Father Guyon, with a souvenir of the pilgrimage, in the form of a "Sacred Heart" of gold, to serve as an ornament for the paragonical church of St. Eustache.

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THE CLEVELAND RIOTS.

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

CLEVELAND, July 10.—It has required eight days to impress upon the authorities the serious character of the strike at the Cleveland rolling mills...

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Restores the color, gloss, and youthful freshness of the hair; stimulates a rich and luxuriant growth...

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

keeping my head clear of dandruff, and preventing scalp head, Ayer's Hair Vigor has also caused my hair to grow luxuriantly...

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

No More Bald Heads.

To produce a new growth of hair on bald heads, in the case of persons advanced in years, is not always possible.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

thick growth of hair, nearly two inches long, covered my head."

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

BLOOD Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys...

ROCKFORD WATCHES They are recognized as THE BEST for all cases in which close time and durability are required.

WATERBURY WATCHES They are recognized as THE BEST for all cases in which close time and durability are required.

THE FIRST HEBREW PEER.

LONDON, July 10.—Lord Rothschild appeared at the bar of the House of Lords yesterday afternoon and took the oath with great solemnity...

A NEW COMET DISCOVERED.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 9.—Prof. Barnard, of Vanderbilt University observatory, Nashville, Tenn., discovered on the evening of July 7 a pretty large, but very faint comet...

QUIET IN IRELAND.

LIMERICK, July 10.—At the opening of the Limerick assizes to-day the court congratulated the grand jury on the present peaceful condition of Ireland...

LORD CARNARVON IN DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, July 7.—The Earl of Carnarvon arrived to-day to formally assume the duties of Lord Lieutenant. He was received with great enthusiasm and cheered by crowds...

There is to be a total eclipse of the sun on September 9 of the present year.

The only land from which the phase of totality will be visible is the shore of Cook's Strait, in New Zealand.

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 Huntington's Food for Flowers.

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

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

The name Privy Council, in British Government annals, dates from the time of Henry VI.

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

Vanity Fair says, anant a ball given by the Duchess of Leeds.

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.

THE NATURES OF FIRE.

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SEIZING A PRIEST'S PAPERS.

DUBLIN, July 9.—The Rev. Father Brennan arrived at Queenstown from New York to-day. His luggage was subjected to the ordinary search and several copies of O'Donovan Rossa's paper, The United Irishman, were found.

AN OLD FAVORITE.

An old favorite, 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.

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.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Restores the color, gloss, and youthful freshness of the hair; stimulates a rich and luxuriant growth...

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

keeping my head clear of dandruff, and preventing scalp head, Ayer's Hair Vigor has also caused my hair to grow luxuriantly...

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

No More Bald Heads.

To produce a new growth of hair on bald heads, in the case of persons advanced in years, is not always possible.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

thick growth of hair, nearly two inches long, covered my head."

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

BLOOD Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys...

ROCKFORD WATCHES They are recognized as THE BEST for all cases in which close time and durability are required.

WATERBURY WATCHES They are recognized as THE BEST for all cases in which close time and durability are required.

THE AFGHAN COMPLICATIONS.

LONDON, July 8.—A despatch from Tilly, by way of St. Petersburg, states that the Russians are sending field hospitals to the Trans Caspian Territory. The Standard prints this morning...

THE EVACUATION OF THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, July 10.—A blue book on the Sudan has just been issued. Previous to the evacuation of Dongola Gen. Wolseyley is graphed to the Government. There are still some troops in Dongola. There would be no difficulty in reoccupying the places evacuated.

A PEERAGE AND A MARRIAGE.

LONDON, July 9.—Clarence A. Seward gave before the House of Lords yesterday, the most important evidence yet given in the Lauderdale peerage case. The question is whether the claimant is a legitimate descendant of the ancestor through whom he claims, and who died at New York during the war of independence, while a British officer.

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MONEY WORRY THE SURE CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES.

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DOWN'S ELIXIR VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR FOR THE CURE OF Coughs, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, CHEST AND LUNGS.

BAKERS' MANDRAKE BITTERS THE ONLY VEGETABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Flatulency, Constipation, Sick Headache and Bloating.

ARNICA & OIL LINTIMENT. The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frost-bitten Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

JOHNSTON'S Fluid Beef is the ONLY preparation of the kind which CONTAINS ALL THE Nutritious Properties of Beef.

I CURE FITS! THIS ELEGANT GOLD PLATED WATCH. As an inducement for agents to handle our watches, we make the following liberal offer:

CONSUMPTION. Health is Wealth! Dr. J. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, a specific for Epilepsy, Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Palsy, nervous Nalgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration, etc.

CORPULENCY. To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.00 we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure.

\$500 REWARD! We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Constipation we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated Clocks and Bells, Chimes, Fire Alarms, Town Clocks, etc. Free Estimates and circular sent free.

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HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Banks Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS & BOWELS.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT Its Searching and Healing Properties Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

TEACHERS WANTED For Ss. No. 1 and 5, Municipality of Calumet Island, two Catholic Male or Female Teachers, holding First or Second Class Diplomas and qualified to teach French and English. Address: J. H. HANNA, Calumet Island P.O., Cal. Pontiac.

WANTED - A FEMALE SCHOOL Teacher for the Roman Catholic Separate School, of low duties to commence as soon as possible, and for further particulars apply at once, stating salary, to Martin Gleason, Sec. Treasurer. Address: New Post Office, Ottawa, Co., P. Q.

NEW BOOK "MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS" by the Rev. Father Northrup, Parkhill, Ont., comprising Evidence of Christianity and complete answer to Colonel Ingersoll. 44 Emphatically deserving favorable recognition and patronage and warm welcome." Letter of Bishop Walsh, London, Ont., 124 pages; paper, 75 cents; cloth, \$1.25. Sent on receipt of price. Active canvassers wanted.

FARM FOR SALE 300 acres (90 of which are under cultivation), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church, Barns, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Grist Mills.

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.

STATUTES OF CANADA. THE Statutes of Canada are for sale at the Queen's Printer's office, here; also separate acts since 1874. Price lists will be sent to any person applying for them.

EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicious, food which will supply the system with many of the best elements of health."

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ALLAN LINE. Under Contract with the Government of Canada and New Foundland for the Operation of the CANADIAN MAIL AND UNITED STATES MAIL. 1885—Summer Arrangements—1885.

Table listing ship names, destinations, and departure dates for the Allan Line.

FROM QUEBEC: Sardinian, Saturday, June 13; Sardinian, Saturday, June 13; Sardinian, Saturday, June 13.

FROM BOSTON: Prussian, About June 29; Prussian, About July 4; Prussian, About July 11.

IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN 100-FL. GOVERNMENT BOND ISSUE OF 1860. These bonds are shares in an Austrian Government loan, and are guaranteed by the Imperial Government and redeemed in drawings TWICE ANNUALLY.

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NORTH-WEST NEWS.

Winnipeg, July 8.—A despatch received from Prince Albert announces the arrival there this morning of the steamer Northwest and Marquis with the Midland, Tenth, Queen's Own, Foot Guards and Ninetieth on board. The steamer Barones is reported to be aground at the Elbow, half way between Battleford and Prince Albert with the Sixty-fifth battalion of Montreal. B Battery will arrive at Prince Albert tomorrow 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 of the troops. The weather is also raw and wintry. 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 troops will land and march nine miles at the falls, on account of the lowness of the water in the river. The troops are not expected now in Winnipeg before the 12th July. All isolated companies of the 9th Battalion, of Quebec, have joined the headquarters under Colonel Amyot at Calgary. 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 men of the 10th 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.

REBEL'S SYMPATHIZERS IN QUEBEC. Quebec, July 8.—The adjourned meeting of Rebel's sympathizers took place to-night at Jacques Cartier Hall square, about 5,000 persons being present. The meeting was addressed by L. P. Pelletier, secretary of the committee, and by other French Canadian 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 offence 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 necessary to obtain that end. The meeting was most enthusiastic throughout, and afterwards a subscription list was opened which was largely signed.

IN PARLIAMENT. Sir John Macdonald gives notice that he will on Monday next move that the house resolve itself into committee of the whole to 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 entitled, a grant of land upon certain conditions, or scrip redeemable in land, and that the grant should be made in such form as would be conducive to the actual settlement of the public lands of Canada. Second, That in order to give effect to the foregoing resolution, the Governor-General in Council be authorized to grant to each member of the militia force bearing arms in the suppression of the outbreak, a scrip serving out of the twenty-fifth day of March last, and including officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, a free homestead of two adjoining quarter-sections, comprising 320 acres in all, of any over-numbered section of unoccupied and unclaimed 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 constituted substitute shall have selected and entered the said two quarter-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; provided that the said grantee or his substitute, as the case may be, shall perfect the entry made as above provided by commencing actually to reside upon and cultivate the land within six months from and after the first day of June, 1885, and shall thereafter continue to reside upon and cultivate the said land for the period; provided further that no substitute to be selected by a grantee shall be a person who is not eligible under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act to obtain a homestead; provided, further, that in case a substitute is selected by a grantee as herein before provided, the land shall be entered in the name of the substitute, and upon compliance with the conditions in that behalf prescribed by the homestead provisions of the Dominion Lands act, 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, 320 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 lands leased for grazing or any other purpose, 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, 1885. 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 clause 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 ordinary homestead entries.

THE KILLED IN THE NORTH-WEST. Ottawa, July 11.—The order-in-council gazetted to-day fixes the gratuities to be given to the killed or other relations of those killed in action, on the following scale:—Lieut. Col. \$1,200; Major, \$800; Captain, \$400; Lieutenant, \$200. Claims must be made within five years. 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 slightly disabled.

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 Grant and plunged a bayonet through his heart. Grant fell dead on the spot. The tragedy infuriated the people and they fell with such ferocity upon the troops that the 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 and kicked until unconscious. Those who occupied the barracks did it by fleeing to the barracks of the police stations for refuge. Two privates were arrested this morning on suspicion of being guilty of Grant's murder. A number of civilians profess to be able to identify the soldier who killed Grant. The excitement remains unabated.

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 Valencia are incomplete. A number of suspicious cases of illness are reported in the city of Segovia, but the authorities there refuse to admit that they are cholera. The suffering in the cholera district is increased 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 Lorenzo, and the land ungranted will be reduced. There are still few deaths in Madrid daily.

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THE "GAZETTE'S" EXPOSURES.

IT SUGGESTS IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE ORIGINAL LAW.

THREAT TO DIVULGE NAMES—THE PRINCE OF WALES STOPS HIS PAPER—AN INVESTIGATION OF THE POLICE FORBIDDEN TO BE HELD—MR. 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, has several important suggestions: First, an addition to the Criminal act raising the age at which female children may legally consent to sexual intercourse from 13 years (the present law) to 16; second, the extension of the law prohibiting seduction to both sexes; third, the denial of any additional power over women to the police that will aid in the suppression of crime and not at the suppression of vice; that is complete legal liberty for voluntary immorality between adults contracting on equal terms, but the complete suppression of immorality in all cases in which the parties are under age or of the element of full, free and intelligent consent are absent; fourth, greatly increased stringency in the laws against procuration.

The Gazette, in an editorial commenting on the results of its revelations, declares that its "trampet blast has roused the world." "No word was raised yesterday in the churches against it," continued the paper, "but all forces of wickedness in high places are arrayed against us. W. H. Smith & Sons, possessing the monopoly of the news stands on the railway system of England, have suppressed their sales of the Pall Mall Gazette. The Prince of Wales has stopped his paper. Mr. Beutnick is posing in Parliament in the name of outraged morality and clamors for our extinction. The Gazette did not understand this enquiry to unweave the vices of the great, but if we are driven to bay, will be compelled by the action of our assailants to speak out and spare none.

Mr. Spurgeon yesterday preached a powerful sermon on the patriotic inquiry of London as exposed 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 is quoted in defence of the Pall Mall Gazette making its revelations. St. Paul, a preacher said, felt it necessary to mention the hideous vices of the heathen, and left on record an exposure of the sins of his day which crimsoned the cheek of the moralist when they read it. It had to be written to shame abominations almost past name. There was judgment to be in his words for both men and nations. Assyria, Babylon, Persia, Rome and Egypt were the empires of oppression and cruelty and iniquity. When the sin of these people could no longer be tolerated, they were wiped off the face of the earth. 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 about our beautiful race on this or the other side of the Atlantic that should monopolize God's favor. God will judge men's secret sins too vile to be spoken of, and which cause nations to shudder, if dragged, as they ought to be, into daylight the deeds of night, of the closed room, where the finger is put upon the lip and the act committed which can never be mentioned. "I shall be revealed. All that we have for our own comfort blinded our eyes and averted our gaze from as things inconvenient to see, shall be revealed. We here made a difference between the secret and the public, but God does not. Every secret sin is secret only by a lying phylactery of the imagination. It is public before God. It is necessary for the Church to warn men of what will happen if they continue in their sins, and of keep in a fool's paradise until they be sent down to hell's abomination. It becomes every preacher to cry aloud and spare not.

LONDON, July 14.—The editor of the Pall Mall Gazette has received letters from the Queen and Mr. Gladstone in which they warmly thank him for the recent exposures of the traffic in young girls for immoral purposes, and assure him that he has their full sympathy.

JUDGE LYNOX. GRENADA, Miss, July 5.—After hanging Perry McChristian and Felix Williams, yesterday, 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 Church, about ten miles from Grenada, and hanged him to a tree. They then went to Campbell's house, where Campbell fired upon the mob, slightly wounding one of them and escaped.

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

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 Valencia are incomplete. A number of suspicious cases of illness are reported in the city of Segovia, but the authorities there refuse to admit that they are cholera. The suffering in the cholera district is increased 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 Lorenzo, and the land ungranted will be reduced. There are still few deaths in Madrid daily.

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QUERIES.

Oh, tell me are the moths as fair As the long ago, With laughing eyes and raven hair, To suit the times below? Say, have they still the moiré grace, And blushes like the dawn? The beauty of the classic face? The meekness of the 'awn? Or are they true, Dear land, to you, And still the freedom of the breeze, And ruthless swords Of Saxon hordes, By Lincoln's 'battered town?

Tell me if yet round towers stand In silence, to proclaim The glory of an ancient land— Can they still see the rath so green, The abbey, horn and lone, The holy well, in green serene, And quaint Druidic stone? The castle leaves, Where yew leaves Solace cheering the blast, O'er the broken fane fled, Brave chiefs dead, And relics of the past?

Oh, tell me are the moths as fair As the long ago, With laughing eyes and raven hair, To suit the times below? Say, have they still the moiré grace, And blushes like the dawn? The beauty of the classic face? The meekness of the 'awn? Or are they true, Dear land, to you, And still the freedom of the breeze, And ruthless swords Of Saxon hordes, By Lincoln's 'battered town?

Oh, tell me if the grand old name Have magic now or still, To kindle freedom's sacred flames, Like dead fires on the hill: The saintly Laurence, brave Red Hugo, O'Neill, of famed Tyrone, And Earl-field bold, and Emmet true— Fitzgerald and Wolfe Tone, And all who died, In martyr's holy grave? To save the Isle From Saxon wife, Or shatter Saxon sway?

Oh, tell me if the night be dim, And day the sun's bright beam? In manly pique of flame? Shines 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 soon A clear way open, On Judgement's hill, And Union sign, In Freedom's name, The triumph of the Gael!

POPULAR SCIENCE.

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 conventional floral pattern printed on it in blue, terra cotta and other colors, and finished off with a deep fringe to match the colors of the blinds. For the dining room 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 handkerchief of Indian silk of terra cotta or peacock blue 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, Dracæna, India-rubber, Aucuba, Tuija, &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 two Japanese hand screens crossed, and in the centre a china flower pot, with an arum, Lillium auratum, or some such flower looks well. Another good way of treating the fireplace is to have a board made to exactly fit the opening, the board to be covered with velvet or plush, with small shells secured to receive knick-knacks 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 parasols get larger and more elaborate, and for candle shades exotic representations, full size, of Lillium auratum, or of a monkey's head, or enlarged colored pansies, or of butterflies are much in vogue. Another form of the candle shades—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-covered with bright colored flowers in the shape of an envelope with the flap off, or small baskets made to hang on the wall and fitted with pin cushions, scissors, &c. Our grandmothers used to say every woman should be provided in every room with a pin cushion, 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, be wanting a pair, and also one of the brass pin cushions to match, but as to their requiring the duster nowadays, "Je 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, shawls, &c. It is a material called canvas, and has various silky colors mixed with it. The threads introduced into it. Some of these canvas materials make very pretty chair backs, borders for curtains, &c., as the borders are blended with such excellent taste that they look like the production of some Eastern loom. English 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 been working for Mr. A. Lamson, on the steamer Argo in Lake Temiscamingue, who are running the Gulf 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. The four on the boat floated down to the Demicharge rapids, half a mile from the Cellar, and were washed off the boat and drowning. Their names are N. Geo. Hodges, Wm. Christin, Phil Martin, and George Langclier. 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 leading houses state the supplies of general storekeepers have been well reduced, and that the crop prospects are most satisfactory.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The butter market has continued quiet. Finest creamery is held at 20c. Cheese during the past few days has been called strong and higher. Most of the supply available is engaged at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4, Liverpool cable quoting 40 1/2. Some holders ask 30, but buyers are timid and not inclined to go so high. Reports indicate that parties in the trade 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 7 1/2 to 8c at Belleville there was a fair demand, with sales at 7c to 7 1/2c. Provisions—A moderate jobbing trade is being done. Eggs are steady at 13c to 14c.

DRY 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 price is likely to be disadvantageous to buyers than otherwise. Remittances so far this month have proved satisfactory. City retail trade keeps up a fair volume.

HAY, STRAW AND FEED.—The market for loose hay was firm, with sales from \$10 to \$12 per hundred bundles as to quality. Straw was unchanged at \$5 to \$6 per 100 bundles. Pressed hay was steady at \$10 to \$12 per ton. Straw in sales \$5 to \$6 per ton. Shorts quiet at \$17 to \$18 per ton, bran weaker at \$14 to \$15 the former for Montreal and the latter for Upper Canada. Moultrie \$24 to \$26, buckwheat \$5 per bushel.

LEATHER—HORNS 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 boot and shoe men are most of them in receipt of numerous fall orders.

WOOL.—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 strawberries; receipts being enormous the market was completely glutted, and sales were made at 5c to 6c. Oranges \$9 to \$10 per case, \$4 to \$4 50 per box. Lemons scarce and in good demand at \$5 to \$6 per box. Pineapples are about done for this season. American harvest apples sold at \$6 to \$6 50 per bushel and 50c to \$1 per bushel. Cherries \$1 to \$1 50 per basket. California pears \$5 to \$5 50 per case; plums still \$2 50 to \$3 per box. Red Apples \$1 to \$2; yellow, \$1 50 to \$2 50.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.—The market business done in grain has been small and prices have 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 20c, and is steady. There have been a few arrivals. Sugar has been unsettled and easier, but is now steady at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4, the inside figure being for round lots of granulated. Fruit—Good Valencia raisins continue scarce and are held at 7 1/2 to 8c; first quality prunes in 50 lb. boxes are also in light supply and 6c is asked. In other articles there is little change.

HIDES.—Prices have not varied to any extent this week. No 1 Montreal inspected being still quoted at \$9. Business has been light; we note sales of North West dry hides at 13 1/2 to 16c. Imported horse hides reaching here from New York have sold at \$3 to \$4.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The demand for pig iron has been of a hand-to-mouth nature, prices falling below that of last week. Holders have made no concessions, but continue to ask former terms for all brands.

TORONTO WHOLESALE 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 for tin plates, etc. The receipts are moderate and prices are firm. Sales of cured hams have been made at 9c for steers and 8 1/2c for cows. Calfskins unchanged. Patrons are in good demand. Lumber is arriving in small lots and bringing 35c.

GROCERIES.—There has been a quiet trade this week. Sugars are slightly easier, with granulated now quoted at 7 to 7 1/4. Fruits are firm.

COAL OIL.—The demand for burning oils is quiet and prices unchanged. Barrel lots of Canadian job at 16c per gallon, and five to ten barrel lots at 15 1/2c.

BETTER.—The market has ruled steadily with receipts only moderate. There has been a little demand for low grades of oil, but the chief business is in jobbing lots of new at 12c to 12 1/2c for choice; inferior lots sold at 10c to 11c. Old tub sales at 3 1/2 to 3c per lb., the former for rejected lots. Eggs are in more limited supply and prices firmer. Cheese is in fair demand and prices firmer; the best job at 7 1/2 to 8c.

PROVISIONS.—Trade this week has been quiet, and prices in most cases are unchanged. There have been sales of top and case lots of long clear ham at 7 1/2 and 7 3/4, and of C.C. at 7 1/2; car lots can be had at less. Hams are steady; smoked sell at 11 1/2 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. 1 spring is nominal at 61c to 62c, No. 2 spring at 58c to 59c, and No. 3 fall 56c to 57c. Barley is dull and prices prostrate. Oats are firmer. Peas are in moderate demand and steady. Rye is purely nominal. Canadian corn is nominal at 55c to 58c. Oatmeal quiet and prices steady. Bran is moderately active and prices firm.

THE FARM.

It is not considered good farming to follow grain crop with any other crop excepting grass sown without grain. For this purpose 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. Now there is scarcely a farmer who does not finish his haying by the first week in July, excepting perhaps a few acres of cold, wet land and the fresh or soft marshes. These should be hurried along as rapidly as possible. The hay cut from them is poor enough at first, but as they have even more woody fibre, if allowed to stand too long before being cut, than the English grass, it will be much better if cut while green and tender. Of the marsh grasses it is 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 haying will follow the hay cut as closely as possible. Attention before the grass is upon the low lands. All grain should be cut 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 cut 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 as to bend over with the weight of the grain; the straw turned yellow nearly its whole length, 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 by rubbing the ears in the hands. Cut at this time. Put up in well made stacks, and, if possible, cover with cotton cloth, which will keep the heat out and the grain from being spoiled. It may be allowed to stand in the field until the 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