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MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY. AUGUST 4, 1886.

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

CARDINAL AND ARCHBISHOP.

THE GRAND LEVÉE AT THE CITY HALL TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The Illuminations and Fireworks-A Hemorable Day.

Long before four o'clock, the hour appointed for the opening of the levee held by His Eminence the Cardinal and His Grace Archbishop Fabre, the City Hall and the approaches thereto were througed with dense masses of citizens of every creed, nationality and class, all eager to pay their respects to Canada's Cardinal and Montreal's first Archbishop. Notre Dame street, in the vicinity of the civic building, was black with people, but the large body of police on the ground maintained admirable order and succeeded in keeping the centre of the street clear for the approach of carriages containing those wishing to be presented to the distinguished dignitaries. At ten minutes after four o'clock the distinguished guests arrived and were unhered into the Council Chamber by acting Mayor Grenier.

His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau immediately took his seat in the Mayor's chair, and His Grace Archbishop Fabre took a seat on the right of His Eminence, while Grand Vicar Marcehal was seated on the left. All being in readiness, the door of the ante-room opened and the Faculty of Laval entered, fully robed, and the Faculty of Laval entered, fully robed, and the Rev. J. E. Marcoux, Vice-Rector of the University, advancing to the front, read the following address in French to His Eminence:—

Laval's Greener. Long before four o'clock, the bour appointed

LAVAL'S GREETINGS.

To His Eminence Mgr. E. A. Tascherrau, Arch-bishop of Quebec, Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church:

EMINENCE.—The Vice-Rector and Professors of Laval University are happy to unite them-selves with the citizens of Montreal to tender selves with the citizens of Montreal to tender our most respectful homage and wish you a hearty welcome as the first Canadian Cardinal. We have the honor to salute in your person a Prince of the Church, a member of the Sacred College, the most august assembly in the world. We also salute in your person the Head of the Church of Quebec, the most ancient Church of North America, the mother of more than eighty diocesses erected in the centre of the old diocesse of the Rishop of Laval.

you in particular for coming under those solemn circumstances of conferring the Pallium on our venerable Archbishop of Montreal.

Your Eminence, we request you to bless our University; bless it in its professors, in order that it may remain worthy of Your Eminence and its founders and worthy of the Holy See, which has taken it under its professors. which has taken it under its protection; bless t that it may increase in grandeur and keep in the vanguard of true Christian progress, in giv-ing a new impulse to solid studies in all the branches, Divine and human. Bless it in order that it may increase and prosper in the midst of this great city. Bless it, that it may have spa-cious buildings filled with students who will crowd around the chairs of its numerous professors, all eagerness in their search for know-

ledge. We bear in our hearts the purpose to tread in the noble footsteps which Your Eminence has indicated, and we wish a ways to turn our eyes towards Rome and towards its representative in

We bind ourselves as obedient sons to follow m all true Roman doctrines; and when Your Eminence will proceed this autumn to the centre of Catholicity in o der to receive the Cardinal's hat from the hands of our great Pontiff, who presides over the destinies of the Christian world, tell His Holiness that the Holy See has no children more decile, no sons more devoted, than the professors of Laval University. (Signed), J. F. Marcoux,
Vice-Rector and the Dean of the Faculty.

On the conclusion of the address His Eminence returned thanks in a few brief, heartfelt and appropriate words, after which the members of the Faculty were presented and then retired. Upwards of 150 bishops and priests were then presented, after which the general public were admitted to audience. At the foot of the throne stood the secretary of the Cardinal, and as the callers entered they handed him their cards, and he introduced them by calling out their names aloud. As each lady and gentleman was introduced they first knels and kissed the Cardinal's ring, and then knelt before his Grace the Archbishop and kissed his ring; they then passed before the Church dignitaries who were seated in the chairs of the Aldermen, and then retired by an ante-room. The reception lasted until nearly six o'clock, and the citizens passed through the rooms at the rate of about twenty per minute, so that almost two thousand of our citizens must have attended. All classes and creeds were represented and thus testified by their presence their appreciation of the honor done to Canada by the See of Rome in giving her a Cardinal in the person of one of Canada's

THE FIREWORKS

There must have been over thirty thousand persons present at the grand pyrotechnic dis-play in Dominion square last night in honor of the Cardinal and the new Archbishop. For some little time past Mossas. Senecal, Cadiena some little time past Mosers. Senecal, Cadienx & Co. have been making extensive preparations for a fine display, and the result fully realized their expectations. On the part of the ground railed off for the open air concerts, the public were admitted for the sum of twenty-five cents, but the result proved that they were rather too near, as several stampedes took place when the fire literally began to rain on them. There were also several unreleased effects, such as setting the band stand hearsed effects, such as setting the band stand on fire and a quantity of rockets going off without notice, but these were only minor incidents, and the vast crowd present appeared to be well satisfied with the display. The three set pieces were, first, the symbols of the Papacy, with the words Sa Saintete (His Holiness) in a half circle und meath; second, the symbolical insignia of the cardinalate with the coat-of-arms of the new Cardinal, and the words Scn Eminence His Eminence) in a half out notice, but these were only minor incidents,

circle beneath; and third, the symbolical unsignia of the archiepiscopal dignity, with the arms of His Grace Mgr. Fabre, and the words arins of first Grace and France, and the winder-neath. When these pieces were lighted up they displayed the yellow color for the Papacy, red for the Cardinal, and purple for the Arch-bishop. The other pieces included tricolored Roman candles, large colored fuses, large exhibition bombs, Pleiades fusees, ten minute illu-minations, flower pots, mine aerolites, batteries, fountains, golden fountains, chaplets of roses, aerial bouquets—the whole sending forth into the air thousands of differently-colored the air thousands of differently-colored stars, at times sending down showers of golden rain, and affording a heautiful and fairy like spectacle. The display was brought to a close with a set piece with the words, bon soir a your (good night to you.)

Sub-Chief Lancy and fifty of the rank and file of the city police kept the ground, but they were not nearly sufficient.

THE ILLUMINATIONS The city was brilliantly illuminated in the evening, and citizens of all denominations seemed to have entered heartly into the idea of the thing and the result was a grand success. From an early hour the sidewalks were crowded with people, while the roadways were lined with carriages of every description, and it required a good deal of patience to make any headway.

Notre Dame street was beautifully decorated.

At the Notre Dame church about a dozen electic lamps had been placed in the most effective positions along the front and on the tops of the

t ic lamps had been placed in the most effective positions along the front and on the tops of the towers, while the Seminary was studded all over with Chinese lanterns, and in every pane of glass in the windows candles were fixed. Over the gate was a gas transparency in the form of a cross. Proceeding eastward was to be found Mr. Henry's store, which which was richly dec rat.d, while in Messrs. Archambault's window were hung the following large letters, "C. T., A. F." The windows were also handsomely supplied with colored candles, the effect of which was splendid. The house in which Archbishop Fabre was born (which is situated opposite the Court Heuse) was brilliantly decorated. Principal among the other fine displays were those made by Messrs. Beullac, Hannan, Schwob Bros., Granger, Cadieux & Derome, Sadler, Laviolette & Nelson, E. Fortin, the Princess Louise Restaurant, L. U. Renand, Dufresne & Mongenais, Fabre & Gravel, Frechon Lefebvre, A. Brahadi, L. Desmarais, E. Irwin & Co., and a number of

tiful appearance was Notre Dame Hospital and the Council of Arts and Manufactures building on St. Gabriel street. St. James street had not by the grand illumination of L'Elendard building, the Ville Marie Bank and the Banque Nationale. A fine display was made in the City Passenger Railway Company's building and another at Victor's restaurant.

St. Denus street contained many brilliantly

St. Denis street contained many oriliantly illuminated buildings, among which the convent, the residence of the priests of St. James' church, the Club St. Denis, and the residence of Acting Mayor Grenier carried off the palm. The streets in the vicinity of Viger Garden contained many fine illuminations, as did nearly every street

throughout the city.
St. Catherine street looked beautiful, nearly all the buildings of the large firms doing business on the street, as well as many private residences, being handsomely lighted. St. Joseph's hall, at the corner of St. Catherine and St. Elizabeth streets, was very handsomely decorated. The church of Notre Dame do Lourdes, the Providence convent, Archam-bault's academy, and the Nazareth church and convent were richly decorated with Chinese lanterns, candles and appropriate inscriptions. St. Lawrence street made a beautiful display, the principal ones being by Messis. Daoust Bres., L. O. Paradis, Augusto Bastier. Dusseau Bros., W. A. Moore, S. Ganthier, A. Nathan, Lemonier & Co., P. Meunier, H. Gray, Boisseau Bros., A. Robert, Viger & Co., and a large number of others. Returning to the centre of the city, the grandest sights of the night were

Craig street was found to be beautifully lighted, hundreds of Chinese lanterns being displayed all along the street. The Post Printing played all along the street. THE FOST Frinking House was resplendent with colored lights and lanterns, and the Arling on House made a fine dislay. Next in order was the Tansey House. The upper portion of the building was tastefully decorated with bunting, while the flags of England and France floated side by side with the golden harp of Erin on its Emerald field. In every window was rown of lighted tapers, while the goldenharp of Erin on its Emerald field. In every window were rows of lighted tapers, while the entire front of the building was magnificent with colored lights and lanterns. On the opposite side of the street, Mr. A. Reddick made a fine display, and further alone were Mr. Waddell's "Kingston House," and the "Hagan House," kept by Mr. Benson. Still further east were T. Carmodey's fruit store, and the Metroselitas Hatel both brilliantly illuminated. politan Hotel, both brilliantly illuminated.

Turning north, Lagauchetiere street was reached, when a fine display was made, but by far the most beautiful was that at St. Patrick's

far the most beautiful was that at St. Patrick's church. From the trees in front of the church were hung hundreds of Chinese lanterns, while St. Patrick's school and the priests' residence were brilliantly illuminated with hundreds of lights. Continuing along this street,

Palace street was entered on, and here the finest display was undoubtedly that made by Mr. Owen McGarvey's beautiful residence, which was illuminated by four electric lights and over 100 Chinese lanterns of different styles. It presented a very pretty appearance and was It presented a very pretty appearance and was much admired, as was also the residence of Mr. Clendinneng. The scene around the Bishop's Palace was a brilliant one, and not only the Palace itself, which was decorated by hundreds of Chinese lanterns in every window and on the roof, but every street near was lighted up by lanterns or colored lights, notably at Margaret street, across which were hung strings of lanterns, and Cathedral street, which displayed lights in nearly every house.;
Along St. Antoine street some very fine de-

corations were to be seen, particularly those of Mr. Leduc's Windsor Carriago warerooms, at the corner of Windsor street, and Lariviere's carriage factory, the former being distinguished by some very large square lanterns several feet

in height, and colored red, white and blue. The residence of Dr. Leprohon, the Spanish Vice-Consul, was beautifully illuminated, as were the residences of Mr. W. Witson and Mr. Faucher. On St. James street west a fine display was made, particularly at the St. James Hotel, near the station, which had a row of about 100 lanterna and a temperature on which the Irish terns and a transparency on which the Iriah harp and the word "Welcome" were em-

broidered on a white ground.
On Sherbrooke street there was not much dis play made, bu' several of the private residences were illuminated with Chinese lanterns, as was the can stand at McGill College, which looked

very pretty.

Many of the private residences on Upper St.
Urbain street were handsome with colored lights, that of Mr. Martineau's being particulights, that of Mr. Martineau's being particularly beautiful; but probably the most beautiful sight in the whole city was that presented by the Hotel Dieu. This vast pile was lighted from base to dome with myraids of lights. Every wing and corner of the building was illuminated, and around the great dome itself were wreaths of living fire.

Turning from the northern district of the city the resource proposed to St. Lean Bustiste.

the reporter proceeded to St. Jean Baptiste ward. Nearly every house was illuminated and displays were also made on Cadieux, St. Dominique, St. Elizabeth, Roy and Napoleon streets.

St. Ann's Ward was also handsomely decorated, and most of the residents had either Chinese lanterns, colored lamps or appropriate

mottoes. The illumination, as a whole, was a decided success, and reffects great credit on the citizens

A DIFFICULT TASK FOR A PRIEST.

'TO EVANGEL)ZE HELL'S KITCHEN," AND

ERECT A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH THEREIN. His Grace the most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan has created a new Catholic parish on the west side of New York city, with limits extending from Thirty-fourth to Forty-fourth streets, and from Tenth Avenue to the Hudson or North River. As paster of the new parish he has appointed the Rev. Father John A. Glesson, who, since his ordination to the priesthood thirteen years ago, has been acting as an assistant priest at St. Mary's church, corner of Grand and Ridge streets, in New York, and has directed Unurch of Quebec, the most ancient Church of North America, the mother of more than eighty dioceses erected in the centre of the old diocese of the Bishop of Laval.

Let us at the same time recognize in the person of y ar Eminence, wearing the Roman purple, the chancellor and visitor of our university. Let us recall to you, that you have been one of its venerable founders, and one of its most distinguished professors, and a most powerful protector. Permit us to recall to you the great interest you have taken in the establishment of Laval University in Montreal, and the paternal interest which you take in the development of this mere branch grafted on to the parent tree.

Your Eminence, we will never forget what we owe to your solicitude, to your enlightened direction, and our gratitude will be as unlimited as your benevolence. We thank you in particular for coming under those solemn currumstances of comforming the Deliversity and grounds were beautifully and some large buildings that presented a beautifully appearance was Notre Dame Hospital and took up a several and took up a several and took up a several and the particular for coming under those solemn currumstances of conforming the Delivers. avenues, and took up a special collection dur-

ing all the Masses (seven or eight in number) in the morning, and again at the afternoon and evening services. Before each of these collections he was introduced to the con gregation by the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, and then made an eloquent appeal for assistance in the great work which he has been called upon to perform. The limits of his new parish are exceedingly small, he said, being only one avenue block in width instead of extending, as the others do, from Seventh avenue to the river. It is on the extreme outskirts of the older parishes of St. Michael and the Huly Cross (neglected on account of distance from those churches), and contains a class of people who are so greatly given over to intemperance and other vices as to render them not only poor but most wretched in condition. There is not a block that does not contain a large number of liquor stores, and the district, Father Glessen said, is commonly known as "Heli's Kitchen." It is a very dangerous locality to be in at certain hours as may be seen by any person who would visit it at a ate hour at night; and within its limits, he told the people at St. Stephen's church, are the notorious dens known as the "House of Blazes," Sebastopol upon the Rocks," and others of the very worst character. The children, too, having no homes

or fresides to attract them (owing to the beastly condition of their parents), seek for-bidden pleasures in these frightful schools of infamy and crime, and are there educated and brought up to a most horrible condition of life. "And this is the district which he has been called upon to evangelize." is a difficult task, " but, with God's help, he will accomplish it." And for assistance in this great work he appealed, eloquently and imploringly, to the members of St. Stephen's parish, who, he said, are so well and widely known for their great charity; promising to always remember them every day when he offers up the holy sacrifice of the Mass, and

to especially ask of Almighty God that they "may be preserved from that greatest of all evils, a sudden or unpro-vided death." At the close of Father Gleeson's remarks, which were listened to with close attention, he went through the aisles and galleries of the large church, ac-companied by the Rev. Dr. McGlynn and the other priests of St. Stephen's (all wearing white surplices), and took up the collection

in person, during every service. THE PARNELLITES' DOINGS.

DUBLIN, Aug. 2.—The Parnellite party at their meeting on Weduesday will appoint delegates to the Convention at Chicago of the National League of America. They will at the same time arrange to secure seats in the House of Commons for Messrs. Healey and O'Brien, who were defeated in the recent clearing. who were defeated in the recent elections. The Freeman's Journal has discovered that Lord Aberdeen, the retiring Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, is a descendant of the royal house

of O'Neill. CHINA AND THE VATICAN.

ROME, Aug. 2.-The Pope has notified the foreign representatives here of the appointment of Mgr. Agleardias, apostolic delegate and Minister resident at Pekin. In consequence of this appointment France will withdraw her ambassador to the Vatican,

PATRIOTISM AT CHAMBLY.

SIGNIFICANT VICTORY OF MR PREFONTAINE BY A GOOD MAJORITY.

St. Lambert Poll Unrecorded through the Tactics of the Government's followers -The National Party Carry

the Day.

Perhaps never before in the history of the Province has there been so much interest in and excitement over an election as that which was centred in the contest at Chambly.

Secretary of State Chapleau and his follow ers were extraordinarily busy throughout the campaign, but they only did their candidate inestimable harmin heir persistent endeavors to make capital out of Mr. Prefontaine's stand during the small-pox epidemic. The battle was, nevertheless, hard fought, and resulted in the electors of the county re-turning a verdict of condemnation of the Tory Government's policy. So far no more definite returns than the following can be received :-

	Prefontaine.	Jodoin.
hambly	, 23	••••
ongueuil Village	103	• • • •
ngueuil Parish	16	
Basil	19	
oucherville	12	
. Hubert		40
Bruno	• • • • • •	39
. Lambert	(No co	unt.)
Majorities for Prefor	taine	173

Net majority for Prefontains.... 94 HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

At Mr. Prefontaine's headquarters in the city a large and most enthusiastic crowd had gathered soon after it was expected the poll would have been closed, and when the result was made known the cheering and enthusiasm which ensued was almost indescribable.

Mr. McShane, M.P.P., in answer to loud glorious and most important victory had been guined over the corruptionists at Ottawa by the friends of honest government. In the accomplishment of this the English speaking voters had nobly done their duty, and to them as well as their Franch compatriots the people of this province had every reason to be grateful. (Loud cheers.)

Ald. Grenier, in cloquent terms, briefly spoke of the importance of the events of the day, and announced that a special steamer would in all probability leave the Jacques Cartier wharf between 8 and 9 o'clock for the accommodation of all who desired to join with the people of Longueuil in the celebratloa of the defeat of the Government. (Cheers.)

The party then moved off towards the wharf.

At Nelson's monument Mr. J. C. Robillard was invited to speak, and ascending the steps, spake of the Government's neglect of duty in the North-West, and of the manner in which they had outraged the feelings of the French-Canadians. To day was but the beginning of the end, which they could no longer stave off by all the corruption which they had practised and the immense draughts for the purpose that they had made upon the public treasury. (Chears).

Dr. Valois spoke of the Regina gibbet, and congratulated the French Canadians upon the patriotism that they had manifested in returning Mr. Prefontaine by so handsome s

The meeting then dispersed, and a vast the steamer Montarville was in waiting to take them over to Longueuil.

THE NEWS IN LONGUEUIL.

At Longueuil, which was Mr. Prefontaine's great stronghold, the announcement of the result was the signal for a grand demonstration. Bonfires were started in honor of the victory, and there was a large display of fireworks. The onthusiasm of the electors was something extraordinary, and when Mr. Prefontaine arose to address the large assemblage of electors, he was greeted with loud cheers, which lasted for some moments. After he had returned his thanks to the electors, other speeches were given by Messrs. Bergeron, Mercier, Pelletier, H. J. Cloran and others, each of whom were loudly and repeatedly cheered. The drift of their remarks were that the result of the elections in Chambly was only the beginning of the end, and that the Partie Nationale would sweep the Province in the approaching elections. The meeting broke up with cheers for the prominent speakers, The Post, Herald, La Presse, L'Etcadard and La Patrie

TORY TACTICS AT ST LAMBERT.

In the case of the St. Lambert polling digtrict there are several accounts which are only irreconcileable as regards the number of votes cast, but which are of one accord in condemn ing the unexampled proceedings of the re turning officer of that district. According to one account, at half-past four o'clock 72 votes had been cast, of which Mr. Prefontaine has a majority of twenty or twenty five, while another account gives the total poll as over 100 with a ma jority tor Mr. Prefontaine of between forty

and fifty votes. This latter account is looked upon by those who thoroughly canvassed the district as being the more correct. This polling booth, it will be remembered, was the ene to which Mr. Mullins had been invited as polling clerk, but whose religion and nationality gave such offence to certain of the Tory candidates' followers that it was deemed advisable to dispense with his actions. services. The deputy returning officer, who displayed a lamentable ignorance of the law governing such positions, was Mr. Irwin, an hotelkeeper and strong Chapleauite, and supporter of the government candidate. When the booth was opened it was found that there was no poll clerk as the law required. Mr. Irwin then inquired for a man to fill the position and finally accepted Mr. McKay, but as there was no Bible at hand he was not sworn, as the law required. About 4.30 in the afternoon Mr. McKay happened to inform Mr. Champagne, the repre-sentative of the Nationalist candidate, that he had not been sworn, whereupon the latter immediately handed in a protest. Mr. McKay, it is stated, then left the booth. When the votes were to be counted after the closing at 5 o'clock the poll clerk was not present. It appears that the law requires that he should be with the returning officer at the counting of the ballot papers, and a protest was then entered against counting the votes. General confusion and disorder then occurred in the polling station. The ballot papers, which were spread on the The ballot papers, which were spread on the table, were huddled back into the box, which was then scaled. The whole thing is in a "mess," and the circumstances will likely be the subject of investigation before the courts The conduct of the returning officer is roundly condemned, and the whole affair is looked upon as a dodge concected by Chapleau and his followers to prevent the majority which Mr. Prefentaine secured being recorded in

MINISTER AND CARDINAL COMMENTS ON SIR HECTOR'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS HIS EMINENCE.

"So it seems that the old fend between the Langevins and Cardinal Taschereau is to be kept up," said a leading French Canadian official to our representative to-day.

"What do you refer to," asked the re-

"Have you not observed that Sir Hector "Have you not observed that Sir Hector Langevin never variables the new carrienal, either here or in Carrier the new carrier the new carrier to make her own laws, and somebody tells her he knows what she wants and offers her a dry biscuit in the form of a princely Vicerov. It is very likely that what is called society would rally round the royal prince at Dublin castle. What is called society everywhere is rather a snobbith, unthinking sort of crew. In lead to the trish people will stand coldly outside and rally to their own cause. If Lord Salisbury has not better counsel of his own or some one else's to act upon than this, he may give up the a tempt to govern Ireland: dates were denounced from the pulpit, subjected to persecution.

THIS UNDUE INFLUENCE was the chief strength of the Langevin faction, for you know Sir Hector was never personally popular with the French Canadians, All his efforts to secure the aid of Archbishop Taschereau were of no avail. Laval University, or which the new Cardinal has been the head and front, has been denounced again and again by the Langevin party as a hot bed of Liberalism and freemasonry, and the clevation of Mgr. Taschereau to the Cardinalate,

Was call and wormwood to Sir Hector.

But did not the minister take part in the

festivities at Quebec?" "Not at all. It was stated at first that **Not at all. It was stated at first that he was ill, but the newspaper conducted by his son-in-law denied that. No doubt Sir Hector wishes to please Bishop Lafeche, of Three Rivers, who feels corely had no thought of coercion it a the present condisappointed over the cardinal's victory in regard to the Laval university dis-The cardinal won on every point. pute. The cardinal won on every point.
The Bishop of Three Rivers declined to take part in any of the ceremonies attending the installation of the Cardinal, and probably Sir Hector, as the representative of Three Rivers, felt bound to follow his example. You will also remember that when Sir Hector was unseated in Charlevoix for corrupt practices, his brother, the Bishop of Rimourki, issued a mandament denouncing the judges who decided the case. The action of mon l'ereque, was so indefensible that it is suid to

INDISCRETION OF MGR. LANGEVIN, which was duly represented at the Vaticanthat ultimately lead to the issuing of the Papal mandate, ordering the clergy to hold

have called forth a severe rebuke from Arch

bishop (now Cardinal) Taschereau, and it is

believed that it was the

themselves strictly neutral in political affairs." "How does Mr. Chapleau stand in relation

to these matters?" was asked. "Well," answered the well-informed of ficial, "Chapleau has rather sided with the Cardinal as against the pretensions of the Ultramontanes, though he was never sincere. He wished to be all things to all men—
an · Ultramontane with the Ultamontanes, a Liberal with the Liberals. a Protestant with the Protestants, and so on, but like the fox with his ten tricks, he is likely to come to grief at last. His hypocrisy is too transparent. He has incurred the displeasure of the extreme church party, represented by Bishop Lafleche, because of his having supported the Laval University bill, while he has not made friends on the other side, because the Liberals have unanimously sided with Laval. In fact a portion of the quarrel between Chapleau and Langevin, arises out of the Laval Victoria dispute. But Sir Harton this Laval-Victoria dispute. But Sir Hestor will never forgive Cardinal Taschereau for causing the Catholic clergy to hold aloof fro m political contests. The minister of pur lie works was never happy except when he was

AN ANTI-RENT CAMPAIGIN.

able to use the influence of the clergy to per-

secute the Liberala." - Ottawa Free Pres is.

DUBLIN, Aug. 2.—The National League has ordered its branches in County Kerry to prepare for a general strike against the payment of rents.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S LETTER. A ORUEL DILEMMA.

Lord Salisbury's Followers Will Insist on Two Different Policies—The Gordian Enot —Irishmen Will Give No Pretext to Exense a Policy of Coercion.

No. 20 CHEYNE GARDENS, THAMES EMBANKMENT, CHEISKA, LONDON, July 30, 1886.

"The test of Lord Salisbury's statesmanship will be the clearness with which he perceives the greatness of his advantages and the firmness with which he seizes the opportunity offered to him of effecting a patriotic and imoffered to aim of enecting a particle and in-perial solution of the perennial problem of Irish discontent." These are the concluding words of an article on "The Prospects of the Cabinet of the Union," which appears in the Pall Mall Gazette to-night. The Pall Mall now gives a sort of general support to the Salisbury administration.

SALISBURY'S ADVANTAGES.

I don't agree with the general argument of the Pall Mall, but I quite admit that Lord Salisbury has great advantages just now and that if he can really effect a patriotic and imperial solution of the problem of Irish discontent ne will have proved his stateamanahip. But

WONDERFUL INSPIRATIONS.

There is great jubilation among some of the lewspapers over the possibility of a prince of Lieutenant. "That is just the sort of thing to do," several journals scream out. "I'hon't abandon the field to Mr. Parnell and his agitators. Compete with them for popularity. Establish a court in Dublin, around which all that is best in society all over Ireland will gather-and there you are, don't you see?' Well, I for one don't see it at all.

ON THE WRONG TRACE. ON THE WRONG TRACE.

The man who really believes that the Irish people can be weaned or won from the national cause by a court in Dublin, presided over by a royal prince, is about as wise as the magistrate in "Barnahy Rudge," who suggested that the sight of an Alderman might overawe the London crowd. "I know what you want," says the Duchers to the hot, panting, thirsty Alice in Wonderland; "you want a dry biscuit." Ireland is het, panting and thirsty for her national right to make her own laws, and somebody tells her he knows what she wants and Kor myself. I helieve that if he has better counsel now he will come to have it in

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

Parliament will be called together in a few days, and as we now hear will not be a mere formal gathering, but will get through a good deal of money business if it can and, then adjourn at the ordinary time, with a session in the early part of February. There is a good deal of reckoning without one's host in all this. What Salisbury wishes to do is to get the whole winter to think over his praicy for Ireland and to come before Parliam v.t. next year with some distinct scheme. Thus he would escape the necessity of saying an ything for the moment about coercion and would title over the general Irish question for some wonths more.

dition of Ireland, and that I so was determined to come forward next session I with some scheme or other for the sattler sent of the Irish question, then, indeed, it is quite possible that it might be the policy of the Radical and the Irish party to give him his interval of time. But it seems to me hardly probable that he will be allowed to come befor a Parliament next week merely to declare the want of certain sums of money to be voted, and get all he asks for without being called up on for any explanation on the course he intend is to take in dealing with Ireland. I doubt mur h whether the voting of supply would be quite so short and as formal a process under such circumstances as Lord Salisbury and some of his friends seem to believe. IN A DILEMMA.

Already he is in a cruel dilemma. If he does not promise some; sort of coercion certain of his followers, especial by the Irish landlords in both houses of Parlis ment, will turn upon him and rend him. If he does not disavow corcion he will alienate at the very beginning his dear friends the LV peral secessionists, to whom he wes so much.

OF HANCES OF COERCION.

I am sure that Salisbury is, personally, a humane and kind-hearted man, but I cannot humane and kind-hearted man, but I cannot help thinking that he would welcome with certain delight—at all events with a sense of relief—the new; of a great outbreak of agrarian murder in Ireland that would cut the Gordian knot for him. "Coercion! Yes, of course you shall have it! We meant to give it all through," he could declare to his landly relieved the supporters. "You see, we can't help it. We would gladly have done without it, but here are these numbers. Our these murders, here are these outrages. Our hand, are forced," he could whisper to his Libe cal secessionists.

WE WILL KEEP ORDER. The Irish people will not help him out of his dilemma. Every Irishman who loves his countr y will do his utmost to keep order and peace,
/ it such a crisis we shall disappoint our enemies. Salisbury shall have no pretext on which to excuse the policy of coercion about which he bragged so lustily a few months or weeks ago, and concerning which he is to much embarrassed and frightened now.

AT THE WORST.

In any case Ireland would be prepared to meet the threats of coercion much in the same meet the throats of coercion much in the raine spirit as Ixion in Disraeli's story meets the monaces of Jupiter—" Do your worst, my memory will out at your torture." But he will not torture. There will be no coercion this time. Her Majesty's new ministers will soon find they are already finding—that their own posi-tion is tormenting enough. They will have to endure much more than they can inflict—unt l they find the right policy and act upon it.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

A WOMAR'S SUPPERINGS AND LADY ETHEI GRATITUDE. A VOICE FROM AUSTRIA

Near the village of Zillingdorf, in Lower Austria, lives Maria Hasa; an intelligent and industrious weman, whose story of physical suffering and final relief, as related by herself, is of interest to English women. "I was employed," she says, "in the work of a large farmhouse. Overwork brought on sick headache, followed by a deathly fainting and nickness of the stomach, until I was compelled to take to my bed for several weeks." Getting a little netter from rest and quiet, I sought to do some work, but was soon taken with a pain in my side, which in a little while seemed to spread over my whole body, and throbbed in my every limb. This was followed by a cough and shortness of breath, until finally I could not sew, and I took to my bed for the second, and, as I thought, for the last time. My friends told me that my time had nearly come, and that I could that my time had nearly come, and that I could not live longer than when the trees put on their green once more. Then I happened to get one of the Seigel pamphlets. I read it, and my dear mother bought me a bottle of Seigel's Syrup, which I took exactly according to directions, and I had not taken the whole of it before I felt a great change for the better. of it before I felt a great change for the better. My last illness began June Srd, 1882, and continued to August 9th, when I began to take the Syrup. Very soon I could do a little work. The caugh left me, and I was no more troubled in breathing. Now I am perfectly sured. And oh, how happy I am! I cannot express gratitude enough for Seigel's Syrup. Now I must tell you that the doctors in our district distributed handbills cantioning people against distributed handbills cautioning people against the medicine, selling them it would do them no good, and many were thereby influenced to destroy the Seigel pamphlets; but now, where ever one is to be found, it is kept like a relic. The few preserved are borrowed to read, and I t mine to six miles around our district. People have come eighteen miles to get me to buy the medicine for them, knowing that it cured me, and to be sure to get the right kind. I know a woman who was hoking like death, and who told them there was no help for her, that she had consulted several doctors, but none could help her. I told her of Seigel's Syrup, and wrote the name down for the that she might make no mistake. She took my advice and the Syrup, and now she is in perfect health, and the people around us are amazed. The medicine has made such are amazed. The medicine has hade such progress in our neighborhood that people say they don't want the doctor any more, but they take the Syrup. Sufferers from gout who were confined to their bed and could hardly move a finger, have been cured by it. There is a girl in our district who caught a cold by going through some water, and was in bed five years with costiveness and rheumatic pains, and had to have an attendant to watch by There was not a doctor in the surround ing districts to whom her mother had not ap-plied to relieve her child, but every one crossed themselves and said they could not help her. Whenever the little bell rang which is rung in our place when somebody is dead, we thought surely it was for her, but Seigel's Syrup and Pills saved her life, and now she is as healthy as anybody, goes to church, and can work even in the fields. Everybody was astonished when they saw her out, knowing how many years she had been in bed. To-day she adds her gratitude to mine for God's mercies and Seigel's Syrup." MARIA HAAS

The people of Canada speak confirming the

RICHMOND CORNERS, N.B., Jan. 10, 1886. Bigmond Corners, N.B., Jan. 10, 1886.

Dear Sir.—I wish to inform you the good your Seigel's Syrup has done me.

I thought at one time I would be better dead than alive, but had the luck to find one of your almanace and after reading it concluded to try your remedy.

I tried one bottle and found my health so much improved that I continued it until mow I feel like a now man. I have taken altogether 5 bottles.

Everybody here speaks well of it.

JOSEPH WARD

Richmond Corners, N.B.

SPRINGFIELD, N.B., Oct. 15, 1835: A. J. WRITE, Limited,

Gents—Seigel's Syrup gives good satisfaction where
ever used. One case in particular (where the cure
of Dyspepais seemed almost a miracle) was greatly
benefited by your medicine.

Your respectfully. Your respectfully,

STEVENSVILLE, WELLAND Co., ONT., Feb. 17, 1884. STEVERSVILLE, WELLEND CO., Con., Test of the A. J. WHITE,

I commenced using the "Shaker Extract" in my family a short time since. I was then afflicted with a sick headache, weak stomach, pain in my left side, often attended with a cough, but I am now fast gaining my health; my neighbors are also astonished at the results of your medicine.

Yours, etc.,

MANASSEH E. BEAM.

FREDERICTON, N.B.

A. J. Whire, Limited,

Gentlemen—Your medicine has done more for me
than any doctor ever did, and I would not be without

Yours truly PATRICE Molusey.

TROUT LAKE, ONT., May 12, 1885.

A. J. Whits, Limited.

Gentlemen—Your medicine is just what is needed here for disordered liver. When I was in London, the doctors there said I was a "gone man," and advised me to travel. I did so, and came across Seigel's Syrup, which cured me entirely by continued use, which proved that sometimes the best of skill is not always the only hope.

Yours truly,

W. J. Robertson, Evangelist.

ALBERT BRIDGE, N.S., May 16, 1885.

J. Whits, Limited.

Gentlemen—1 am now using Seigel's Syrup for Dyspepsia, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for that complaint. It is a priceless boon to any one afflicted with indigestion. ion.
Yours truly
WM. BURKE.

South Bay, Ont., Dec. 7, 1885.

Sir.—I take great pleasure in informing you that I have been cured by your Siegel's Syrup and pills. I suffered ten or twelve years with indigestion and constipation of the bowels, vomiting food and bile from the stomach, which caused great pain. I tried several good physicians, none of whom were able to give me any relief.

any relief.

I tried several patent medicines, some of them giving relief for the time being, so you can easily see that I was discouraged, and it was withlittle faith that I commenced to take your Seigel's Syrup and pills
I started with your medicine about one year ago and have taken in all about 2 dozen botiles, it did take some little time to stop the vomiting, but I can say that now

my health is greatly improved.

I will cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from iomach complaints.

I can give you the names of several others if you You may print this if you wish, a it may be the needs of holping some other sufferer.

LEWIS WALEANS

South Bay, Ontario.
Proprietors: A. J. White (Limited), 17 Farringdon Road, London, Eng. Branch office: 67 St. James street, Montreal.
For sale by every druggist in Montreal.

Merritt Kanoff, of Creston, Iowa, recently met with a novel though distressing accident. He was carrying a penholder behind his ear, and as he threw his head to one side the holder fell to his shoulder, sticking in his shirt. As he straightened up the end of the

A Most Liberal Offer.

holder entered his ear and punctured the

drum, destroying the hearing.

THE VOLTAGE BELT Co., Marshall, Mich., offer to send heir Celebrated Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous Debillity, Loss of Vitality, Manhood, &c. Illustrated pamphle in sealed envelope with full particulars, mailed free Write them at once.

One of Connecticut's old blue laws: "No man shall court a maid in person or by letter without first obtaining the consent of her arents. Five pounds a penalty for the first mi rison nent during pleasure.

BY FLORENCE MARRYAT, [MRS. ROSS CHURCH,] Author of " Love's Conflict," " Veronique, etc., etc.

CHAPTER XXXVIII,-Continued.

And it was in commenting upon this subject (after having received a few extra par-ticulars concerning it from the mouth of Maggie Henderson), that Miss Lloyd gave vent to the exclamation with which this chapter opens, and expressed herself very much disappointed in Colonel Bainbridge.

"It is not so much his fault as hers," said Maggie, warmly, for she felt burt that every one should be in league against her cousin.
"I was sure she did not love him when they were down here together. Oh! what a foolish thing it is for people to marry in such

Maggie ! he would have a different kind of

Maggie blushed, but only to hear herself "Perhaps so; yet it does not follow he would have had a better one." "My dear! but you would always have

toved him!"
"I hope so, Aunt Letty; but it is impossible to tell. You see I used to think so very much of him, and it has struck me more than once fately, that on a nearer view he might not have come up to my expectations."
"What used you to think of him

Maggie?"
"Oh! at one time—about a year ago, you know, Aunt Letty—I really thought there was no one in the world to compare with Cousin Thomas. He seemed so brave, so honorable, so wise: I believe I would have

rusted my very soul in his hands in those days." "And you would not trust it now?"

The girl shook her head. "Good, he is-that I am sure of; it would be strange if, coming of such a father and such a mother, he could be otherwise than such a mother, he could be otherwise and a cold, sickening, palpitating sentation according to a cold, sickening, palpitating sentation according to the region of her heart, which bore a strong likeness to remorseful fear, though she would likeness to remorseful fear, though she would to run away directly he is attacked by disap-pointment? or wisdom to leave his young, beautiful wife alone, without even the safeguard of her love for him ! to say nothing of his poor mother, who needs his help so much just now! I could hardly have believed it of

"Then you have quite altered your opinion with respect to him, Maggle !" " No, I don't think that so much as that my opinion is altered with respect to myself. I was not competent to pass judgment on my cousin. He remains the same as he was then; but I can see more clearly. He is a dear fellow; he will always be very dear to me; but he is an ordinary man, neither better nor worse than the generality of his fel-

lows. "But don't you think that must be the end of most inordinate affections, Maggie; that the scales falling from our eyes, we perceive the glitter which we took for gold is only the reflection of her own love

—partly of her own wishes—and that our idols are but clay!"

"I daresay it is, Aunt Letty; but it must be a dreadful thing to wake up and find one's self bound to that which is not what we took it for. I have suffered, as you know, but 'tis nearly over now; and I have been so thankful lately to feel that I have taken on myself no other ties than those which nature gave me."

"Why, my darling?" demanded Miss Lloyd.
"That I may devote the remainder of my

life to those for whom He laid down His. O Aunt Letty!" (with clasped hands an appealing face;) "you don't know how much I have thought and dreamt of it lately. You said, you remember, on the day that we first saw Sister Margaret, that if the time ever came when I might conscientiously enter on that vocation. you would not hold me back from it! And has not the time come now?"

"Do you think it has, dear Maggie?" said

Miss Lloyd, gravely.
"Why should I not, Aunt Letty? Uncle is gone; I can be of no further use to him; Cranshaws is to be vacated, and Aunt Lizzie goes to her own friends at Birmingham. And you, my own sweet aunt, you love Him far too much yourself to gradge Him the service of his meanest creature."

At that moment their conversation was in

terrupted by the entrance of Mrs. Bainbridge. "I could not think where you had got to, Maggie," she said, in a complaining voice. "They say that old Hetty is worrying to see me, and that Mr. Dobson has come over from Borthwick with an authority from your consin to look over the stables, and really I have not the heart to speak to them. I wish you would go and see what it is all about. I am sure," sinking into a chair as she spoke, "if people only knew what an exertion it is to me to give my attention to business, they would be a little more merciful. It all falls upon me; there is no one to do it but myself."

"There is always Maggie," said her sister, pointedly. "Ah! true! and she is the greatest comfort a woman ever bad. Well, go, my dear, and get it over quickly;" and as her niece left the

room, she ejaculated, audibly, "God bless her? I don't know what we should do without her !" In a few minutes Maggie re-appeared, having executed her commissions satisfactorily.

and then Mrs. Bainbridge asked her if she would take a turn in the grounds with her. "It seems quite an age since I have been round the flower garden, and I think it would do me good. Thank you, my dear," as Mag-

gle readily acquiesced in the proposal; "you are just like a daughter to me; you are all I have left me in the world. I will be ready to accompany you in five minutes."
As Mrs. Bainbridge quitted the library to

put on her walking attire, Miss Lloyd looked Maggie Henderson in the face. "Well, my dear, do you think the time has come yet ?"

"No, aunt," replied the girl, meekly, but there was a shade of sadness on her countenance as she spoke. "You are disappointed, darling," said

Miss Lloyd, affectionately; but were you to follow your inclinations in opposition to your duty, you would be more so. Remeniber what you preached to your ousin, and don't fall short in your on practice, The path of duty is generally straight before us; but we are too fond, even when most in earnest, of looking

for it in the far distance, or in some almost impracticable by-way. It is so hard to con vince beginners that grace is not always where most sensibly felt."

Maggie did not answer. She was standing by the window with something like a tear in her eye; it was so difficult to believe that any one could go wrong in a hearty and sin-

cere effort to please his Master.
'You think that Aunt Lizzie won't offense, £10 for the second, and for the third want you at Birmingham, Maggie," con-ny rison neut during pleasure. tinued Miss Lloyd; "that in a strange

for whom she cared at once. But you are your own mistress, my love, and must therefore take my counsel for just as much as it is

and was not ensurely desirated or richnes, and would manage to enjoy life as well without him as with him, perhaps better—who knew?

Vice to bagatelle! And so, when the next

"I am not my own mistress, aunt," replied the girl, "and I never wish to be, I see that you are right; the time has not yet come." 44 And suppose it never comes, Maggie ?"
45 Then I must be content."

" Content to do the will of Him that formed you! Were it to live crippled in a garret for the rest of your life, child, it would come to the same thing in the end. Our love to Him is not shown forth in what we do so much as in what we suffer !" "Suffer with Him and reign with Him," responded Maggie, smiling.
"Suffer with Him for love of Him, with

out calculating on the reigning. The first foolish thing it is for people to marry in such a hurry."

"He was blinded," replied her aunt.

"He would have thought twice of his dear father's proposal to him! Ah!

Maggie! he would have a different kind of the company in the future is may lie! don (or wherever in the future it may lie) until you are freed by His will to take it from His hands."

"O aunt, you are such a blessing to me," oried the girl, onthusiastically; "you seem to put everything in the right light."

"Not more a blessing than you are to me, my darling. I have often prayed, Maggie, that I might be enabled to counsel you aright in this particular; for it is very selfish pleading my dark a real result. ing, my dear ! I can't yet think what nome would look like to me without you."

"You shall never see it so, dear aunt, without your free consent. I don't think I could go myself, unless you promised to go with

Miss Lloyd laughed at the idea, and shak ing off a few bright tears that had gathered on her eyelashes, released Maggie from an affectionate embrace, just as the door opened to admit Mrs. Bainbridge.

CHAPTER XXXIX

THE WIDOWED BRIDE.
Lady Ethel Bainbridge did not feel very comfortable after her husband had left her on the morning of their quarrel. There was not have acknowledged the feeling.

She knew that she had gone too far-much further than she wished or intended; and believed the probable result of her gratuitous information would be an entire separation etween herself and the Marquis de Lacarras; but, atrange to say, notwithstanding the interest she still professed to take in that gentleman and his proceedings, the prospect of never seeing him again did not give her nearly so much unessiness, as the idea that Calonel Bainbridge would revert to what she had told him, and reproach her with it. Surely, if she promised never to speak to ictor again, it ought to appease his anger.

"Men are always so unreasonable," she thought to herself, as she lay coiled up in her laxurious bed, rather an anxious face pressing the lacetrimmed pillows; "so jealous, and ex-acting, and fussy; it is only necessary to mention the name of another man to have them looking down daggers at you at once. As if a woman could be expected never to speak to anyone but her husband. Such nonsense! Or to marry her first love-particularly when she's-not bad-looking. Does the man imagine no one thinks me pretty but himself? Absurd! And then to stare just as if he were going to eat me! Scottish man-ners, I suppose. And, after all, what did I

say that was so very atrocious?" But here, a faithful memory bringing two or three expressive truths back to Lady Ethel's mind, caused her to turn restlessly upon her

about the matter ; she had much better go to eleep again; and it would be all right by the evening. But she could not sleep; she had been too

thoroughly roused; and after ineffectually lying with closed eyes for a longer time than was agreeable to her, Lady Ethel vacated her couch and rang for Louise to assist her in dressing.
When she descended to the dining-room, it

seemed bare and empty; breakfast was laid upon the table, but had not been touched; and three unopened letters addressed to her husband, and which in the anguish of his spirit he had overlooked, were placed beside his plate.

Yet he did not appear.
"You had better tell your master that breaktast is ready," said Lady Ethel to the servant in waiting.

"The Colonel has gone out, my lady," was the reply. "He left the house about a cou-ple of hours ago." "Oh! very well!" in a querulous, discon-

tented voice; "remove the covers then." And the covers being removed, disclosed their respective dishes in precisely the same condition in which they recovered them when the meal was concluded, her ladyship attri-

buting her want of appetite to the fatigue she had undergone the night before. A weary afternoon upon the sofa; then a solitary drive round the park, which she accomplished mostly with closed eyes, and Lady Ethel returned to Curzon Street in time for an eight o'clock dinner.

For this meal she waited rather more than half-an-hour before she rung the bell to inquire if anything had yet been seen of Colonel Bainbridge; but the only answer she received was, that he had not re-entered the

house.
"Where is Russell?" she demanded, sharply, alluding to her husband's valet.

"He is gone to the King's Cross station, my lady, with my master's portmentenu and hat-box. He started rather better than an hour ago. I believe he expected to meet the Colonel there,"

" Very good !" replied his mistress, flushing, nevertheless, with disapointment. "I shall not wait any longer. Let the dinner be served.

The dinner did not prove a much greater success than the breakfast had been; and, after lingering in the drawing-room till nearly midnight, Lady Ethel betook herself to bed in a highly excited and indignant frame of mind. She had forgotten her fears of meeting Colonel Bainbridge again by that time, and only felt greatly injured by the slight put upon her.
"The idea of his starting for Scotland in

that manner, without even telling her his intentions, or the train by which he meant to travel; leaving her in perfect ignorance of his plans, and making her a laughing stock to her own servants. He ought to be ashamed of himself; he would have no further need to talk about good or bad behaviour, after the rudeness with which he had treated her. But that was just what came of marrying a bear ; it was not likely that anyone reared in an out-of-the way country hole like Cranshaws would know the meaning of 'politeness.' It was her own fault; she had brought it all on her own head; she had no one to thank but herself. She was the most miserable, desolate,

insulted woman in existence !"

also to propose to leave her now, that she in peace, so much the better. Thank Heaven, would feel as though she were bereft of all she was not entirely destitute of friends, and day, and the day succeeding, and the day after that, came and went, without bringing her a letter from her husbandnot one line of entreaty, represch, or ex-planation—Lady Ethel's spirits rose, apparently, to the very highest pitch. Wherever she could go slone, she showed herself in pub lic, laughing, talking, and filrting, just as the fancy took her, and but too often, to the disgust of Lady Clevedon, with the Marquis de Lacarras in her train.

The sober portion of the fashionable world shook their heads, and began to sak each other where was Colonel Bainbridge? but Lady Ethel-lightly disposed of all inquiries. by the appouncement of her father-in-law's illness, and her determination to take a little more out of the season, before she retired into crape and bombazine.

The Countess of Clevedon appeared to regard the matter in a far more serious light, and it was edifying to hear the prudent cautions she though fit to administer to her

"I really do think, my dear Ethel," she said in a most maternal manner, "that you should keep at home during this melancholy period of uncertainty respecting old Mr. Bainbridge's health. Why, he may be lying dead at this very moment, and just consider what your dear husband's feelings would be, were he to return home to-night with the mournful tidings, and find you dancing at Lady Taunton's ball. It does not

"I do not care one straw about looks, Gertrude; you are so over prudent that you see these things in too serious a light. Please to remember that I am a married woman, and supposed to be competent to judge for myself. And as for my father-in law being dead, he is much more likely eating a hearty dinuer; only he s so selfish, he won't et Colonel Bain-

old Mr. Bainbridge was actually gone, and in the face of the announcement of his death, which appeared in the Times shortly afterwards, Lady Ethel, unable longer to deny the truth, was compelled in decency to remain in-doors until sultable mourning had

been provided for her.
But still she received no intimation that her husband thought of or regretted the misunderstanding that had arisen between them; and in spite of her affected galety, her heart was daily becoming heavier beneath the influence of a suppressed longing to see him again, and a growing fear that her conduct might produce more serious consequences than she had anticipated.

It was but a few days after her re-appearance in society, that, as she was reclining, a most tashionable mass of bugles and black crape, upon the cushions of her open carriage, the block which usually takes place in the Row every afternoon during the season, brought her to a standatill alongside of Lady

"Well, my dear; so you have got your husband back again. I congratulate you," exclaimed that lady, who, with the baby earl, got up in a manner regardless of expense, by her side, and more than a suspicion of rouge on her cheeks was attracting, as she desired, universal attention.

no one would have guessed it from her

"Down by the Horse Guards, about an mind, caused her to turn restlessly upon her pillow, whilst the uneasy sensation at her heart proceeded with redoubled violence.

Pooh I what folly it was to think twice shout the matter; she had much better go to shout the matter; she had much better go to shout the matter; she had much better go to shout the matter; she had much better go to shout the matter; she had much better go to shout the matter; she had much better go to shout the matter; she had much better go to shout the matter.

" Colonel Bainbridge doesn't like the Row."

breakfast." "Ah! very sociable and friendly, but not always safe. He'll have to give up some of those free and easy little habits, my dear,

most likely in Curzon Street at that very time: and sick with impatience to meet him fied that her step-mother was no longer wit-

Arrived at Curzon street, she had hardly descended the staps of her carriage before she put the eager inquiry, "Any one called?" to the servant who received her, and an answer

the assistance of Louise, she tore off bonuet and mantle, and cast them impetuously upon the bed. "It was all very well for a man to show he had some pride-sho know that she was esteemed rather proud herself-but when it came," pulling a glove off inside out, and flinging it to the other end of the room, "when it came to treating her with utter contemptwalking about the place openly, and speaking to her friends, before he had even advised her of his return," here flew the second glove after its fellow, "she would let him know pretty plainly that she was not going to stand such behaviour." And, sitting down upon the strength of it, Lady Ethel fanned her heated face, while she impatiently tapped the

that she was "at home" to no one for the

afternoon or evening.
Could Colonel Bainbridge have read her wilful spirit and appeared to take advantage of it, he might have sealed his happiness from that hour; but there was no angel near to presage his good fortune to him. The only angel that sat brooding on his heart that night was the prophet of sorrow amounting

When the dinner had been served, and cleared away again, Lady Ethel's excitement vanished with it, and she lay on a sofa in her drawing-room, listening with strained surs to every cab-wheel that rattled in the opinion, at least that final substantive. street, to every footfall that sounded on the pavement, and trying to cheat herself out of the knowledge that time was passing rapidly of mind, so pray forgive all but the intention

house and place she will not miss her hus-band's voice and her son's kind attentions so much as if she stayed at Oranshaws, but I think you are mistaken. I think, were you taken to propose to large her new that she is propose to have a much the better. Thank Heaven "He was not coming then—he passed a night in town and not at his own house—he chose to write instead of speaking to her-well," with a heaving breast and something which felt very uncomfortable just at the top of her throat, "we shall see, Colonel Bainbridge, which loses the most by that proceed-

No, I don't want any tea; you can take it away" she exclaimed, with such uncalled ; for energy, to the servant in waiting, that he beat a hasty retreat again, and she was left alone with her unwelcome messenger. The door had scarpely closed before she had form through I pray God to protect her from every open and devoured it.

CHAPTER XL. TWO LETTERS.

But, as she did so, standing tremblingly beneath the gaslight, her cheek paled and paled until it was as white as the flowing robes she wore.

"How am I to address you" (so the letter ran) "after the bitter truths with which you have acquainted me! You know. by this time that my father is dead; that, thanks to you, he died without the amall consolation of seeing me again; but for which, now, I feel almost thankful. It would have been too hard, perhaps, for me to stand face to face with him and death, and to conceal what all the world must soon guessthat you have destroyed my happiness.

"I have no intention of repreaching you. I ascribe the error to your artificial rearing, and the little sanctity with which, in these days, marriage is invested, more than to yourself; but you must for-give me if, under the circumstances, I find it impossible to live with you again. Could you have loved me, if only with a friend's affection, I would have labored to procure your happiness to my life's end; but my spirit rebels against being further subjected to the avowal of your scorn. I have thought it better, therefore, both for yourself and me, that we should not meet again, and, with that intention, have made arrangements for join-ing a battery of artillery in India.

"I start to-morrow; and, if fortunate,

may never return to provoke unfavorable comparisons in your mind again. But do not imagine I have forgotten what I owe to you, or neglected to make arrangements for your comfort in my absence. There is no rival in my thoughts of you, nor will there ever be. "Cranshaws is ours, as you will surmise,

and if at any time you have a fancy to spend a few weeks there, you have but to write to the steward, and give orders that it is prepared for your reception. But, as a residence, you will prefer the house in Curzon street and the management of your income (which will be the same as it is now) I have placed in the hands of my solicitors, who have advices from me give you all the assistance in their power.

" If, in my hurry, and the confused state of my mind, I have overlooked anything which is necessary to your well-being, you need but apply to those gentlemen in order to procure it.

" I met your step-mother to-day and spoek to her; and, fearful of the gozzip that is certain to arise from my sudden departure, I have written for your sake to tell her that I am unexpectedly ordered back to service in India, and, not having yet made up my mind to resign the army, we have decided on a brief separation. Whether to carry out or deny my pious fraud, I leave to yourself, I had not the courage to confess the truth. And now I must close this; for I dare not trust myself to shall have all London ringing with the speak to you of what I have lost in losing the conviction that you loved me. You married me (I had it from your own lips) for your convenience; and my fatal money was the means

of bringing down this curse upon me. "Well, then, take my money. I shall have been married four never bear the sight nor touch of it again; earth is the reason of it?" proach to you.

"THOMAS BAINBRIDGE." So the letter ended. She stood with it in

her hand, shaking—shaking like an aspen-leaf—feeling as though she should fall upon the ground, and yet too proud to cry, even though she was alone. But an hour later she was still standing there—still glaring at the letter in her hand—still slowly reading it over and over again, and trying to comprehend all the circumstances that it involved; to extract all the supposed insult that it contained, and to fortify her pride by the conviction that it had been penned with the hope of making her suffer in return for the suffering she had entailed upon him; of giving her back indifference for indifference, scorn for scorn, and slight for slight. And it was this self-deception that for a while sustained her. Woman-like-because the man had felt so keenly in the construction of those sentences, that he had not dared to trust himself to use one affectionate expression—she judged that they had emanated from a spirit heartlessly cold and savere. She had no power to interpret the proud, despairing tone which breathed in every word which forbid his making any fresh appeals to a love which he did not believe existed for him; which betrayed that, although mortally wounded by her cruelty, he was resolved to

die and make no sign. She only searched cagerly, from one sheet to another, for the familiar forms in which he had been went to tell her he adored her; and, disappointed at failing to find them, assumed, or chose to pretend that she assumed, that her husband had never really cared for her.

No more than I have cared for him," she exclaimed, as ashy pale she started from her reverie, and tearing the paper into a dozen pieces, scattered them upon the floor. "So much for your letter, Colonel Bainbridge. You hope, perhaps, that I shall not enjoy my life so much without the protection of your presence. You will live to find yourself wonderfully mistaken." And she was about to quit the room.

But as she stood upon the threshold, she turned her head, and two weary eyes rested lingeringly upon the morsels of paper cast

upon the ground.
Was it advisable to leave them there, for any servant who was curious to place together in their original position, and peruse? The credit of her name was involved in such an accident. So, slowly retracing her steps, Lady Ethel gathered up the fluttering fragments and conveyed them to her room. And when Louise had left her to herself, she drew out needle and thread, and carefully stitched

them all together again.

It would be as well, she thought, to preserve a written record of the man's bar-

Could she have read a hurried acrawl from him, which about the same time reached the hands of Margaret Henderson, Lady Ethelwould surely have altered, if not her whole

"I write to you on the eve of my departure," it commenced, "and in great distress with which those words are written. Maggie, at this moment, when there is no possibility of changing, I am haunted by a miserable

appears impossible to me; but perhaps I ought to have ascrificed my own feelings, in order to afford her the protection of the love which she has trampted under foot. She is so young, the method and admired; If any have so beautiful, and so admired! If any harm comes to her, I shall never forgive myself. comes to her, I shall never forgive myself. Dear Maggie! my sister more than my cousin. I entreat you, by the memory of the affection of our childhood, to befriend my darling, should it ever, be in your power to do so. The appeared to like you. I think you are the only person in our family the was ever intimate with; and, though it seems improbable, a dread oppresses me that the day may dawn when she will look round for a woman-friend and find none. Chould she be sick or in trouble of through I pray God to protect her from average. ithough I pray God to proved her from every ill), and express the least desire for your presence, I depend on you to go to her. This is my last charge, Maggie, and should it be the list I ever make, I shall be a happler man than I am now. Cheer up my mother by every means in your power; and be, as you, have always been, the good angel of our household. I have no awester memory to carry into exile than that of the affection solicitude which in your person is associated with every incident of my life, and every in

dividual of my family."

This letter, scribbled during the last hour that Colonel Baintridge spent in England, was marked "private;" but Maggie had no secrets from Aunt Letty.

"What do you think of it?" enquired Miss Lloyd, as she returned the epistle to her niece.

44 It is much more than I deserve," mil

Maggie, with glistening eyes. "We won't argue about that, my dear, and it was not what I meant. What do you think of the prospect of new work carved out for you? Ah, Maggie! and you were afraid that you would be so idle!"

"It is scarcely a prospect, Auntie."
"My dear," said Miss Lloyd, seriously, "it is more than enough for prayer to to: into a certainty; and something tells men will come to pass. Lady Etbel is very sil-ful, Maggie; but she is not utterly heartlen It will be a grand thing to bring those two

together again !"
"Oh! if one but could!" exclaimed the girl, clasping her bands; "it would make him so happy.

"And half repay you for the past, my child." "Haif, Aunt Letty! It would be full meansure; pressed down and running over,

CHAPTER XLI.

OPEN WAR.

replied Maggie Henderson.

When Lady Ethel rose from her bed upon the following morning she was quite con-vinced that she had been much ill-treated by her husband, and resolved to let the work see his absence had no power to affect he happiness, to which intent, it being the day on which she naually received her friends she attired herself with the greatest care (in she knew a woman's dress is taken as an in dex of her mind), and was in her drawing room, lovely, languid and complacent-lookin as ever, ready to receive the first visitor wh arrived.

The first was Lady Clevedon, who, red het from the receipt of Cololonel Bainbridge's letter, appeared full thirty minutes before the

hour of reception.
"My dear Ethel," she exclaimed, "I have come only on purpose that I might speak to you alone. What is this extraordinary imit on the part of your husband? Is he mad, or have you quarrelled with each other ! W

scandal before another day is over."
"What scandal?" demanded Lady Ethel. "My dear, you know what I mean as will as I do. Why, Colonel Bainbridge running away from you in this manner before yor have been married four months. What or

"I understood Colonel Bainbridge to say that he had informed you, Gertrude." "He wrote me a few lines to say he was ordered at once upon foreign service; but I want to know why he went. He has money enough to buy up half the regiments in Eog. a land. Why did he not sell out of the arry

when you first married him?" "I should think that was his own business. A man may surely be allowed to judge for

himself in such a matter." "But to leave you here alone so soon after marriage, and in the height of the season; I think it is perfectly improper; and if your poor dear father had been slive Colonel Bainbridge would not have dared treat you in so nonchalant a manner.

Lady Ethel flushed. "Dared, Gertrade! what daring is there in the matter? One would imagine he had gone without consulting me.'

"You should not have let him go; you should have persuaded him to stay at home," said Lady Clevedon, hotly, for she was by no means pleased to see the way paved so com pletely for the attentions of the Marquis de Lacarras. "That is a subject for argument." replied

her step-daughter, as she played with a imsomething wrong between you." "Is that the case whenever a married off cer has to join his regiment? It must cause a good deal of awkwardness," was the laconic

reply.
"Don't talk nonsense, Ethel! know how widely Colonel Bainbridge's cit cumstances differ from those of most people He has no need to remain in the army at all "Not from a mercenary point of view, perhaps; but he dislikes a country life, hate an idle one, and is fond of his profession.

should think that was reason sufficient for his doing as he pleases." "People will say he ought to be fonder his wife," remarked the Countess in a tone of

"People always say so much more thin there is any occasion to do. They night leave that question to be settled by his leave that question to be settled by wife." "But how do you like the prospect your selt, Ethel? You will have to keep very

quiet during Colonel Bainbridge's absence you know.' Yes? In what wav?" "Why, you can hardly go about to theatres and halls as you have been doing

surely!"
"My husband has laid no restriction me."

"But I suppose you will go into the country—to Cranshaws, or to his mother, wi you not? You would never think of staying in Curzon Street alone." Lady Ethel opened her blue eyes. "And why not? Is there any chance my being devoured by the natives?"

"Colonel Bainbridge could never design you to reside in town and mix in the gaset of the season without the safeguard of presence," exclaimed Lady Clevedon, with virtuous indignation. The idea of her stiff daughter reigning there in solitary nppotented beauty, and throwing wide her domalike to simple and noble (Victor de Laciras included), was gall to her. At off risk, the scandal must be prevented, at the rapid advance in propriety and more which the thought occasioned in the Countess's mind, was almost as wonderful to be hold as the Indian includes hold as the Indian juggler's mango-tr

volatile step-daughter at this juncture, and the sudden and deep interest she evinced for the feelings of Colonel Bainbridge.

look well, indeed it does not."

bridge return to London."

Though at this moment, as I have related,

Lady Ethel's heart gave a rapid bound, but

"Where did you see him?' she demanded, as though she had just parted from him her-

persuaded him to drive with you. The air would do him good."

murmured Lady Ethel, evasively. "Few men do-married men, that is to say. I wonder when we shall be able to move. Have you seen Victor, to-day?" with a searching glance.

"He looked in for half-an-hour after

now that your lord and master has returned, Well, here we are actually making progress at last. Good-bye. I shall look in upon you in the course of a day or two," and the next moment, to Lady Ethel's infinite relief, the carriages were separated. He had come back then; was in London,

again, and have an explanation regarding her conduct and his own, as soon as she was satisness to her proceedings, Lady Ethel pulled the check-string and gave the order to be driven home at once.

in the negative made her spirits sink to zero.
"He was trying her too far," she said, indignantly, to herself, as, without waiting for

carpet with her foot. But, notwithstanding her ire, she took care to make a most becoming toilet for that day's dinner; and to issue an immediate command

to despair.

away, and he had not yet come home. At length, it was nearly ten o'clock, and

the last postman commenced to give his double knocks all up the street. As he doubt whether, in deciding to leave England, stopped at their door, Lady Ethel thought I have acted either wisely or well. To live And here Lady Ethel shed a passing shower little of it, for her correspondence was, like again with her under present circumstances which grows as you gaze upon it. "Did he tell you so?" demanded Lady

thet. oms which obtain in our sphere of life? But sodesty, and descram, and a womanly sense grounty, mind described and a wemany sense knowledge of the world (our world), warn the that you are contemplating an act which till be rainous to your character, both for ropriety, and attachment to your husband." Dear me! I had no idea it was so much all that !" said Lady Ethel, with provoking colones. But if the world knew that colonel Bainbridge had especially desired me to remain in Curzon street, perhaps it would alter its opinion, and give me instead some credit for conjugal obedience."

"It is not possible he can have done so !" "It is more than possible; it is true!"
"Well! I doubt not have conceived he had ** Well! I could not have conceived he had so little sense!" replied Lady Clevedon, who was trembling with vexation: "* and you must forgive me if I cannot uphold his demust forgive me li I have been reared to see things in a different light, and I should not think I was following the wishes of your dear lost father, if I countenanced his daughter in a stan of which I am certain he would ter in a step of which I am certain he would have disapproved. [When your husbend

was with you, Ethel, I was always glad to see you at my house, as you well know; but, without his protection, I should not consider I was doing my duty in asking you there. Balls and parties are no fit scenes for a young wife separated from her husband; and if you cannot see that for yourself, I am the proper person to point it out to you."

" How extremely obliged I am to your ladyship for the tender solicitude you show for my good name!" replied Lady Ethal, sarcas-"To be excluded from your reunions tically. "To be excited from your reasons, will be a terrible trial to me; but I will try to bear it with all the fortitude of which I am mixtress, sooner than cast the slightest aller upon your hitherto spotless character.

"Ah! you may laugh!" exclaimed the Countess, who had risen to her feet, that what I tell you is the truth. You have chosen to make a thorough mesalliance; to lower yourself to the level of a tradesman's daughter-in-law; and it behaves you, in consequence, to be more particular than others what you do or say, lest the world should think that you have lost the power of rising above your surroundings."

At this bitter taunt, Lady Ethel, who had also risen to her feet, turned deadly pale. She could cast a sneer herself at the family of her adoption; but it was not in human nature to take it quietly from stranger lips, and those the lips of her stepmother. She flew at Lady Clevedon with her own weapons.

A'mesalliance? And if I have, who did all in her power to hasten its fulfilment? who urged me on to it, by goad and taunt? who tried to take my lover from me? There are we may not have had the opportunity to give them vent."

" Tried? What are you talking of?" "I am talking of you and the Marquis de Lacarras, who will never be more to you than he is now, for all the trouble you have taken

"I shall not stay here to be insulted!" ex claimed Lady Clevedon, as she moved towards I have no wish that you should stay at

all. There has been war between us long enough. Let it be open from this time hence-

'I believe that you are mad !" replied her step-mother, too angry to know what to say. "I daresay that I am," said Lady Ethel. " Four months' close companionship with s tradesman's son must be cause sufficient in your eyes to turn the atrongest brain. And, therefore, perhaps you will the more readily excuse the eccentricity of my avowal that have little desire to see you here again. Though I conclude that the customs which obtain in your sphere (I have quitted it myself, please to remember) would prevent your ng the tradesman's daughter-in-law, whom a stern sense of duty prevents your inviting to your house in return."

And with a sweeping curtrey, Lady Ethel Bainbridge howed her indignant step-mother out of the room.

Who could have guessed that saw her half an hour afterwards, sipping chocolate with her numerous visitors, and disneusing small talk on every side, that she had just fought so sharp a battle in her husband's cause? Victor de Lacarras was amongst the number of her guests; Lady Clevedon had passed him in the hall, and, to her great annoyance, been quite unable to persuade him to turn back and drive in the park with her instead. Here he was, lounging in his easy, half-insolent fashion over the sofa of her step daughter; by look

and manner daring any one to take his place. Regarding him as the proximate, though unconscious agent in her present trouble Lady Ethel would have felt most disinclined to make him welcome, had it not been for the interview through which she had just passed. Each glance or word from Monsieur-de Lacarras, recalling, as they did, the anger and the coldness of her husband, made her feel uncomfortable; but Lady Cleredon's insolent truths were ringing in her ears, and she could not afford to give the Marquis his congé just yet.

Her step-mother should not have it in her power (so she thought) to point at her fer being deserted by lover and husband at the same time; she should not say that she had attempted to number Victor de Lacarras amongst her ring of satellites, and failed to do so; but she should live to see his attentions—those attentions for which the Counters would give all that she possessed pressed on her, and cook away as less then worthless. For the was the estimation at which she had learned to hold them. Pride, and the lov-of revenge, were still busily at work in Lady Ethel's heart, prompting her to twin with her character—with the good me of her husband—and, if she went too far, even to make shipwreck of the happiness which still remained to her.

But it was an excitement-a distraction from the troubles which, though unacknowledged, pressed heavily upon her heart; and Lady Ethel went in for it as heedlessly as the soldier rushing into battle shuts his eyes to the probability of being wounded, or left dead upon the field.

She laughed and talked that afternoon, in her soft rippling way (one of her great charms was that unexcited, she never laughed or talked in a loud voice), as though she had been the most contented creature in existence; and when her guests alluded to her husband's sudden departure in terms of pity or surprise, was ready with an answer, calcu lated in seeming to set all things right.

His absence was not to be for long; Colonel Bainbridge required change; his father's death had been a shock to him; and for her part she was glad to know he was not compelled to remain in London. To pass through the remainder of the season would have been an aggravation of his trial, and he could return when he chose.

"But did you not long to be able to go with him?" inquired one lady, who considered separation from her husband to be

living death. Colonel Bainbridge would not allow me, was her hostess's reply; "the climate, the hurried journey, and probability of his early return, were all against such an idea !"

"I suppose so ! But how you will count the hours until you see him again."

Lady Ethel turned her tace away; the old slokly sensation had crept over her as she listened to her friend's remarks. What would

the not have given for such happy confi-"Must we resign ourselves to miss you a the opera?" whispered Victor de Lacarras.
"Why should you? I shall probably go

oftener than before." "What a pleasure to hear you say so! you do not intend then to shut yourself up from all socity?"

"Most certainly not! Do you consider me addicted to solitary confinement?" "And your friends may sometimes claim the honor of being admitted here?" "My friends are always welcome," replied

afterwards, that she might have made him a more prudent answer.

And accustomed to be courted by insinuations and invendoes, the Marquis de Lacarras took her words for much more than they were

intended to convey. CHAPTER XLIL

THE MARQUIS DE LACARAS HEARS THE TRUTH.

height. Déjeuners, botanical fêtes, "at homes." dinner parties, and dancing parties, followed each other in rapid succession; every hour of every day was filled up by the fashionable world with some fresh scene of folly; and wherever mirth was loudest, and youth and beauty most abundant, was to be met the bride and belle of the season—Lady Ethel Bainbridge.

Everywhere, that is to say, with the exception of Lady Clevedon's réunions,—and as the two ladies had refused to speak to one another since the day of their quarrel, it was not surprising that the Countess rigidly adhered to the resolution which had been the primary cause of it.

Her firmness had its drawbacks, however, for she found, to her annoyance, that the Marquis de Lacarras could be as obstinate as she was; and because her fair step-daughter ceased to grace her assemblies, too often absented himself from them also, in order to spend the evening hanging over Lady Ethel's stall at the opera, or dancing attendance on

her at a ball. Indeed, the constancy with which he adhered to her society had already provoked comment from half the town.

To her he proffered gladly attentions that no other woman had ever had the power publicly to extort from him-transforming himself into a holder of bouquets or carrier of mantles, into a conversationalist or adummy, a partner or a wall flower, just as the humor struck his companion that he should be.

Yet, though lady Ethel professed to enjoy his society, though she took false pleasure in exercising her airs and graces on one hitherto considered in vulnerable, and letting her friends see how she could turn and twist him at her will, she was actuated by no warmer feeling in the pursuit of her amusement than a desire to annoy Lady Clevedon, and let her husband hear (as sooner or later she was certain he would hear) that the indignities he had heaped upon her were powerless to affect her equanimity.

People talked, of course. All the women of her acquaintance (and specially those who had set their caps at the Marquis and failed to attract him) were properly scandalized at her behaviour; and even men-those lenient judges when a pretty woman is put into the prisoner's dock—began to say it was a great pity that Bainbridge should have no hint given him of

how affairs were going on at home.

And if the public was impertinent upon the subject, the Countess of Clevedon was per-

fectly furious. To watch the attention of her admirer, dwindling day by day, until they resolved into mere commonplace politeness—shadows of their former selves—was in itself sufficient aggravation: but when she saw her rival monopolize, without making the least effort to retain them her rage knew no bounds. To have seen Lady Ethel pass through the agonising gradations of hope and fear, and uncertainty and sue pense, that she had done herself, before she could allure the Marquis from her side, and to know that her efforts, if finally successful, could only culminate in her ruin, would have been some sort of consolation to Lady Clevedon's wicked heart; an alleviation, though a nugatory one, of the disappointment sne was

enduring. But, happily for my heroinc, there was no such solace in the future of her step-mother, and the Countess was quick enough to per ceive that though some secret burden evi dently weighed at times on Lady Ethel's mind, it was no longer connected with Victor de Lacarras, whose pertinacious attentions she treated with perfect sang-froid, and returned far oftener with frowns than bmiles. But the Marquis had arrived at that stage of his amatory fever when repulses had no effect except to render his pursuit more ardent; and had Lady Ethel cherished a desire to be revenged upon him for his former conduct to her, she could have found no better opportunity than this to take it in ; but her thoughts at that time were all directed in another quarter.

She was neither well nor happy. Day after day she forced herself to drive, and walk, and talk as usual; and evening after evening she dragged her tired limbs through the routine of fashionable pleasure (so called) that awaited them, but half the time she would have been thankful to remain quietly at home

instead. And yet she could not rest at night; weary as her life made her, and few the hours that she spent in bed, she generally passed them waking; she was full of nervous fancies and uneasy sensations, and her appetite seemed to have vanished with her powers of sleep. The German maid Louise became quite alarmed on the score of her mistress's health, for Lady Ethel had fainted several times during the past month, and grown so thin and weak, that more than one consultation had been held in the servant's hall as to the propriety of giving Dr. Chalmers a private hint upon the sub-

Still, the object of their solicitude was not anxious about herself. She knew that she felt ill at times, and was oftener fatigued than not, but she attributed the unwelcome change to the heat of the weather and the life of excitement she was leading; and often afirmed that as soon as the season was over she should be quite well again. She was ac-customed at this period to keep her bed till about noon, a circumstance which was not entirely attributable to the late hours she inculged in. The fact being that, when down stairs, Lady Ethel missed, and sometimes to a degree that was insupportably pairful to her, all those little fond cares and attentions by which, since the moment of her mariage, her life had been surrounded. (To be continued.)

A FORTUNATE ESCAPE. Mrs. Cyrus Kilborne, Beamsville, Ont., had what was supposed to be a cancer on her nose. She was about to submit to a cancer doctor's treatment, when she concluded to try Burdock Blood Bitters, internally and extemally, a few bottles of which entirely cured hej

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OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, July 26.—As the political constitution of Canada is without precedent in history, so is her political condition. Nominally dependent, she has no apprehension of Imperial interference with her independence. Her government, absolute within her borders, is implient in the council of nations, even when her own destiny is under discussion. It would be strange indeed if conditions so peculiar did not develop a character equally curious. A boy who has been kept in leading strings till after who has been kept in realing strings the atter he should be a man, is not likely to show worllly capacity on a sudden emergency. Ac-customed to maternal guidance he is unfit to think or act for himself. Much I fear, if the present status continues, that such will be the Lady Ethel, though she thought, a moment character of the Canadian people. Nottill after a nation had reached the culmination of its glory and has far gone in decline would it be possible for it to sink to

THE DECREPITUDE OF CORRUPTION now exhibited by this Dominion. But this is not our history. Rather are we like a dissi-pated youth with a careless guardian. Free to do everything but what we ought to do, we astonish the world with our recklessness It was Iuns when Colonel Bainbridge start- debauchery. No free people who had won their ed for the East. London was as full as it liberties in a struggle with tyranny could procould be, and the season considered at its duce, nor would they endure, a minister height. survival, somewhat altered to suit the times, of the old colonial nabob who found palliation in English honors for his cruelty and lust in the plantations. But where the people is the fountain of honor, public spirit, is high. There patriotism is a plant of native growth, takes its strength from the soil of home, and its corona is glorified with the hues of its native heaven. But so long as our public men look to the monarch of a distant island for honor and reward, so long will we have states-men prepared to sacrifice the country to their own ambition. There is

A NOBLE REBUKE

to colonial tuft hunters in Mr. Blake's refusal of a title. It should teach Canadians that they must not hesitate between a man who looks to them for his reward and one who worships a decoration over the sea. In this national regard he gives us a type of manliness that for the sake of our country and our children, we should hasten to put in the place new occupied by Turtuffe in the per-son of Sir John Macdonald. Among a people jealous of their liberties and profoundly sensible of their rights and responsibilities such legislation as the gerrymander and the franchise acts would be impossible. For those who enjoyed the dangerous advantages conferred by such measures would be alarmed to the extent of resistance against an exercise of authority power which might at any moment place their own necks under the heel of a political oppon-

FEAR OF REPRISAL

is the mother of toleration. And in party politics, if anywhere, men must act on the Golden Rule. He who consents to the deprivation of his neighbor's freedom sacrifices his own, and generally becomes, as he deserves to be, a political slave. By the system of hiring his opponents Sir John Macdonald has stifled the proper expression of public opinion. He has created an intense feeling of resentment to an indefensible, cold-blooded injustice that even in a small minority would constitute a danger to the State. But when the people, so deprived of their franchise under constitutional forms, see the men who have reduced them to impotency rioting in corruption, perpetrating and justifying every infamy by which ministers and members of parliament enrich themselves at the expense of the country, their resentment rises to indig-nation and results in exasperation. Do the mass of those who vote for the Conservative ticket—men who we must consider as individually honest-realize what

A TERRIBLE SCORPION WHIP

they are preparing for their own backs when for any reason or no reason they condone such for any reason or no reason they condone such conduct? Were I writing of the worst period of French corruption previous to the Revolution, or the most profligate era in England since her Revolution, I could not point to instances more significant of moral degradation than are openly confessed, here in Cauada, in the present day. With a callous contempt for the decenies, not to mention the virtues, of public life, ministers accept bribes direct from Government contractors vote themselves enormous subsidies under rail-way pretexts; make the Customs Department an engine by which a lawyer, like McMaster, may blackmail merchants, and, as if to add

THE LOWEST INFAMY

to the sum of their villainies, turn the Civil Service into a house of prostitution, as charged by Mr. Chagnon. Nor is this all, black as the record is, for there is hardly a crime which men of expression, incoherency and inconin their position could perpetrate without sequence of argument are the main characterrisk of penitentiary which cannot be istics of the speech, while the fulsomeness of proved against them. This is no exaggeration. the pretended loyalty is disgusting. It is Let any man challenge it and we shall see. There things have been before the public gaze for months. The corruptions of the government are festering in the sun. Honest people hold their noses at the mention of them. Yet I am told by a Conservative authority that "Sir John has got Ontario solid with the franchise and gerrymander; he will fix Quebec, as he has often done before; he can bribe the Maritime Provinces, and there's no use talking." This is

TORY MORALITY.

This is what Canadians are called upon to approve and substantiate. Sir John Macdonald's followers cred:t him with infallibility in unscrupulousness, and suppose him endowed with estimation, to the devil, and the devil alone. Perhaps they are right, and believers in demonac possession may be correct after all. Certainly, for the brain that could conceive, the hands that could perform, the party that could applaud and the people who could approve the policy of Sir John Macdonald and his ministry, we will look in vain on earth for a precedent, and must descend to those regions where

"Satan exalted sat, by merit raised To that bad eminence."

CHAMBLY ELECTION. All eyes are turned to Chambly. The Gov ernment organ here protests vehemently against making the execution of Ruel an issue in the elections. When we remember that Riel was hanged to secure the Orange vote, the protests of the organ come with the sepul-chral hollowness of a man digging a grave. If there is an issue that should be fought to the bitter end it is the murder of Riel. The Government had not even the tyrant's plea, necessity, to excuse its crime. It was tyrannical from policy, and it is opposed on principle. The moving truth that underlies Burke's great axiom is forgotten or ignored by ministerial apologists. Rebellion is ipso facto proof of bad government and carries condemnation of the con tionof misused authority. The tragedy at Regins was the culminating act of a long series of political outrages suffered by the French people. It touched their hearts closer than any other action of which the government was suilty. Why should it not be an issue? Were there no other wrong French-Canadians should hold it a

sacred duty to vote against the Ministry? sacred duty to vote against the Ministry?
OTAWA, July 28.—It would seem as if the
anti-Irish Tory press on both sides of the water
had deliberately set to work to annoy and exasperate the Irish people. Despite the fact that Ireland is at this moment the most tranquil nation on the earth, these disturbers of the peace would stir up strife with the hope of ob-taining an excuse for the reimposition of their favorite policy of coercion. But the late election has changed the whole face of the contest for Irish autonomy. The fact that Scotland, Wales and half England have declared in favor of granting Home Rule, has wrought a wonderful change in the feelings of Irishmen the world over towards the empire. try
The contest is no longer between the British nation and the Irish nation, but between the Cured Irish nation, kacked by the British democracy, and an English party. Lord Salisbury, as the

leader of the latter, has won a victory at the

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT? One thing is certain. He dare not attempt a Cromwellian policy, and between that and Home Rule there is no safe halting place. From the good will of the Tories Ir land can expect nothing, from their fears and their weakness a great deal. I heir difficulties are only beginning. Lord Salisbury, in forming his cabinet, has to choose between aged imbedility and youthful bumptioness. Statesmen there are none in the Tory party. Their only hope is in a coa-lition with the Whigs, and it would perhaps be as well that the remnants of the two old par-ties should unite. Both have gone to seed and may as well be cut down together. The ground would thus be cleared for those who must come after them. Meantime, Irishmen will look on calmly, for they know the day of victory is at hand.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

The political situation is somewhat mixed in Ottawa county, as far as the Conservatives are concerned. The Liberals have nominated Mr. Rochon, mayor of Hull, a talented and popular lawyer, for the Local house, with fair prospects of success. On the other side the Conservatives are distracted with the conflicting claims of Mr. Cormier, warden of the county, and Dr. Gra-ham, both having been nominated at separate meetings. Local as well as political issues are involved, and the railway question will have a very decided influence in some sections. The situation is further complicated by the announcement that Mr. T. P. Foran will run a an Independent. As things stand at present Mr. Rochon is the favorite in the field. He has the support of the great majority of the French, and will be sustained by Hull on account of his advocacy of the removal of the capital of the county to that city from Aylmer, where Mr. Cormer is anxious to have it retained. Disgust among the Gatmeau people at the humburging and trickery that have characterized the management of the projected Gatineau Valley railroad will

CREATE A DIVERSION

in favor of the Opposition. Should all the candidates named go to the polls Mr. Rochon is sure to win with the French and Hull votes, Should the contest, however, be narrowed down to a straight fight between two party candidates. the chances will still be in his favor. Mr. Cor-mier is not popular with the English speaking electors. Between the two regular Government and Opposition candidates, Mr. Foran would not have much hope. Quite possibly the Tories may be forced to take him up and drop Cormier, in which case there can be little doubt of the result. His conversion from Liberalism at this juncture is too suspicious. It is stated that he was an applicant for the judgeship made vacant by the death of Judge McDougall. His application was backed by Mr. Costigan, although it was hopsless; but he got an assurance that he would be remembered in the future. Whether this was sufficient to win him over to the Tories I cannot say, but his Liberalism has cooled down to independence, which gives him a very equivocal standing and injures his chances for election. A convention of Conservatives from all parts of the county has been called, when it is expected that a candidate will be chosen. But there are not wanting signs of a break among that party, and Mr. Joshua Ellard is mentioned as a candidate for the House of Commons. The failure of the Conservatives to perform any of their promises, and the indifference with which they treat the representations of the people have created a strong feeling of dissatisfaction which may lead to their defeat in the county.

IN THE CITY

the storm over Mayor McDougal's veto has the storm over Mayor McDougal's veto has dwindled to a calm. It is somewhat curious that the great Protestant Wellington ward, which its inhabitants claim as possessing the wealth and intelligence of the city, is unable to support a respectable market, while the lower town market is flourishing and growing greater twenty. However town market would be closed. yearly. Upper town market would be closed entirely were it not for the Hanrahan Brothers, who, by the way, are Irish Catholics.

A great deal of buncombe has been talked about Protestant preponderance of wealth and intelligence. The Catholic sections of the city are progressing faster than the Pro-testant, and even in Wellington ward some of the weathiest and most enterprising citizens are Catholics. The sectional cry is got up by a small fanatical section who make up in noise what they lack in intelligence, but whose power for mischief is I am glad to say in inverse ratio to their bigotry.

OTTAWA, July 28.-Mr. Chapleau's speech, as given by the friendly hand of the Gazette, is perhaps the most astonishing performance achieved by a politician in the way of an election address for a long time. Its peculiarity is not in its wit or its wisdom, but in the view it affords of the mental calibre of the man. Poverty of expression, incoherency and inconthe pretended loyalty is disgusting. It is just the sort of speech we would expect from a man who, by the constant practice of expedients, had dissipated his moral fibre and substituted for it an automatic idea of policy. He seems to have lost even the capacity of paying the hypocrit's compliment to virtue. Not but that he is willing enough to assume a virtue, though he has it not, but that he has lost the power of distinguishing between the true coin of virtue and the base metal of hypocrasy. Reading his speech, the reply of the Pythian oracle to the Spartan rogue occurred to me.

"That he who doubted to restore his trust, And reasoned much reluctant to be just, Should for those doubts and that reluctance prove The deepest vengcanco of the powers above."

Appeals to the English electors to sustain him against the just indignation of his own countrymen come with

SINGULAR BAD TASTE from one who a short time ago sought popu-

larity among the French on the ground that he had imposed exceptional taxes on the English. But he takes final refuge in "loyalty, not in the sense understood by the Orangeman, who is always a rebel when he cannot be a tyrant, but in the sense held by those who would make that specious expression an excuse for the crimes of misgovernment. Nothing, he says, could make him a rebel. It has always been thus with men who, by familiarity with meanness and the arts of corruption will endure any indignity. There is no slave so base as the apologetic instrument of oppression. May we not trace in the depraved politician those characteristics which adorned the Maison Dores and charmed the susceptible heart of the nympholeptic Marie Noir? It is quite in keeping with

THE FITNESS OF THINGS

that the politician should do honor to his training. Could it be expected that one who spent his youth in debauchery and his manhood in plundering his country would become a patriot in a supreme crisis? And Mr. Chapleau says he was offered a heavy bribe in money to accept the leadership of the National party and leave the Cabinet. If that be true how is it that he allowed the session to pass without exposing so nefarious a transaction and denouncing the person who had the audacity to approach a minister of the Crown with a bribe? Does not his reticence concerning so extraordinary a transaction till this late day prove that familiarity with such inducements made him regard the act as nothing strange? The public would like to know the amount and who offered it. We would then know A MINISTER'S PRICE.

or, at least, what is considered his market

a bribe to desert his colleagues and not ashamed of treating it as a business trans-action not worth mentioning till he was hard up for something to say at an election meeting. It is not astoniahing, under the circumstances, that Mr. Chapleau met with such a bad reception at the hands of the electors. The wonder was the popular moderation under the provocation excited by his con-

speech at Chambly and the consequent disussion in the newspapers the capital has been filled with scandalous stories. Some that I have heard openly discussed give names and dates with painful exactness. Cases are mentioned of lucrative situations having been bestowed on men willing to marry the mistresses of ministers. Reasons are given for long leave of absence, extra pay, travelling expenses, etc., which indicate a frightful state of immorality. These scandals call for investigation, and I have been assured that the facts are being collected with a view to their exposure. Certainly these scandals have become so gross that they cannot be ignored. In comparison with some of them, the alleged escapades of Sir Charles Dilke were innocent pranks. Never has a ministry, individually and collectively presented such an abominable spectacle of depravity. Were even a whisper of what is openly talked about here now to be heard concerning the be boiling over with horror and wrath.
How is it such is not the case at present? Is it because public or private virtue is not expected from the Tories?
It is said that the reputation of public or private virtue is not expected from the Tories? Liberal leaders, there would not be a Tory It is said that the reputation of public men should be defended as public property. So false and cowardly a plea would well become the men who have disgraced their high posi-tions by conduct that will not admit of being properly described in print.

A CASE OF PERSECUTION

occurred here vesterday, which gives an idea of the miserable spirit animating the government towards those who do not agree with it. Mr. Richard Nagle, an Irish Catholic Reformer, receently purchased a valuable lot opposite Parliament House on Wellington street in this city and began this summer to erect thereon a building which, when completed, will cost some twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars. A hy-law of the city allows builders to use one half the street while construction is going on. Recently the government agreed to keep Wellington street, in front of the public buildings, in repair. On the strength of this agreement an officer of the Public Works Department yesterday attempted to remove the material in front of Mr. Nagle's building. Mr. Nagle, very properly, resisted, and was backed up in doing so by the Mayor and the police. The Public Works officer declared he would return with sufficient force and remove the material. Mr. Nagle stands on his rights and will fight it out. It is hard to find an excuse for this high-handed proceeding. One should think the Government would be pleased to see the unsightly gaps that now disfigure Wellington street with eye-sore views of back premisss all built up. How can a man be expected to erect a large building without for a time using a portion of the street? Really there was not the width of ten feet occupied and the street is very wide. So there is no excuse for the interference of the government, which occupies three-quarters of the same street on the adjoining block in building operations. The only reason that can be assigned is that Mr. Nagle is a leading autepoken opponent of the Government. There may be something more behind, of which we yet know nothing. It has been hinted that the Government contemplates the purchase of all the property facing the able. But even in that case there is no ex- \$5; Jas St Charles, \$5

cuse for v OTTAWA, July 29.—The reception accorded to His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau at the Capital of the Dominion, though not as great | as at Quebec and Montreal, as far as numbers were concerned, was nevertheless most hearty. By the time the train on the Canadian Pacific containing the Cardinal and other dignitaries arrived an immense crowd had gathered at the station and welcomed them with every demonstration of enthusiasm. Mayor McDougal, in his robes and chain of office, was introduced on the arrival of the train, and accompanied him to the Palace. The various societies formed in procession and preceded the carriage, which was followed by a long line of vehicles containing ecclesiastics and others who had attended to do honor to the Cardinal. A vast number of persons, among whom were many Protestants, were presented to His Eminence at the levee in the afternoon, A magnificent display of fireworks was given on the river after dark and the festivities were kept up till a late hour. The city was gally decorated with hunting, flags flying from the Parliament and Departmental buildings and arches of evergreens erected at various points on the leading thoroughfares. The ceremonies of the investiture of Archbishop Duhamel began at half-past eight o'clock this morning. The attendance was very large. The extent and importance of this diocese may be gathered from the following: In 1886 there were in the Diocese of Ottawa at the close of 1885, one bishop, now archbishop, 107 priests, 50 churches, 31 chapels and stations, 5 theological seminaries, 1 college, 14 academies, 22 parish schools, 3 asylums, 14 hospitals, and a Roman Cathelic population of 100 000 could ulation of 100,000 souls

MGR. O'BRYEN. Owing to some misunderstanding as to the attitude of Mgr. O'Bryen relative to the home rule movement, and his alleged sympathy with Sir George Errington's mission to Rome, a majority of Irishmen at a meeting held last Tuesday decided not to present him with an address. The above is the reason given by the morning papers, but I have reason to think that the difficulty has arisen from the attempt of certain persons to take the management and di-cction of the Irish in their own hards, and do as they like without consulting the people interested. In this respect the action of the majority may be regarded as a protest against those who have undertaken to boss the Irishmen of the capital. If so, the lesson was much needed, and it is a matter of congratulation that they refuse to be led by the nose by any one, however such per-sons may consider themselves fitted for leader ship. Those who dissent from the decision of Tuesday's meeting assembled at the Bishop's Palace this morning and presented Mgr. O'Bryen with an address. Thus, let us hope, this most serious complication has been dis-solved. Let us have peace,

It is announced that His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne will start on a trip to England on the 5th August. Should he decide to remain at home when he gots there, nobody on this side of the water will be overcome with grief. Indeed, I may say, that outside Rideau Hall he would never be missed. In the Governor-General's office the customary routine could go on as usual. The clerk who performs the fatiguing manual labor of putting His Ex.'s name to public documents with a patent stamp could do so still were the Marquis at Bowood or Timbuctoo. A good idea would be to commute the rather excessive charges connected with the Vice-Regal office and let the incumbent stay at home altogether. All the Imperial Governor, at least, what is considered his market would need do would be to certificate from Mrs. Leveille, of Quebec, to the would need do would be to certificate from Mrs. Leveille, of Quebec, to the designate the particular impovershed noble man who desired to lift the mortgages from his estates, and the Canadian Government could by using St. Leon Mineral Water.

ter allowing himself to be approached with honor the monthly drafts for the payment of his salary. Such an arrangement would be a sav-ing to Canada and infinitely more agreeable to gentlemen like Lanedowne than five years of gentlemen has Landowse than two years of exile in the hyperbureau latitude of Ottawa. Perhap there has never been a more utterly useless Governor-General than he who holds the office at present. Buried in

ORIENATE BECLUBION orienate securion
at Rideau hall, he seldom ventures abroad, and
never intimates the slightest interest in public
affairs. Since Mr. Blake reconstructed the
commission of Governors-General the duties of agnon's the office have become almost exclusively social. Otherwise he is merely a channel between the Secretary for the Colonies and the Government of Canada. But there could be nothing more unsocial than the manners of Lansdowne. He never condescends to come within hailing distance of anything Canadian except his salary and allowances, which latter have grown to something like a gigantic swindle of late years. He does not seem to think that he has any obligations to take an interest in our affairs. Since the publication of Mr. Chagnon's obligations to take an interest in our affairs. He has never identified his name with any of the many important movements that have taken place in the country since he came to it. He does nothing for our charities and appears to hold the Dominion and the Dominionites in

SUPREME CONTEMPT.

His household never purchases anything but bare necessities from our tradesmen, being able to import all it wants free of duty. No Canadians are admitted within the Vice-Regal circle. In fact it would be impossible to imagine anything more foreign and exclusive than Government house and its inmates. Doubtless should do something if only to remad us of his existence. But, perhaps, it is just as well he should keep the line he has adopted. It will teach Canadians that a Governor-General is not an absolute necessity. The office has become rudimentary, and, if continued after the resent fashion, will grow ob-solete. \$130,000 a year is a good deal to pay for keeping a marquis

IN ELEGANT IDLENESS.

Among the host of worthless officials who crowd the service of the country, it would be impossible to find one who is better paid for do-ing nothing than Lansdowne. His office is far more expensive than the presidency of the United States and is run on a scale of penuriousness almost sordid, in order that he may bloom outall the more effulgent when he returns to England when the time of his melancholy banishment has expired. Some consolation may be found for us in the reflection that the handsome donation we give him out of our poverty makes up for what his Irish tenants have ceased to pay him out of their poverty.

He appears to be one of those lucky dogs, who are bound to be supported in luxurious idleness by somebody. I have a constitutional, hereditary objection to the class known as Oromwell's Drummers and long for the day when they will be released belt to the day when they will be relegated back to their ancestral employment of bootblacks and camp followers. Sham royalty is out of place in a democratic country, but when it becomes a mere sucking leach it should be shaken off and kicked into the gutter.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only; very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. -

BELLEVILLE TO THE FRONT. GENEROUS RESPONSE TO THE APPEAL FROM OLD ERIN.

The following subscriptions have been re ceived by the committee towards the fund in aid of Home Rule for Ireland :- Rev in aid of Home Rule for Ireland:—Rev Father Brennan, \$50; S B Burdett, \$50; Rev Father O'Gorman, \$15: Rev Father Mackay, \$5; Leonard & O'Brien, \$20; Dr Murphy, \$10; James Meagher, \$10; Patrick Fitzpatrick, \$10; Joseph McCor-mack, \$10; John Goelbert, \$10; Michael Lynch, 2 con. Thurlow, \$10; R O Clute, the purchase of all the property facing the public buildings on Wellington street, and that further building is therefore objection, able. But even in that case there is no ex-N Vermilyea, \$5; Thos McDonald, \$5; W H Biggar, \$5; P Horan, \$5; Michael Sheshan, \$5; Joseph McNell, \$5; J Carney, \$5; Wm Brady, \$5; Wm McCarthy, \$5; Jno E Carney, \$5; J K McCargar, \$5; C Donovan, \$5; Jao \$5; J K McCargar, \$5; C Donovan, \$5; Jao Grant, \$5; Jas Grant, \$5; Jas Mackie, \$5; a friend, \$5; T. O. Bolger, \$5; Coughlin Bros, \$5; Jer Hurley, \$5; W P McMahon, \$5; a clerical friend, \$5; a clerical friend, \$4; W H Geary, \$4; Misses Sinnott, \$4; Mrs Nelson, \$4; T S Carman, \$3; Wm Williamson, \$3; Michael Lally, \$3; Munley Bros., \$3; Philip McGuire, Canifton road, \$3; John Nicholson, \$3; Mr. Clarke, Sidney, \$2; Harford Ashley, \$2: M O Dempsey, \$2: \$2; Harford Ashley, \$2; M O Dempsey, \$2; S Eustace, \$2; Harry Smith, \$2; Jno Williams, \$2; Mr. Adamson, \$2; John Joyce, \$2; a friend, \$2; P O'Hara, \$2; J Taugher, \$2; L P Hughes, \$2; Simon Sheehan, \$2; Henry McIllhaw, \$2; D Collins, \$2; S W Bradshaw, \$2; F Truaish, \$2; Timothy Daly, \$2; Thomas Collins, \$2; Vm Mills, \$2; Jno Phelan, \$2; Martin Conlon, \$2; S Sidley, \$2; R Burke, \$2; M J Duke, Geo O'Neill, J O'Sullivan, Daniel Guinca, Thos Murphy, T L Bayeur, Miss R McHugh, Mr Gilchrist, Jas Mahony, A M McAllister, JJ Shea, Mrs McGivern, Joseph West, L O'Brien, M J Grainger, Edward Barrett, Richard Mallee, Wm Langmuir, Michael O'Donohoe, George Cummins, Stephen Wade, Richard Brown, Michael Graham, Mrs Murphy, Edward Newman, John Walker (Carifton), P O'Hara, James Taylor, Thos. Downs, C Doran, P Hayes, Michael O'Neill, Patrick Whims, Michael Brennan, M Ambrose, P P Lynch, Thomas Munro, Wm Patterson, Miss Jennie Connolly, Jno Perkins, Jas McGuire, Wm Perkins, Thos Bolger, \$1 each; Patrick Gartland, 75c; Miss Hanna-han, James Marlowe, 50c each, which, with the net proceeds of Rev. Dr. Burn's lecture, makes a total of \$527.55. The money was forwarded on Monday afternoon to Rev. Father Kelly, secretary to the Bishop of Kingston.

OFF WORK.

"I was off work for two years suffering from kidney disease, and could get no relief until advised by a friend to try B.B.B. I was cured by two bottles, and consider it a miraculous cure." The above is the substance of a communication from Wm. Tier, of St. Ma ry's, Ont.

A lady at San Diego, Cal., aged seventy years, has given birth to a daughter. The husband's age is seventy-five.

A WISE PRECAUTION.

During the Summer and Fall people are liable to sudden attacks of bowel complaints, and with no prompt remedy or medical aid at hand, life may be in danger. Those whose experience has given them wisdom, always keep Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry at hand for prompt relief, and a physioian is seldom required.

Melocipede is the new name of a musical bicycle so feshioned that the rider can kick out melodies, waltzes and reels as he travels along the road.

The attention of our readers is directed to the

The last depoil will the facility of feeder did to do at a last of the first of the

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WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 4, 1856

EVERY Orangeman and fanatic who had a vote in the Chambly election went to the polls in serried ranks to oppose the Nationalist candidate.

At the last general election, Mr. Benoit carried the County of Chambly by a majority of 539 votes for the Tories. Mr. Pretontaine Irish people find that their cause obtains the has wiped out that majority and piled up one | least show of fair play at the hands of the of 94 for the Opposition.

THE Chambly election has given rise to remarkable coincidence. It will be remem bered that the Government was maintained by a vote of 94 in the House on the catch motion regretting the execution of Louis Riel. Yesterday, in Chambly, the Minis terial candidate was defeated by exactly 94

MR. MULLINS, an elector in the county of Chambly, had been selected to fill the position of deputy returning officer for St. Lambert. When he put in an appearance to take charge of the polls, he was bluntly told by Mr. Chapleau's minions that his services were not required. His nationality and his creed were too great an obstacle, as no Irish Catholic would be acceptable. The Chapleauites had him replaced by a non-Catholic.

A LONDON correspondent tells a good atory of the unbounded faith placed in the Grand Old Man by Mrs. Gladstone. The other day at Hawarden an ecclesiastical guest was awaiting luncheon with Mrs. Gladstone, while her husband was in an upper chamber of the mansion. The clergyman sought to Rule bills by the very proper and pious remark that, no matter how black the outlook at the moment might be, there was One above who the end.

"That's quite true," Mrs. Gladatone is reported to have replied. "Quite true. And he is in excellent spirits even now, as you will the electors with success next spring or sumsee presently when he comes down stairs."

The working classes in Newfoundland are without the means of earning enough to keep body and soul together. They are reduced to penury and have had starvation facing them for some time. The governor of the island has been approached by the workingmen of St. John's who have made known their wants in a broad and plain petition. They declare that "there is no fish to be caught, no work or labor to be had, and that the town is filled with idle men who are in a state of extreme destitution and cannot exist unless employment is given immediately; that we receive but three days' work in a fortnight at three shillings per day, out of which we have to support our tamilies; that we peacably and quietly, as loyal subjects, petition your xcellency to advise your Government to give us work at once, as we do not want to be driven by famine and poverty into a breach of the peace."

THE VICEROY AND THE PEOPLE.

THE Earl of Aberdeen leaves Dublin Castle Irish people. While viceroy of Ireland under Mr. Gladstone, he used the powers and privileges of his office for the advancement the interests of those whom he governed. This attitude of Earl Aberdeen

for his services to the Irish; cause, Lord great in heart, he became convinced. after Aberdeen was not behind in his exprest trying to crush Ireland, that Ireland's wrongs a satisfactory adjustment, of Irish affairs to us listens to Mr. Gladstone." would soon be effected. This spectacle of friendship between the nation and Dublin Castle is both a guarantee of what might be expected if the Irish people were allowed to govern themselves and a practical argument in favor of Home Rule.

EARNING ITS PAP.

THE Ottawa Daily Citizen, the Government organ, has editorially improved on the Gazette's "exigency" report of the Longueuil meeting, at which Hon. Mr. Chapleau met with an iceberg reception. The Citizen must make some show of earning its pap, and the following is an instance of how it strives to do | charged the next morning.

"If the Rouge ruffians who attempted to put the rope around Mr. Chapleau's neck had succeeded in accomplishing their villainous object, we have no doubt whatever that he would have had a slim chance of escaping with his life. The would-be perpetrators of the intended outrage went to the unceting supplied with a rope for the express purpose of dragging Mr. Chapteau from the platform. We are inclined to believe that the Rouge candidate, who was President of the late Young Liberal Convention in Montreal, was a party to the scheme and encouraged his bullies in the carrying out of their previously concerted plans.

The Government organ here tries to create sympathy by creating utterly false impressions. It would have the public believe that an attempt was made on the life of the Secretary of State, and with devlish malice it asserts that Mr. Prefentaine was a party to the plot. Tory infamy could not go much further. The Citizen knew it lied most foully when it made could be expected from it.

TESTIMONIAL TO GLADSTONE.

A POPULAR tribute is to be paid to Mr. Rladstone in the shape of a testimonial by the Irish people and all lovers of freedom. A fund has been started in Dublin, and another has just been opened in New York by the World, which will take the smallest contributions, so as to make the testimonial an offering of the people to the eminent champien of the Home Rule cause. This demonstrates to the world at large that when the British public and of British statesmen, they do not withhold their gratitude from those who show themselves real friends of Ireland,

The demonstration now being organized in Ireland for the leave-taking of Lord Aberdeen, who ruled the country as a gentleman and not as a brute, and the proposal to place a Gladatone statue on College Green-both of which ideas have received the sanction and encouragement of the Nationalists-also go to show the great changes that have lately taken place between the Irish people and the ruling amount and quality of the dishonesty and impowers. But, let Salisbury and his minions reverse this pacific policy of government and the Irish people abroad and at home will make it correspondingly hot for them.

THE FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

It is quite possible that the general elections for the Federal Parliament will take place before the end of the present year. Every preparation for the event is being made in the Tory camp. The Secretary of the Conservative Union in the Province of Ontario has announced that Parliament will such exclusion of the Peer from the be dissolved within three months and that House of Lords. We do not defend the elections will come right on.

The most urgent reason for Sir John Macdonald to take this course is that neither his if it to frame the legislation of a moral people. console his hostess on the defeat of the Home | government nor his supporters have anything to gain by holding another session of Parliament. The exposures to which they were subjected during the late session destroyed, apply in connection with the House of Commight be trusted to make all things right in to a large extent, public confidence in their administration of the country. They could not possibly survive another such unveiling of their rascalities next winter, and appeal to John has nothing to gain, but everything to will certainly take the only means left of escaping an operation which would kill him for good, and take refuge in an opportune dispower.

A PATRIOTIC BISHOP.

BISHOP O'FARRELL of Trenton, N. J., and formerly pastor of St. Ann's Church in this city, is to-day the foremost champion of Irish rights and freedom among the Catholic bishops of the United States. He is ever ready to respond to an appeal for aid for Ireland. His eloquence has brought in thousands of dollars during the past year to help Mr. Parnell and his party to carry on the good fight and to hold their own. His Lordship recently delivered an able and stirring lecture in New York for the benefit of the Irish Parliamentary agitation. Among the many good things he said few were better than these telling words :-- " We with the good will and the blessings of the are in the midst of a battle. The first engagement has taken place, and we stand asking what we are to win by the next engagement. What have we won alof the national cause of Home Rule ready? A few years ago martial law existed everywhere in Ireland. The people were bound, gagged and handcuffed. We had no created nothing but the kindliest rela- Parliamentary party. The people who were tions and sentiments between the once true to the Irish cause were in prison. hated and detested executive and the masses Now this is changed. We proclaimed of the people. Even the Nationalist corpora- the wrongs of Ireland and were tion of Limerick, which offered the sternest scoffed at. Now the world knows our story resistance to Earl Spencer and defied and knows that we never told the half. The his edicts on account of his brutal buckshot world was silent, and Ireland had no voice to failed. The honesty, the intelligence regime, was pleased to present an address to speak. But a man came, like Grattan, from and the patriotism of the electors

sions of good will, and hoped that were real. The world that would not list m

INTIMIDATION AND CORRUPTION IN CHAMBLY.

Mr. Chapleau and his suite of civil servants have established a regular reign of corruption and intimidation in the County of 'Chambly. The intimidation business has been pushed so far that the men stemployed on the public works are afraid to be seen speaking to friends of the Opposition candidate. The bosses on the Chambly have sworn by their God that if any man working on the canal dares to vote against Mr. Chapleau's candidate he will be dis-

Then there is the Secretary of State hawkboat-house to all the parishes in the county. The spectacle of a Minister of the Crown appealing to electors, supposed to be tree and intelligent, to uphold himself and his government and to vindicate their administration and policy, in consideration of an expenditure of public moneys in the county, is a burning shame and an intolerable scandal. The consequences of such conduct on the part of Ministers cannot but be national ruin and

threats. If the electors of Chambly are true to their lightened citizens, they will teach Mr. Chapleau, and, through him, the Urange-Tory Ministry at Ottawa, that these disthe above statements, but nothing better reputable tactics can have no countenance or encouragement in a free and constitutionally governed country; and they will pass an emphatic condemnation upon the and Plunder. Let them do this by casting a solid vote early to-morrow morning for Ald. Prefontaine, the National candidate.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TORY AND LIBERAL

THERE is a circumstance in the downfall of Sir Charles Dilke which deserves some attention; it is the fact that while the Tory party and organs throw atones at Dilke and trought about his defeat at Chelsea, they received with open arms a viler blackguard and bigger scoundrel, the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Randolph Churchill's eldest brother, who, in the divorce courts of England, was charged with adding cruelty to all the immorality charged against Dilke.

A dishonest or immoral Liberal cannot stop and will not be allowed to stop in public life, but a Conservative's chances for public honors and office are regulated according to the morality he can practice. The greater his crimes in this respect the brighter his prospects for advancement politically, socially and ranks, whether in England or in Canada, and epidemic which ravaged our city last year. see if this is not the fact in numerous cases.

In commenting on the case of Dilke, the Free Press of Oitawa suggests the question why there should be one law for the Peer and another for the Commoner, and says :- "Sir Charles Dilke is excluded from parliament as an unfit person through the revelations of the courts; but there is no Dilke: but do think that the Duke who was recently converted to Toryism is equally un-There should be some means of applying to the upper chamber in similar cases the principle of exclusion which the people

THE CHAMBLY VICTORY.

Chambly has fought and won. What it achieved in '37 on the battlefield, it repeated mer, when they would have no alternative yeaterday at the ballot box. Forty years but to hold the elections. If, therefore, Sir ago the patriots of Chambly were among the foremost to rise against the tyranny and corlose, by placing himself under the dissecting ruption of the Government of the day. Their knife of Mr. Blake during another session, he gallant behaviour resulted in securing for the people a full measure of constitutional liberty. To-day the people of Canada have to celebrate an equally important victory solution which would, at least, leave him a achieved by the descendants of the Chambly fair hope of resurrection and a return to patriots—a victory which is a vindication of popular rights, a rebuke to Ministerial corruptionists and a condemnation of the Blood and Boodle policy of Sir John Macdonald's government.

Since confederation no single contest has taken place upon which so much depended. A minister of the crown, the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, had staked his political life on the rcsuit; the Federal Government asked for a clean bill of health, and the great Tory party wanted a verdict as to its solidity and useful-

The answer of the electors has been a crushing defeat to all three.

Chapleau, once the idol of a whole race, has been completely pulverized—the Government has been condemned as rotten and corrupt, and Toryism in this Province has received a death blow.

The weight and significance of this emphatic condemuation are all the greater from the fact that the county had to face the most reckless bribery and corruption, that hundreds of the electors who are employed on the public works were subjected to shameless intimidation, and that sectarian prejudices and bigotry were aroused to defeat the plague. Nationalist candidate.

But all these efforts and tactics of desperate despotism and corruption

slaughts that were ever directed against an electorate. Charlese percedd man han to The whole Dominion was an anxious and in-

terested spectator of the tremendous struggle, and there will go up from ene end of the land to the other a universal about of "Bravo for Chambly." It has nobly earned the distinction of being called the "banner county" in the battle that is soon to be waged against Orange Toryiam.

TRYING TO KEEP THE RASCALS IN.

Mr. CHAPLEAU and the supporters of the Tory Government will stop at nothing to carry the election in Chambly. There are no limits to their bribery and corruption. The Ministerial candidate, Mr. Jodoin, is promising canals and railroads for the county, if the electors give him a majority of votes, Mr. Chapleau, as a Minister of the Cabineto ing his bribes personally from St. Lambert proclaims from the top of the boat house at St. Lambert that he will make it his sacred duty to urge the claims of that parish in the councils of the nation. And he assured the 46 St. Lambertians that what a minister saw with his own eyes, as needed in the way of public improvements, the other ministers could not reasonably refuse. Consequently the Chambly electors were sure of their share of the public plunder. It is not a representative that the people are asked to degradation. It is an audacious attempt at elect, as the constitution directs and debrutalizing and enslaving the electors by the mands, but a mere puppet of the unholy means of Government corruption and administration, who is pledged to endorse every rascality of the blood and boodle gang at Ottawa. Mr. Chapleau himself has said responsibilities and duties of honest and en- in his public speeches that this was his election. He does not want the electors to vote for and to stand by their candidates, but for and by him, Chapleau.

Mr. Jodoin has a very indiscreet electoral boss in the Secretary of State, for the latter has already said and done enough to compromise and nullify his election, if men who would rule the land and retain their he happened to secure the majority in the second to fight for the rights and hold on power by means of Boodle, Blood of votes. Mr. Jodoin all through liberties of the people. The age of this the campaign has exhibited nothing but utter servility and submission to the Ministerialists. At their bidding he has even changed his opinions on the North-West affairs and to-day adores what he burned yesterday. All and enabled him to fire the first shot by Archbishop Lynch, the king of Canada. Protestants were too luke-warm, too lazy and dishonored by Blood. The old patriarch book. There is an old saying that chickens ome home to roost. When Blake's first reso ome home to roost. When Blake's first reso ome home to roost. adores what he burned yesterday. All the defeat of a time server and a place hunter, but will teach corrupt leaders throughout Canada that the electors are not to be hood winked into condoning offences against the people, the fitting punishment for which is banishment from public life.

VIVE SIR JOHN! VIVE LA PICOTTE!

FEARING that corruption, intimidation and bribery would not be sufficient to carry the Chambly election, Sir John Macdonald's Government, by their subsidized organs, threw a veritable anarchist bomb into the county yesterday. This bomb was wrapped up in incendiary tirades directed against the National candidate, Mr. Prefortaine, for having assisted, in his capacity as alderman financially. Look through the Conservative of Montreal, to suppress the smallpox

> We hope the attention of the people of Canada will be called, far and wide, to this infernal device of the Ottawa Government. Among others Le Monde, the personal organ of Sir Hector Langevin, in its issue of last evening published a ferocious attack on Mr. Prefentaine for having upheld the authorities in enforcing the sanitary laws during the smallpox epidemic. Things have come to a pretty pass when the Government of the Dominion of Canada demand the defeat of an opponent on municipal grounds and because of his labors in the interest of the public health. The following tirade is from the columns of Sir Hector Langevin's organ :-

"We will remind Mr. Prefentaine that he has not always been the defender of the liberties of the people. He was not so much of a humanitarian several months ago, when he warmly approved in the Council of the City of Montreal the violent acts which were committed in Montreal in contempt of the liberty of the public. It will be remembered that the civic authorities acted most vigorously against the unfortunate victims of the epidemic. What was the attitude of Mr. Pre fontsine during these unfortunate circumstances? Not only aid he not protest against this attack on individual liberty, but in addition, he congratulated the author of these acts of violence. He said that he had done well, that he approved of him in every way. Mr. Prefontaine made himself the partizan of tyranny against the liberties of the people, but to-day he finds occasion to make a political point. He raises very loud the cry of humanity to which he was deaf when he could have done something for the rights of the people. This is the same Prefentaine who worked so hard to try and establish Boards of Health in all the country parishes, and particularly in the County of Chambly, to introduce there the arbitrary regime we had in Montreal The officers of the Board of Health who would have tried to take away by armed force poor sick children from the arms of their mother would have had the approbation of Mr. Prefontaine as they had it in Montreal, and he would have congratulated the authors of these attacks on the liberty of the citizens. Mr. Prefontaine therefore plays an ignoble role when he speaks to the electors in the name of humanity—he who approved all these acts of violence which are so repugnant to humanity. The electors know enough of the duplicity of the Liberal candidate to judge him as he deserves."

It will be interesting to the people of this country to learn that the Tory administration are partial not only to Boodle and Blood, but also to Pestilence. There is no government in the civilized world but that of Sir John Macdonald which would seek to carry an election by declaring itself in favor of smallpox and by decrying the men who strove to rid an unfortunate city of the terrible

Vive the Tory Government! Vive la

Besides Sir Heator's organs, we have Hon. the retiring Lord Lieutenant, thanking him the midst of our foes. Great in genius and were proof against the most formidable on. Prefontaine. People will remember how Mr. article in the original French, which is being one-third.

Chaplean appealed to the race and creed pre- idens by a large number of Ontario papers. judices of the 48 electors in the St. Lambert Boat House. In face of that appeal, addressed to English Protestants, the following from La Tramilleur will be found worthy of note, and ought to give the English Protestants throughout the country abundant food for salutary and wholesome thought, Says Mr. Chapleau's organs----

"This (Mr. Prefontaine) is the man that strove for the election of Mayor of Montwho, TO PLEASE THE ENGLISH, did not hesitate to persecute the poor and to tear from the poor mother's arms inoffensive children whom he shut up in a pestilent hospital for from their parents and the tender care of their mother.

To sum up the situation, we cannot do bet ter than to quote the words of the Herald. when it concludes that it should be well understood that "these are the arguments which are expected to prevail in behalf of the Government candidate to-day -bribery, open, bare-faced, brazen; corruption in its worst and most vulgar forms; demands to punish men who sympathize with 'the English:' and persecution of those who aided in suppressing smallpox in Montresi. These are the weapons with which the Government of Canada are fighting the Liberals in Chambly. Let all who sympathize with such a cause and such arguments support Chapleau and Jodoin to-day, while those who cannot overlook such beseness will do well to see that their votes are registered in condemnation of offences that are unpardonable."

A VETERAN AND A PATRIOT.

Among the electors of Chambly who cast their votes against the candidate of Sir John Macdonald's regime of corruption and injustice was an old veteran of 1812 and 1837 who shouldered his musket in the first instance to defend Canadian territory and patriarchal patriot is 96 years, and his name is Pierre Vincelette, a resident of Longueuil rot and braggardism. Read it: Parish. His pride and gratification were great that Providence should have spared went to the poll with two of his sons, almost as venerable looking as himself, and voted solid for Mr. Prefontaine, M.P. Mrs. Vin-that stood up against it, "and as long as East Hastings elects me, God being my helper, I will still do so, with the help of the noble. old man over the deed.

A SENSATIONAL LIE.

THE Star, which is in the service of the pendard gang, published a sensational statement the other day to the effect that Ald. interests of Mr. Prefontaine. Ald. Grenier has been interviewed on the subject, and he says that the Star statement is, as usual, void a word of what is imputed to would like to tell Blake that he was a coward. him. On the contrary, Ald. Grenier Blake was now making his great mistake, and declares that all corporation officials, who the Orangemen had made a great mistake in are electors in Chambly, can, with the ordin- being too easy or they would have had their ary permission from the civic authorities, absent themselves from their office for the purpose of going to the polls and casting their

A CONFRERE'S SUCCESS.

THE Canadian Freeman, of Kingston, comes to us this week in an enlarged form, having at one bound developed from a 4 to an 8-page paper. Since its establishment last year, our valued contemporary has, by its fearlessness. its intelligence and its honesty in the discussion of public questions made good its claims on public confidence and patronage. The success which it has in consequence met with and the popularity which the views contained in its editorial columns have obtained have served to encourage the proprietors of that enterprising Irish Catholic journal to increase its size, and thus augment its usefulness. We are glad to be able to congratulate it on John's zeal for the Bible. He evidently thinks the rapid strides it has made and to wish it it a very good book-for OTHER people. renewed prosperity and success. The able Eis personal acquaintance with its sacred and judicious manner in which the Freeman has defended Catholic, Irish and Canadian interests among such a mixed population as once a year take down the blessed book from that possessed by the city of Kingston is its dusty shrine and parade it through the deserving of all praise. Its columns are streets open at the self-same page as on previous always replete with spicy, interesting articles. Twelfths away back heyon: living memory and its present general appearance and life than has the Canadian Freeman. Again, we wish our estremed confrére and energetic co-worker long life in order that it may ever fearlessly advocate the cause of the Irish hell with the Pope." We commend John's people at home and in Canada, as well as aid in the noble work of a proper and widespread attention of Hon. John Costigan and dissemination of Catholic and moral literature | the Tory M.P.'s who shut their eyes so hard

SIR JOHN'S DENIAL.

Quite a discussion has arisen in the Ontario press anent an assertion made by the Government organ, La Minerve, that "Sir John Macdonald formally declared in a recent speech at a Catholic picnic in Carleton County that he was never an Orangemin, and that he never put a foot inside an Orange lodge during his whole lifetime

mounted the goat with Sir John hinself. I by such political mountebanks, and by assur-They grew indignant at the idea of their ing John White and the Tory party that the Pramier brother denying the Orange faith and disowning any and all connection with the lodges. Some of them iried to get over the difficulty by derying that La Minerve ever published such a state. Mr. Chapleau's Le Travailleur, which is as ment coming from Sir John/ But this

The controversy over the affair has furnished another proof of the hypocrisy and double dealing of Sir John, and gives him another claim to the title of Prince of Tricksters.

Some of our Western contemporaries have gone to the trouble to root up the Orange archives, and got at the registers, old and new, which establish Sir John's unceasing connection with the men that would wade knee-deep in Papht blood"-if they could.

The Kingston Whig gives the following facts; it says :- "We are informed on very high authority that Sir John, though he has no doubt forgotten the diroumstance, was actually sworn in an Orangeman in Loval Orange Lodge No 352, city of Kingston; that Ogle R. Gowan was present on the occasion: the Past Grand Master John Flanigan and Grand Marshal Thomas Robinson know the facts, and have sat in the Lodge with Brother Sir John Macdonald; that Brother James Shannon, now Postmaster of Kingston, and formerly confidential clerk of Sir John Mac donald for many years, paid Sir John's dues to the Order so as to keep him an Orange. man in good standing."

THE KINGSTON FREEMAN ON JOHN WHITE, M.P.

Our gallant contemporary, the Canadian Freeman, of Kingston, is carrying on the good fight against the demon of Orangeism with pluck and determination. Although in a town that the yellow fraternity have long ago christened the "Derry of Canada," the Freeman stands up in that hotbed of Orangeism and delivers knockdown blows to the loudmonthed and firebrand champions of the order. It has given a severe scorohing to Mr. John White, the notorious Orange-Tory M.P., and one of the "Blind share gang." for a rude and impudent speech he delivered before an Orange gathering. The speech is a gem of Orange literature, and is worth preserving and quoting as a curiosity of yellow

"They had allowed the great and glorious and holy book, that "brings us nearer to the happy land," to be driven out of our schools lution in favor of Home Rule was voted on in Parliament John White was the only man true, conscientious electors of East Hastings."
We were afraid of Rome and Archbishop Lynch. The Parliament of Canada should mind their own business. England will in her own good time do what she thinks right with Ireland. He had read of a man and woman in Russia chased by wolves and the woman threw her baby to the wolves to escape Grenier had given orders that no Corporation employe should absent himself on polling day in the Chambly election. The Star maliciously insinuated that this order was given in the first property of the water for? For the holy and blessed truths of the Goepel. "Go home and tell your ministers not to allow Archbishop Lynch to dictate to them.

The real true rudder that ateers the ship they are allowing them to trample it under toot? of truth, and that he never uttered Blake says the Orangemen are cowards. He incorporation bill passed. "God save the Queen, God save the bible in the schools and the noble and kind and sympathic electors of East Hastings." He would do now what he had never done before and announce himself as a candidate for East Hastings. He had been attacked by a coward. "But I'll show the Grits, I'll show the Roman Catholics, I'll show the cowards that I will again be the representative of East Hastings.

Replying to this tirade of the Orange-Tory M.P., the Canadian Freeman says :- "The above is pretty good for one of the heroes of the Colonization Company scandal, who, by gobbling up their little holdings goaded the wratched half-breeds into rebellion and cried brave when the gatling mowed his victims down. He would like to do the same by our own patriots now bravely fighting the uphill battle of Home Rule. 'Irish wolves," indeed. Insult from such a source is a compliment. Particularly rich is precepts must be pretty much on a par with that of his night-gowned brethren who and upside down. Does Bro. John White "make up" are of a nature that would reflect | know that the Bible's most sace d curses are credit on a journal which has seen a longer denounced on Pharisces of his kina a who devour widows' houses and for a presence make long prayers." Not that we suspect John of ever saying any prayers except "To screaming and scolding tirade to the to the damning evidence brought out before the committee in support of the charges against Bros. White and Bowell. We are accustomed to such insults on our revered Archbishop and our faith from the Mail and its satellites, but common gratitude for undeserved mercy shown him at a sore pinch should have closed even the foul mouth of the WHITEST of the Whites."

The Freeman concludes its scathing rebuke by expressing regret that honest though mis-This was news to the yellow fraternit, up | guided men, as it thinks the rank and file of West, who knew better, and who had liten I its Orange fellow citizens to be, should be led "Irish wolves" will not be the only ones to show their teeth at the next general election.

Only two centuries ago the white races were estimated to be one-tenth of the world's equally violent and incendiary against Mr. | was easily met by publishing La Minerie's | population. Now it is claimed they are fully

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, July 30. - Two months ago read ers of THE POST were informed in one of these letters that Sir Adolphe Caron was going to England to assume the duties of High Commissioner. That news is now confirmed. He relieves Sir Chartes Tupper, who comes to assume the control of the finances of the Dominion. Poor old McLelan made such a frightful fist of the budget last session and has aince demonstrated his unfitness so painfully that reorganization of the Cabinet is imperative. It would never do to face parliament with such a gang of imbeciles as undertook to manage the House last session. When Tom White was considered their best man, imagination may ploture what the rest were like. Besides the party has been going to the dogs outside since Sir John Macdonald's hand has become relaxed through a painful, chronic illness, which may, by prospaintus, enrouse interess, which may, by prot-trating him at any moment, paralyze the ministry. Undoubtedly Sir Charles will increase the fighting capacity of the Cabinet. His assumption of office at this juncture indicates his practical succession to the leadership of the Tory party. It will be A REGENCY

in fact. Sir John is gone in the stomach and the legs. Some people say his head is a little touched, too. At any rate we know as a physiological fact that when a man becomes infirm in health in the seventies, his brain partakes of the general decay. Relief from worry and careful nursing can do much to preserve his failing powers, and Tupper is the only man who is at all capable of taking command of the ship while the captain seeks that upon which the cabinet grants. But if Sir Charles brings strength to the ministry in one way, he cannot fortify it in the direction where it most needs strengthening. Admitting his clearheadedness, industry and vigor, he is wofully deficient in morality. An ounce of respectability would be worth a pound of brains to the Torles at the present crisis. Sir Charles has s reputation

SO UTTERLY BAD

that his presence can only depress the scale of ministerial unworthiness now low enough, the Lord knows, in public estimation. can fight, he can talk, he can jump higher, dive deeper, come up drier than any Tory living, but he cannot make anyone believe he people are looking for -a man with ability to lead and inspire and inspire confidence. Ministerial corruption has become so outrageous, beyond all precedent, that it is us compliment to Sir Charles to say that he cannot add much to the record of infamies at the sight of which all honest men stand aghast. The most that can be expected of him is that he will make this agonizing death than it would suffer were Langevin to utter its last squeak, Tom White tie up its fallen jaw, Pope close its eyes and Molelan put the coppers on them to keep the lids down. Instead of the crowd being touched with the lagurations snuffles of Rowell and Control of the religion and one race in their intention. Costigan wasping on each other's shoulders, it will be electrified by the sight of Tupper going down in

A BLAZE OF SULPHUR AND BRIMSTONE with a roar of thunder, like Don Juan :---

"You all have seen him in the pantomime Sent to the devil somewhat ere his time." It is very doubtful, however, whether Sir Charles can lead the party successfully. So far as the members of Parliament is concerned far as the members of Parliament is concerned
he will have no difficulty. Anybody could
lead them with a bell hung to his neck. But
the party outside is the difficulty. Many who the party outside is the difficulty. Many who have hitherto supported the government on its general policy are now convinced of the necessity for a change. They feel that there is men at defiance, and now comes retribution. no excuse, no palliation for the wholesale corruption, the hidious immorality of the governelne, demand his, more than anything The advent of Tupper will but correction. confirm the impression that a change cannot be expected from within the ministry or the party, therefore it must be forced by the people. Sir Charles will be able to galvanize the Tory corpse, but the odor of corruption shows that the process of dissolution has gone too far for there to be any hope of resuscita-

THE NEW BRITISH CABINET. Lord Salisbury's cabinet proves after the ilarse of a century that the same Tory spirit which drove the thirteen colonies into rebellion and "dismembered the Empire" has, like the Burbons, learned nothing and forgotten nothing. In 1778 the man who did as much for American independence with the pen as Washington did with the sword, wrote these memorable words:-"There is dignity in the warm passions of a Whig, which is never to be found in the cold malice of a Tory. In the one nature is only heated, in the other she is poisoned. The instant the former has it in his power to punish he feels a disposition to forgive; but the canine

venge." The appointment of THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY t o the viceroyal y of Ireland, the inheritor of t, he name and fame of Castlereagh, is a decl aration of policy which cannot be misunder-

venom of the latter knows no relief but re-

"Ireland bere him, but the breed accurate buckernent winds blew blighting from north-east."

A a if anxious to destroy all hope of reconcilia tion with the Irish, Salisbury selects a man to govern Lieland around whose name cluste was the 'most infamous memories in Irie th history. A Castlereagh for Ireland now! ye gods! Could imagination in its flight through the darkest deeps of the inferna I regions call up a shade more hidious y repulsive? Out of the grave, out of the hell of unforgotten, unforgiven hatreds England stretches to Ireland hand of Castlereagh, dripping with blood and corru ption. Did the Tories desire, with calculating malice, to rouse the Irish people to exasper ation they could not have done anything m ore brutal than this. But let us patient. Whom the Gods wish to destroy the first make mad. Let the Irish in Ireland keep queet, a ad should coercion be again at tempted, and the coercionists will get

may be necessary. If it is the Tory intention may be necessary. If it is the Tory intention Last evening His Excellency preached at St. to exasperate the people of Ireland into the Ann's church, which was filled to suffocation commission of acts that may be held as with the faithful of the parish. He comjustification for a return to the old methods menced his laquout discourse by referring to of oppression, I do trust the Iriish will not St. Ann as being the mother of the Blessed give the desired excuse. The danger I fear is Virgin, and therefore a model of womanhood. that the victorious mnority will pursue their He also referred to the sacraments of grace

Government chose its own time and place to bring on an election to test the feeling in Quebec. It was a Conservative atronghold. The lines were made secure. Even the most hopeful among the friends of Reform descripted of securing the friends of Reform despaired of wresting the seat from the party of rascals. They calculated the immense resources at the command of the Government, they knew how unscrupulousand ly they would be used. Chapleau staked his political existence on the event. Chapleau He armed himself with the full powers of an unlimited, unprincipled ministry, and he was beaten. The full significance of this victory was appreciated here. By the time the returns were expected

AN ANXIOUS CROWD

began to collect about the Russell house The first news received was that Prefentaine had a majority of 32, one place to hear from. Some faces began to grow long, others to broaden into a smile. Then came fuller returns which left no doubt of the Tory rout. The Tories took wing, and soon there were none about the corners but Liberals. They cheered, shook hands. Wayfarers passing asked what the excitement was about, and when they were told they said "that is the triumph of doom for Sir John." Sic semper malefactoris, There is nothing for him to do now but mount the Protestant horse, like death in the Apocalypse, and ride to destruction.

As Chambly went so will all Quebec The strongest Tory stomach in the Dominion revolted against the hidious stew set before it and spewed it out. If the corruptionists magine that dog is going to return to his vomit, they don't know the dog. That's all. To day the effect is admit-PROFOUNDLY DISTURBING.

Faith in the future of the Ministry is gone. The trimmers, of whom there are many in Ottawa, are already setting their sails for the change. Some may catch the wind and beat to sea, but others know it means to them shipwreck on a lee shore. Of course they will fight for their lives. But it will be the fight of despair, and, when the wave passes over them, there will be nothing but a bubble and a groan. Chaplean ought to resign at once. His usefulness has gone. It was his election. Let him take the hint in the change of a majority of 539 into a minority of 92. A reversal of twelve hun-

TURN THE BASCALS OUT. Religion and Race! What has the Mail been doing? Ever since the burst of indignation that followed the sacrifice of Riel the chief organ of the government has been filled with appeals to the worst fanaticism. There was no libel too gross for it to fling at the Catholic Church; no insult too litter for it to hurl at the French and the Irish. If the French in Chambly rethe consequences. They, like the immortal tyrant in Promethius unbound, set gods and

"Hear ye the thunder of the fiery whoels Grinding the winds from Dunorgon's throne? Victory! Victory! Feelest hou not, O world! The earthquake of his charict thundering

When a government, on the eve of a general | frauda in the books! election, opens one of its safest constituencies with the express object of demonstrating its strength and popularity, and is

UTTERLY DEFEATED, can there be a doubt of what the verdict of the country, as a whole, will be? They are wrong who attribute the defeat solely to the Riel issue, for did not Mr. Jodoin declare ha condemned the Government for hanging Riel, but supported it on its general policy. It was on its general policy therefore that the verdict was given. The Riel question was a side issue, an issue of great importance I admit, but the Ministerial record of corruption of all sorts, from the traffic in justice to the unnamable beastialities exposed by Mr. Chagnon, was the real issue. On that the respectable people of Chambly had to give a verdict. They have given it, and it is one that rejoices the heart of all honest men who desire to see public places cleansed of the toulness that has bred a political pestilence the like of which was never known before.

RIDEAU.

THE PAPAL ABLEGATE.

tils Excellency Mgr. O'Bryen at St. Patrick's and at. Ann's Churches Yesterday.

On Sunday at High Mass in St. Patrick's church His Excellency Mgr. O'Bryen, Papal Ablegate, preached the sermon. After reading the epistle and gospel special to the day, His Excellency proceeded to deliver an elo-quent and impressive discourse. He spoke of the pretensions of the modern Socialists and their desire to throw off the yoke of inspired truth and reduce everything to the contines of human reason. He pointed out the gradual fall of man from the knowledge of the true the God to the densest paganism, and spoke of the Apostle Paul, who, on entering Athens found that there in the centre of ancient learn ing and philosophy, amidst all the pagan al ters was one dedicated to the "Unknown God." The rev. gentleman's exposition of this branch of his subject was exceptionally eloquent. He then proceeded to deal with the pretensions of the advocates of modern civilization. with its gradually approaching scepticism. He A MODEL OF COERCION said the words liberal Catholic were a contract will teach them that two can play that tradiction of terms. A Catholic had to cling game. The resolutes of civilization are not to his faith; it was the gift of God; he could yet oxhausted. It must not be forgotten that one half the British people are favorable to home rule. With them the Irish must ally themselves, and work for the overthrow of a ministry so malign ant and withal so feeble, was the gift of God it belonged to God, and which has put this last indignity on Ireland. could not be trifled with by the recipients of A Castlereagh broug ht about the Union, by a that bounty. H concluded his admirable Castlereagh it is to be enforced. This is the discourse by a reference to His Holiness Pope Tory idea of what is good for Ireland. By Leo XIII., the prisoner of the Vatican, at and bye we will have the Irish idea of what whose feet he would lay, on his return to is good for the Tories. This is a case in Rome, the cordial good wishes and fervent which the application of a counter irritant grayers of his devoted Irish children abroad.

must let Lord Salisbury understand in most must let Lord Salisbury understand in most of power, but also to see the Canadian confit.

The salisbury understand in most of power, but also to see the Canadian confit. of it.

OTTAWA, July 31.—Chambly sounded the death knell of the corruptionists. The pilot the Catholic faith among all who speak the death knell of the county shows how the same language. He said, "Let all be united wind is blowing. But this is only the present of the coming hurricane. The monitory puff of the coming hurricane. The the singing of the Te Deum. by the singing of the Te Deum.

During the afternoon the Papal Ablegate, accompanied by the Paster of St. Patrick's Church and others, visited the principal sights of the city, taking in the Catholic Cemetery, Mount Royal Park, the Grand Seminary, etc., and expressed himself as greatly pleased with the beauties of the metropolis of Canada.

This morning Moneignor O'Bryen paid a

visit to the office of THE POST and TRUE Wixness previous to his departure from the city for Toronto. He expressed his gratification at the manner in which he had been received by the press and at the prominence given the ceremonies. He also complimented the True Witness on its extensive reports of the ceremonies of last week, and stated that he had sent several copies of the same to

THE FRASER INSTITUTE.

SIR,-The Star has refused the following letter, being a reply to its several editorials and paragraphs, lately on this question. Please insert it.

JOHN FRASER. July 28th, 1886.

THE FRASER INSTITUTE.

To the Editor of the Star :-

SIR,-1 ou refused my letter of 19th, which, however, found a place in THE POST of 23th. Although you withhold the real facts of the case from your readers, still you regale them with fulsome praises or adulations of Mr. Abbott, suppressing, at the same time, the wrongdoings connected with this estate. of which you cannot be wholly ignorant.

"You, in one place, speak of the legal hindrances and the legal expenses as having damaged the estate and retarded the work. This is pure nonsense. I paid all the legal expenses of the heirs to the Privy Council, amounting to about \$4,000.

But Mr. Abbott has charged the estate with over \$30,000 for law expenses and the administration of the estate. Whereas \$8,000 to \$10,000, should have covered the whole ! Who has benefited by this? This is how the estate has been damaged! Mr. Abbott was a needy man some sixteen years ago, and this estate was then a fat thing for him in a legal WAY.

There are swindles or frauds saddled on this estate amounting to about, I believe, \$20,000 to \$25,000, and that "First report of the Fraser Institute," if not actually made and framed to cover and hide from public view the swindles or frauds perpetrated on the estate by somebody connected with the Fraser Institute Board, did, and does actually, cover and hide those frauds from public view.

That first report of the Fraser Institute, containing 40 pages of printed matter, bearing date 30th June, 1879, issued to the public in December, 1879, is a fraud on the estate, from beginning to end!

And if the Governors did not know of its fraudulent character when they signed it, they knew shortly afterwards, and they have never since attempted to correct it !

The evidences of that fraud still exist Namely, that report and the books and papers of Hugh Fraser's estate, from which they pretend to have made up that report! I have that report, and I am prepared at any time to go with you and to point out the

I shall give the public at present, as a sample, two of those fraudulent entries, as contained in that report, as under.

CASH RECEIPT is recorded :

Interest: Cash received, being surplus of interest\$2,488.56

Whereas, the "interest account," on folio 30 of Hugh Fraser's Ledger, shows an actual loss of \$785 90. Here is a difference of \$3,274.-46, cash, in one account al. ne. That credit of \$2,488.56, cash, being a falsity, and having no existence in the books of the estate, must be scored out, and the actual loss of \$785.90 placed to the debit ! This would then require \$3,274.46 to go to the credit of cash to fill up that vacuum, to balance the cash account Where is that missing item of \$3,274.46 of cash to be found ?

of fraud that ever came under my notice, namely: On page 39 of that report is the following

entry: June 30th, 1879:

The second item is the most glaring piece

Balance cash on hand...\$1,198.52"

Whereas, on the same date, on page 55 of their No. 2 cash book appears the following balance of cash on band:

June 30th, 1879: "Balance on hand...... \$ 77.24

Here is an actual deficiency of \$1,121.28 cash in the balance of cash, as shown to the public to be on hand on page 39 of that report, between what was actually on hand, as shown by their No. 2 cash book, on page 55! You may call this by any name you please, Mr. Editor,-deception, fraud or swindle!

The foregoing two entries in that report showing, not only a defalcation or swindle of S4,395.74 of the cash of the estate, but a barefaced and deliberate attempt to hide and to ocnceal this fraud from public view!

Those governors have acted with a high hand from the very beginning, dissipating and wasting the estate, and then, as a "Cap Sheat" to the whole, they furnish the public with that false report of the money entrusted to them for a public object ! I shall allow you, Mr. Editor, to call that report by its proper name-aswindle or a fraud, as you

The governors are merely trustees of the public, and they are bound to render a true and faithful account of their stewardship of this estate, as contained in the books of account of the estate of the late Hugh Fraser.

I hereby publicly challenge, in the name of the late Hugh Fraser and on behalf of the citizens of Montreal, Mr. Abbott, Judge Torrance, Peter Redpath and Thomas Workman, the four governors who signed that report, to state publicly to the citizens of Montreal whether those two entries are or are not, as I have given them, as above? Their silence to be accepted as their selfcondemnation!

as Gladitions described the old system, "on alluding to his histon here from the principles of gross preference and injustice, Pops. He said His Holiness had not only sent him for the ene individual, upon whom the latter of the sak the Court to have a Remust let Lord Salisbury understand in most the latter of the latter of the said His Holiness had not only sent him for the ene individual, upon whom the latter of the l be found necessary, from any cause whatever, to have new Governors or Trustees appointed in their stead !

> And, to obtain that end, I ask the co operation and the joining hand-in-hand with me, of every honest citizen of Montreal.

JOHN FRASER. 64 Drummond street Montreal, 27th July, 1886.

FATHER COFFEY'S REPLY

To the Recent Communication of "Arthur Niagurensia."

From the Buffalo Catholic Union and Times. [The following letter is from the gifted pen of the Rev. Father Coffey, one of the most distinguished priests of Canada. Father Coffey is editor of our esteemed contemporary, The Catholic Record, of London, Ont., and we need scarcely add that anything he writes for these columns will be warmly welcomed.-Ed. U. & T.]

To the Editor of the Union and Times :

DEAR FATHER CRONIN,-There appeared in your valued journal under date July 1st, its class of late. Doubtless when the American a communication algued "Arthur Niagarenais," that from me calls for some comment, sible man must be well aware that the Separawhich will, I trust, serve to convey to your numerous readers a just view of the situation here, in so far as Irish Catholics are concerned. A word, or two, however, before I begin in regard to "Arthur Niagarensis." Is be or is he not the same "Arthur" or "Arthur Niagarensia" who, on two several occasions at least, addressed to the Ottawa Citizen, a journal edited by a Mr. Johnson, of the Ballykilbeg family, and inimical to Home Rule, in the sense in which most Irishmen understand Home Rule, letters for publication wherein under cover of this anonymous signature he indulged in a base, scandalous, and unwarranted attack on the undersigned, who knows him not personally and never did him aught of injury? Is he or is he not the same person who, in order to gain favor with the most bigoted and intolerant of the Dominion Cabinet Ministers, Sir A. Campbell-whose bigotry and intelerance I have felt it a duty to denounce with all the severity at my command in the columns of the Catholic Record, in which course I have had the approval of many Conservatives of rank and influence, Protestant as well as Catholic-not only made a coarse, vulgar and slanderous attack on myself, but went out of his way to brand with calumny an institution conducted by the good Brothers of the Christian Schools, the devoted disciples of the Venerable de la Salle, to whom, if my information be correct (and I have no reason to think it otherwise), this "Arthur" or "Arthur Nisgarensis," was in times not long since gone by indebted for favor and protection? Is he, in fine, or is he not, at present employed in the Department of Inland Revenue, a paid servant of the Minister to whose defence he rushes with a fool-hardiness, a disregard of truth, and a truculent servility which mark the time server and the place hunter? Of him, indeed, may Mr. Costigan exclaim—as he has had cause to exclaim of others of the same ilk-"save me from my friends." Upon the Minister of Inland Revenue I do not for a moment propose to indulge in any personal attack. The hon. and Brownism are dead—or nearly dead—or, gentleman has like all men his faults; like if not dead, tamely quiescent. The French all men he has made his mistakes, but of majority is no longer solid for the Ontaric many qualities is he, I know, possessed that Tories, and the Irish Catholics have by such endear him to those who enjoy the favor of his friendship. Against Mr. Coatigan, there-fore, personally I have naught of evil to say, but of his public action I have the right a virtue and endurance became a folly.

which to all citizens in this free country pertains, of forming and expressing my opinion. ing us of Mr. Costigan's other public services, This I have done in the past, and this, sir, I whose value no one is more ready than mymous assaults of debauched manhood and of

salaried servility.

There are, I fear, few of your readers who understand the strength and influence of the On page 20 of that report the following Orange a-sociation in Canadian politics. this nefarious institution has grown year by year in numbers and in strength, till to-day, in many constituencies, no man can hope for election who is not a member of the society or the pliant tool of its leaders. There are yet in this Province of Ontario -if not elsewhere in the Dominion-places where no Catholic is permitted to live and practice his religion. Apostacy, banishment or death are the alternatives out of which he must make a choice. At an Orange gathering here some years ago, one of the speakers loudly boasted that there was not a Papist living in his township, and one Parkhill, an Orange leader, from Canada, claimed is safe to compute that between thirty and forty Ontario constituencies are under Orange control, and that in the whole House of Commembers, more or less, under Orange sway and dictation. There are hundreds in your city to-day-former residents, for instance of of Canadian Orange intolerance and Cana-Orango exclusiveness in the social and poli-

tical life of this country. No man out of Canada, no man who did not for a time live in Canada, can form any idea of the baneful influence here exercised by Orangcism. It has vexed and tried and t weakened our communities, urban and rural. It has disturbed our peace, endangered our security, beclouded and darkened our future. Who that loves this land with all its promise and its possibilities but must be afflicted, must feel his heart sink within him in very despondency, as he reads the savage declar ations of hostility to Irish Home Rule for mulated on the last 12th by the Orange thousands in their gatherings at Kingston, Beliq. ville and Toronto? These declarations, if If the Catholicity of a government is to be they mean anything, and they have a mea. ing significant and ominous-indicate in terms unmistakably clear that there is in Canada a politico religious party, of no small proportions numerically, in favor of Protestant ascendancy, not alone in Ireland but in Canada. It is all very well, to tell us that no heed should be given to Orange speeches and Orange resolutions on the 12th of July—that these speeches and these resolutions carry no weight with them—that Orangeism is on the vene and must, if up. Orangeism is on the vane and must, if unnoticed, die of inanivon. Si, the history of Canada and espectally its recent history. shows that Crangeism is not dead, but living out the state of the state o living; not on the wane, but increasing in numbers, force s and influence, and that its leaders to-day en joy in our legislative halls a predominance b aneful in the last degree, as prejudicial to ' rue freedom, and destructive of equality. I fany man doubt the exactness of this contention, if any man think I exaggerate in augl at in this view of Canadian

and exercises an influence on Canadian public opinion that it were idle to ignore and faolish to belittle. The Mail has come out boldly, emphatically, defiantly, against Home Rule, and cries out as determinedly as the Orange organs of Ulster, in favor of ocer-cion. Not satisfied to see Home Rule beaten, the Mail demands the bloodthirsty methods of opercion to complete the new conquest of Ireland.

Said the Mail of Saturday, July 17th : Whether Lord Salisbury forms a purely Conservative administration or whether he enters a coalition with Lord Hartington and Mr. Cham-berlain, one thing is cortain—that the British reople are determined to uphold the Union, as the American people upheld their union, with the whole strength and resources of the mation. This decision, rendered with such tremendous emphasis at the polls, has had its effect in the States. The Parnellites who send despatches to the New York and Chicago press pretend to believe that the Home Rule move ment is not dead, but has only received a check, their object being to keep alive Irish-American loyalty to the National exchequer. But it is clear, from the tone of the correspondence colunins of such journals as the Irish World, that the various organizations which have contribut-ed so generously to the League, and the indi-vidual Irish-Americans who have pinched themvidual Irian-Americans who have putched them-selves in order to send their mite across the water, to effect, as they supposed, the deliverance of Ireland, have begun to realize the utter hopelessness of the cause.

"Not another dol'ar for so-called constitutional agitation for me," is the refrain of most of the letters published in the World and journals of its class of late. Doubless when the American

tion game is up, will drop it and turn his attention to practical and attainable Irish re-forms. Mr. Goschen, whose views were pub lished in these columns yesterday, sums up the whole situation by saying that whilst the Unionists are prepared to delegate some of the functions of the Imperial Parliament to a local body in Ireland, the dream of making Ireland a nation has been forever dispelled.

a ration has been forever dispelled.

The first act of the new Administration, whoever may be the Premier, will doubtless be to restore order and place British law above the law of the League; and to do this coercion will be necessary. Air ady the gifted artists connected with the Nationalist journals on this side of the Atlantic are mixing the florid colors for their attractive disclarates of Savon arounds. for their sterestyped pictures of Saxon cruelty. But coercion as it really exists and coercion as they depict it are usually two very different things. The Crimes Act, for instance, which Mr. Gladstone enforced, or tried to enforce, for some time, was mildness itself compared with the instruments which the State Government in the United States employ against Anarchists and other disturbers. No law-abiding Irishman ever yet suffered the slightest inconvesionce from coercion, but hundreds and thousands have had to endure the brutal terrorism of the League, which coercion was designed to

ovarcome. It is the misfortune of Canadian politics that Orangeism should be the mainstay of one of its two great parties. The political alliance which for nearly thirty years subsisted be-tween the French majority of Lower Canada and the Orange minority in Upper Canada, an alliance brought about more through the fierce Calvinistic bitterness of the late Hon. George Brown than through any love between the allies themselves, did much to keep the Orange party under control, if not to render it partially powerless for evil. The same inwardness and exclusiveness on the part of Brown and his lieutenants, which made this alliance a political necessity also drove thousands of honest, just Catholics, followers of Baldwin and Hincks, the old Liberal leaders, into the ranks for the time being of the Conservative party. But now, sir, times and things have changed. Brown Tories, and the Irish Catholics have by such articles in the Mail, as that above cited, been driven in hundreds out of the Conservative r-nks, when patience had ceased to be

will do in the future, regard ces of the anony self to admit, goes on to speak of the Home Rule resolutions passed by the Canadian Parliament in 1882-" When Mr. Costigan," he writes, " a Minister of the Crown, was asked to repeat these resolutions—a wholly urn-cessary proceeding-in this last session Founded here sixty or seventy years ago, of Parliament, he declined on the sole ground that they could not be carried unanimously, and perhaps could not be carried at all in the present House of Commons, which contains several truculent Orangemen." Is there not here confirmation of my statement concerning Orange influence? Is it not here practically admitted that tear of that influence prevented a clear and emphatic expression of opinion from the l'arliament of Canada in favor of Home Rule? Your correspondent tells you, sir, that Mr. Costigan was asked to repeat his resolutions of 1882-a proceeding he declares wholly unnecessary. Here are two gross misstatements. He was asked to lend the weight of a year ago when addressing the Orange his influence to the passage of resolutions men of Derry, Ireland, that there more clear and more emphatic than those of was not a Papist living within twelve 1882, and he declined. Why? Because miles on any side of his Canadian home. It the present House of Commons contains several trumbent Orangemen. Was the proceeding unnecessary? If so, why not reject Mr. Blake's proposition in favor of Home mons of 211 members, there are nearly fifty Rule, by a direct negative? Why pass the meaningless amendment that has called forth praise from Professor Goldwin Smith? I am well aware that Mr. Ferguson of Leads Toronto-who could easily tell you something and other Orangemen in the House of Commong threatened a straight-out anti-Home dian Orange aggressiveness, and Canadian | Rule amendment, if the Government lent assent to Mr. Blake's motion. But I do hold and maintain that had the frish Catholic members of the House of Commons stood firmly by their colors and resolved at all hazards to strengthen the hands of Eng. land's "Grand Old Man" in the supreme hour of his trial, and of Ireland's expectation, Mr. Blake's proposition would have been carried by a majority at least as great as that which, in 1884, refused a second reading to the Orange incorporation bill.

A brief reference to a few of the other misstate ments of "Arthur Niagarensis," and I we done. He tells you that the present Liberal-Conservative Government is the most measured by the number of professing Catholies it contains, then I say your correspondent is mistaken, for the Brown-Dorion Govern-

Protestant country, if we look to the religion of the majority, as the United States, The Catholics of Canada are more than 40 per cent. of the whole population of the country, while the Catholics of the United States are not, by the most liberal computations, more than one in five, and by some estimates one in ten, of the total population. What value then can be placed on your correspondent's allegations? Again, your correspondent tells you that when Mr. Blake was a minister of the crown there was not in the Cabinet of which he was a member a single that the victorious mnority will pursue their the Cathelic representative. What does the modern of the condensative of the results of their own by the Blessed Virgin, who restored woman's is the bounden duty of the citizens of Montal conduct to proceed to still further dignity, as shown in the Cathelic representative. What does the force of Mail of Saturday, July 17th. The Mail is, I may state, the recognized or the Cathelic representative. What does the force of Mail of Saturday, July 17th. The Mail is, I may state, the recognized or the Cathelic representative. What does the force of Mail of Saturday, July 17th. The Mail is, I may state, the recognized or the Cathelic representative. What does the force of Mail of Saturday, July 17th. The Mail is, I may state, the recognized or the Cathelic representative. What does the force of Mail of Saturday, July 17th. The Mail is, I may state, the recognized or the Cathelic representative. What does the Conservative party of Ontario, Cathelic and Irish as even any member of the cathelic representative. What does the Cathelic representative is the Cathelic representative. What does the Cathelic representative. What does the Cathelic representative. What does the Cathelic representative is the Cathelic representative. What does the Cathelic representative is the Cathelic representative. What does the Cathelic representative. What a member of the Cathelic representative is the Cathelic representative. What a member of the Cathelic representative is the Cathelic representative. What a member of the Cathelic represe

present cabinet? Do not his services to the Church in Canada compare feverably with those even of Mr. Costigan? Determined to be false to the end, "Arthur" tells your readers that Mr. Blake has a commandyour readers that Mr. Blake has a command-ing influence in the Ontario Legislature. Mr. Blake has no commanding influence there whatever. Mr. Mowat, a pronounced Home Ruler, is leader of that legislature, subject to no interference of any kind whatever from Mr. Blake; and if the legislature of Ontario did not at its last session declare in favor of Home Rule, it was because its adjournment took place before the introduction of Mr. Glaistone's bill for Ireland's better govern-

ınent. Your correspondent appeals to your . American fair-play," and in the very next breath declares that "Mr. Biake never gave five cents to the National League, and has never evinced the slightest concurs about Ireland, save when he could make capital thereby for the Grit party, of which he is the recognized head." Sir, I ask you in the name of that same "American fair-play" to which your correspondent appeals, I ask you has he—who, under cover of an anonymous signature, imputes motives, and basely attacks men and institutions—bas he a right to question the sincerity of a gentleman of Mr. Blake's high standing and unquestioned patriotism? Mr. Blake has given to Ireland not alone of his purse, but of his noble heart and lofty soul-things to which the timeserver and the place hunter are, I know, strangers. I have for some years been privileged with the friendship of the Hon. Edward Blake, Canada's most illustrious son, and I know whereof I speak, when I declare, that a more ardent friend of human freedom, and especially of Irish freedom, breathes not the air of heaven. In no living man of to-day are purity of character, singleness of purpose, and sterring worth of soul, fairness to fee and tidelity to friend more singularly and happily combined than in the Hon. Edward Blake.

I have the honor, my dear Father Cronin, to be very faithfully,

Joun F. Coffer, Priest.

AYLMER HONORS ARCHBISHOP DUHAMEL.

An influential deputation from Aylmer waited on the new Archhiehop of Ottawa on Monday last and extended to His Grace the felicitations of the parish they represented. Mr. C. Devlin, je., a member of the deputa-tion, read the following address :-His Grace Most Reverend J. T. Duhamel,

D.D., Archbishop of Ottawa, etc. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE, -Fervent indeed is the sentiment of joy evoked in the breast of every Canadian by the recent extra-ordinary honors our Holy Father has con-ferred on these distinguished prelates, three devoted champions of the cause of Catholicity in Canada. The wonderful harmony, the very maity of feeling prevailing all classes, and the unprecedented demonstrations held throughout the old ecclesiastical Province of Quebec are evidence thereof, clearly indicating that our people deeply revere, are sin-cerely attached to their chief pasters, and that our bishops enjoy the full esseem and

confidence of our separated brethern.

When Your Grace first assumed episcopal jurisdiction over this important discuse, the wisdom of the selection then mule by the Holy See was strongly commended, and that humble portion of your flock represented here to-day hastened to express their unswerving loyalty to the gifted bishop whose many virtuer and sterling qualities of heart and mind have since lent such lustre to the Church. We were not indeed unacquainted with the immense field of labor opened out, the peculiar difficulties which invariably beset the path of the chief paster of a comparatively young dioceso; however, wo feel confident that a successor wo: thy of our late illustrious Pentiff had been secured, and we fearlessly expressed our firm conviction that Your Grace's reign would be ne of unalloyed happiness and prosperity Subsequent events have established here correct we were in the estimate formed of your profound knowledge, great plety and adminis-

trative ability.

The marked and patriotle interest taken by Your Grace in everything colculated to im prove the capital, diocese and country, your zealous efforts in behalf of colonization, that great solicitude at all times manifested for our spiritual and temporal welfere, the striking growth of so many ode office hand bene volent institutions, the splend a and magnificence of our temples of worston re themes of universal marvel. Will to an oway astonished at the distriction of the lofty dignity of bishop—an honor well and nobby won by acadiast attechment to the chair of Peter and a faithtul advocacy of Christ's Gospel, we can not refrain from expressing our prida and deep gratification. We pray Gon's a micest favors may ever accompany you, and in extending our best wishes for a lon, for a the parish of Aylmer.

[Signed] C. Devlin,
N. E. Commier,

JAS. MCARTHUR.

Church Wardens, Parish of Aylmer. His Grace replied in feeling terms, expressing his thanks and referred to the pleasure it always afforded him to visit the beautiful village by the lake.

A BOUQUET FROM CHAMBLY.

THE PATRIOTIC ELECTORS CELEBRATING THE VICTORY.

At noon Monday a large procession of carriages, filled with the leading electors of the County of Chambly and with the triends of the successful candidate, Mr. Prefontaine, paid a visit to the office of The Post. A deputation composed of Mr. Preiontaine, M.P., Mr. Bruno Normandin, ex Mayor of Longueuil, Mr. J. B. Rouilland, editor of L'Impartial, and Mr. A. Chagnon, were intro-duced to the editorial sanctum, and presented Mr. H. J. Cloran with a eplendid bouquetof flowers gathered in the gardens of Chambly. Mr. Rouillard accompanied the pre-sentation with a few congratulatory remarks, thanking the recipient, in the name of the patrictic electors of Chambly, for the services rendered during

-The following presentations have been made to His Grace Archbishop Fabre :-Crystal gasalier, from the congregation of St. Joseph's church, Richmond street; rich gold mitre, from the students of the Crand-Seminary; white and red sandals, from the nuns of the Lachine Convent; silver cutlery, from the professors of Laval University, and a richly bound volume of the Lite of Christ, from the Archbishop of Halifax.

Last year 19,067,180 imperial gallors of beer were exported from Munich, an increase. Market Style Land Comments

ENGLISH POLITICS.

complete many and the administrative between the property of the property and the second sections and the second sections and the second sections are the section sections are the second sections are the section section sections are the section sections are the section section section sections are the section sections are the section section section section sections are the section section section section sections are the section section section section

LONDON, July 27.—Long before the sime appointed for the meeting of Conservative of the meeting of Conservative appointed for the meeting of Conservative appeared. Lard Indicately, Lard Indicately enthusiastic. The Right Hon. W. H Smith, who was chief secretary for Ireland for a fortunal the applause which greeted the Marquis of Salisbury amounted to an ovation. The new Premier was even more heartily received by the meeting inside. Lord Salisbury having formally announced that he accepted the office of Frime Minister, said he had, on behalf of the Conservative party, offered the premierable to Lord Hartington, however, asw fit to decline the task of forming the Government, but he promised for himself and his colleagues that the yould leyally support the Government formed by the Conservatives. Lord Hartington, however, asw fit to decline the task of forming the Government, but he promised for himself and his colleagues that they would leyally support the Government formed by the Conservatives. Lord Hartington, however, asw fit to decline the task of forming the Government, but he promised for himself and his colleagues that they would leyally support the Government formed by the Conservatives. Lord Hartington had given assurances that the Liberal Unionlats would anyport the Government formed by the Conservative as the Martington had given assurances that the Martington had given assurances that the Havil be in the House as much as his strength and his solution on concerning the maintenance and in his absence the Opposition will be led by Sir William Harcourt.

HIGH THE AND THE SIGN AND DILLON ON THE SITUATION. servative Government on every question concerning the maintenance and integrity of the Empire. So far as the Irish policy of the Government was concerned, Lord Hartington had promised that the "Liberal Unionists would give any meaning that the Covernment for the reure proposed by the Covernment for the re-dress of Irish grievances most careful considdram of Irish grievances most careful consideration." "Concerning this subject," said the Fremier, "I would inform the meeting that in any scheme of reform contemplated in the machinery of the Irish question, I will do my best to obtain the co-operation of the Marquis of Hartington. (Cheers.) The Liberal Unionists," continued Lord Salisbury, " have re-served to themselves freedom of action outside these limits, but I need scarcely say that we can reckon on their support against vexations and fractions opposition or obstruction without the giving of distinct pledges."
Reverting to the Irish question at the conclusion of his speech, the Marquis said:—
"I might say also that the Ministry will forthwith prepare a bill to grapple with the Irish difficulty, in the direction of extended local self-government." Mr. Arthur Loftus Tottenham, Tory member for Winchester, asked what protection would in the mean-time be afforded to "the Loyalists in Irecontested, namely, that of Londonderry City, the Nationalists having petitioned on behalf of Mr. Justin McCarthy for a new election, on the ground that Mr. Lewis, the Conservaland whose lives were becoming a burden to them." The Marquis of Salisbury replied that the Government means to "rigorously enforce the existing laws and apply for addisent Orange voters being impersonated at the polls and by many of those who voted for Mr. Lewis being minors. Justin McCartional powers, if necessary." "But," he added, "it is unwise to discuss these matters before the estimates are finished." Parliament would be at once summoned, Lord re-election should result in a victory for Mr. McCarthy the Parnellites will count 86 in the Salisbury announced, and would sit continnously during August for the purpose of passing the estimates. He then asked those present to preserve absolute secrecy concerning all the statements of the Govlast. There are, however, two prominent Parnellites left without seats, Mr. T. M. Healy, who was defeated at South Londonernment he had made, and requested the meetderry by the Unionist candidate, and Mr. William O'Brien, defeated at South ing to approve the action taken by himself and colleagues respecting the line of proposed mutual action between the Conservatives and balanced by Mr. Sexton's brilliant victory at West Belfast. It is yet possible that O'Brien's repulse at South Tyrone may be Liberal-Unionists. The request was received with deafening applaure. The Earl of Iddes-leigh, the Right Hon. Henry Cecil Raikes, member for Cambridge, the Right Hon. Sir John Mowbray, Sir Henry Thurston Halland and others followed Lord Suliabury, all warmly prairing and endorsing his efforts to effect a condition with the Liberal-Unionists and speaking with enthusiasm of the new Government's prospects. Lerd Iddesleigh was accorded an ovation when he arose to place in the House of Commons in August. For Mr. William U'Brien, John O'Connor, address the meeting. Over four hundred Tory peers and Conservative members of the new House of Commons were present at the meet-

The Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had ported that Lord Salisbury is having great difficulty in the work of filling the post of chief secretary for Ireland, no suitable man desiring to take the office. Lord Hartington had been consulted about the Irish secretaryship before to-day's conference, and the hitch which has occurred over the question may necessitate his return from Goodwood, whither he has gone to attend races.

London, July 27.—Mr. Goschen has finally

declined to coalesce with the Conservatives on any terms. A report is current in the Army and Navy club that the Government's first measure will be the appointment of a commission to enquire into the charges of

corruption that have been brought against the War department.

LONDON, July 27. — Truth (Labouchere's paper) to day says:—The Marquis' followers seem to have settled our affairs to their satisfaction. While the conservative Marquis is to be Prime Minister, the liberal Marquis is to sit opposite him, but to support him; thus the triumph of the "classes" is secured for the moment. Let us be thankful that Providence has vouchsafed to us marquises and such like august beings to take care of us. I return thanks humbly and gratefully for these kindred mercies. How long is the regime of marquises likely to last? The Conservative marquis has a minority of his own direct followers in the House of Commons, and can only hope to remain in office if the Liberal marquis finds a sufficient number of Liberals ready to support the Conservative Government. Their sole bond of union is a determination to decline assent to those concessions to Irish aspirations that the vast majority of the Liberals of the United Kingdom have declared to be wise and legitimate. The Marquis of Salisbury proposes that the alliance should last twenty years. I am inclined to think twenty weeks is nearer the duration. The outcome of the election, so far, is that a government is to be installed in office whose general principles do not command the majority. In consideration of Ireland not being governed as she wishes we are not to be governed as we wish. Almost the entire Irish representation has declared for Home Rule. The majority of the latter of Cart Princip and Ireland have defeated the state and Ireland have defeated to the state and Ireland have defeated the state and Ireland have defeated the state and Ireland have defeated the state and Ireland have defeated. electors of Great Britain and Ireland have de-clared for a Liberal government so they are to have a Conservative government. Why do Ithink this beneficent arrangement will not last long is probably that Hartington does not desire office, as in a parliamentary sense he is older than Gladstone. In the course of nature his translation to the House of Lords cannot be translation to the House of Lords cannot be very far distant, but I doubt whether many Unionists ever contemplated falling between two stools, still more, whether, now that this has been their fate, they will not sit quietly on the ground for a long time. I estimate Hartington's present following at about 10, that of Chamberlain about 6. The rest of the Unionists are licelated atoms, who have drifted into an abourd isolated atoms, who have drifted into an absurd position and will be glad to go out of it. At the next general election it is not likely that they will be supported by Conservatives, to whose votes they owe their present return, while unless they make peace with the Liberal party they will not obtain the support of the Liberals. These on other grounds I hold that it is our duty to JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S LETTER. BRILLIANT PICTURE OF WHAT

be led by Bir William Harcourt.

atone who first offered it.

BIGGAR AND DILLOW ON THE SITUATION.

Brogar and Dillow on the situation.

Dublin, July 28.—At a meeting of the National League here, yesterday, Joseph Biggar, M.P., made a speech in which he said there was no reason to feel despondent over anything the Conservatives might attempt. The Parnellites, he said, had already unmade two governments and it was not unlikely that they would unmake a third one. He hoped in any case they would never assist Chamberlain, whom he characterized as the most dishonest politician of the age.

John Dillon said if coercion should be introduced in Ireland the landlords would have the

duced in Ireland the landlords would have the

most cause to regret its introduction. If Home rule were offered, Ireland would accept the boon, remembering, however, that it was Glad-

PARNELL'S PARLIAMENTARY PHA-

LANX.

The following is a complete list of the

Parnellites who will be members of the next House of Commons. The party will number

eighty-five, one less than last year. One seat, however, will probably have to be re-

tive candidate, was elected unfairly by ab-

thy was, it will be remembered, defeated by

only 3 votes in a total poll of 3,500. It the

next Parliament, the same number as in the

Tyrone. Mr. Healy's deafeat was counter

made good by Justin McCarthy securing the

seat for Londonderry. As Mr. Sexton has been elected for two constituencies—South

Sligo and West Beliast-one of them, South

Sligo, probably, will be given to one of the

two scatless Parnellites, presumably to Mr. Healey, so as to enable him to appear in his

T. Harrington, Dr. Kenny and others have

Clare—East, J. R. Fox; West, J. Jordan, Cork City—C. S. Parnell; M. Healy, Cork—Mid, C. K. Tanner; North, J. C.

Flynn; North East, E. Leamy; South East, J. Hooper; East, W. J. Lane; South, J. E. Kenny; West, J. Gilhooly.

Donegal-East, A. O'Connor; West P. O'Hes, North, J. E. O'Doherty; South, B.

Dublin-Col. G'n. T. D. Sullivan ; Harbor,

T. Harrington; St. Patricks, W. Murphy

Dublin County-North, J. J. Clancy; South, Sir T. Esmonde.

W. H. K. Redmend.
Galway Borough, J. Pinkerton.
Galway County—Connemara, P. J. Foley
North, Colonel Nolan; South, D. Sheehy

Kerry-North, J. Stack; South, J. O'Con-

ner; East, J. Sheehan; West, E. Harring

Kilkenny City-T. Quinn; Kilkenny County, North, E. M. Marum; South, P. A.

Kildare-North, J. L. Carew; South, J.

King's County-Tullamore Division, J. P.

Fox; Birr Division, B. C. Molloy.
Leitrim—North, M. Conway; South, L. P.

Limerick-East, John Finucane; West,

Longford-North, J. McCarthy; South. L.

Louth-North, J. Nolan; South, T. P.

Limerick City—H. J. Gill.

Mayo - North, D. Crilly; South, J. F. X.

OBrien; East, J. Dillon; West, John

Deasy.

Meath-North Pierce, Mahoney; South,

Menaghan-North, P. O'Brien; South, Sir

Queen's County-Ossory, W. A. McDonald;

Roscommon-North, J. O'Kelly; South,

Sligo-North, P. McDonald; South, T.

Tipperary-Mid, T. Mayne; North, P. J. O'Brien; South, J. O'Connor; East, T. J.

Tyrone-Mid, M. Kenny; East, W. J.

Waterford City—R. Power. Waterford—East, P. J. Power; West, J.

Westmeath-North, James Tuite; South,

Wexford-North, J. E. Redmond ; South,

Liverpool—West, T. P. O'Connor.
Of the above all have been members of the

J. Barry. Wicklow-East, W. J. Corbett; West, G.

Newry-Justin H. McCarthy.

Fermanagh-South, H. Campbell : North

Down-South, M. McCartan.

St. Stephen's Green, E. D. Gray.

West, M. Harris.

Leahy.

Hayden.

Connelly.

E. Shiel.

J. McKenna.

A. Commine.

Condon.

Reynolds.

D. Pavne.

D. Sullivan.

M. Byrne.

Leix, R. Lalor.

W. Abraham.

offered to vacate their seats.

Life-Long Training for a Statesman-A Worthy Successor to Gladstone in Ability -Salisbury's Probable Policy.

DILKE COULD HAVE BEEN.

London, July 27.—Following is Justin Mo-Carthy's review of the week:—A star has fallen from the sky of Ruglish politics. Sir Charles Dilks, condemned by the verdict of a jury, has published an address announcing his determination to withdraw from public life. He still protests that he is absolutely innocent of the charges made, but that after the decision of the jury he believed there is nothing left for him but to give up public life. I am deeply sorry for this on personal and public grounds. Sir Charles Dilke was always a friend of the Irish cause. He lately broke away from his friend and colleague, Mr. Chamberlain, to support Mr. Gladstone and vote for Home Rule. I have known him personally for twenty years. He was a LONDON, July 27 .- Following is Justin Mopersonally for twenty years. He was a slender, fair-faced youth when I first came to know him. Sir Charles himself said yesterday after the verdict had been given that he did not see how a jury could avoid finding him guilty of the charges made with such evidence against him. It was simply a question of "Doyou believe the statements of these several persons or the denial of this one man?" Well, I know most or all the people were more conspicuous in the case, and I make my personal choice as to a belief. 1 went to visit Sir Charles Dilke yesterday im-

mediately after the verdict, and had a long telk with him, and endeavored to induce him to give up one at least of his resolves concerning his connection with English pub-lic life. His fall is like that of a tower. He stood high above every other rising English statesman, and but for what has happened he must have been Prime Minister after Gladetone. He would have had hardly even competitor for the position. He had made his whole life one of training for political success. He had sought experience of the most varied kind, had travelled all over the world, and knew most European countries as well as he knew his owr. He had worn the Geneva Cross on many a battlefield in order to see something of battle and campaign. He was intimately acquainted with the political men of Europe, America, Australia, and the East. He knew Russia as well as Turkey, India, and China, and was to all appearances actually cut out for the part of a Prime Minister who was also Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He is still what we English politicians consider a young man-only in his forty-third year, and now, as Evelyn says of Charles the Second, is all in the dust. The whole story of English public life contains no other example of such a career thus cut

short; of so splendid a rise and so sudden

and terrible a fail. the club rooms and drawing-rooms are beginning to talk very big about the things he is to do, so as to form a very strong Govern-ment and get rid of all the old foglis of former Tory Administrations, and infuse a vast quantity of new blood. Generally speaking, he will make us, his opponents. "ait up," as the London slang phrase would put it. No doubt he will get rid of some of the old fogies. Sir Richard Cross will be shot like rubbish into the House of Lords possibly. Dignified, stately, and honest old Lord John Manners until the following season they will by that time, by educating the party, be ready to go

JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

in for Home Rule,

fruit on earth than the Wild Strawberry, and there is no more effectual remedy for Cholera, Dysentery, Cramps, and other summer com-plaints of infants or adults, than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

A NEW CATHOLIC INSTITUTION.

Montreal is about to have a new Catholic institution, as we are informed that, through the efforts of Archbishop Fabre and the Oblate Eathers, the Rev. Brothers Mariates. of Europe, are to arrive in this city early in August, to take postession of the new "Maitrise St. Pierre," on Visitation street, where they will devote themselves to teaching. A few members of their order are at present established at St. Athanese, in the diocese of St. Hyacinthe, where they give entire satisfaction.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

For Sick Headache. Dr. N. S. READ, Chicago, says: "I think it is a remedy of the highest value in many torms of mental and nervons exhaustion, at tended by sick headache, dyspepsia and diminished vitality.

Mrs. Mutzler, of Perham, f celing ill the other morning, told her children to make the kitchen fire. After a little time, not hearing them, she went to the kitchen. The children were not there, and with an unreasoning fear that something swful had happoned to them. she run out into the yard screaming and fell dead. The children had gone to milk the

IN BAD HUMOR.

"A year ago my head was covered with sores, and the eruption covered my face also, and spread even until the backs of my hands were sore. I became weak and ill. Finding no cure, I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. Two bottles perfectly cured me." Statement of Miss Minnie Stevenson, Cocagne, N.B. ..

Holloway's Pills and Ointment .- Diseases of Women.-Medical science in all ages has been directed to alleviate the many maladies incident to females, but Professor Holloway, by diligent study and attentive observation. was induced to believe that nature had provided a remedy for those special discases. He make peace with the Liberal party they will not obtain the support of the Liberals. These reeds shaken by the wind will probably soon bow to the orthodox wind. If the country be Tory, by all means let the Government be Tory; if not, let it be Liberal. I object to a small band of men calling themselves elected by Conservative votes being absolute masters of both Tories and Liberals, This is government of the minority with a vengeance. The country has not declared its confidence in Hartington, why then should he be the arbiter of our destinies; but has, after vast research, succeeded in com-pounding his celebrated Pills and Ointment,

HENRY LABOUCHERE.

me Interesting Facts About the Famous and Witty Editor of Lendon "Truth."

The following short sketch of Henry Labounders, the versatile editor of London Truth, and one of the staunchest friends of home rule, will doubtless prove interesting to home rule, will doubtless preve interesting to our readers: Heavy Labouchers is one of the phenomenal facts of English carrent politics, writes a London correspondent. I believe it is scarcely too much to say that, next to Mr. Gladatone, Mr. Labouchere is about the most popular man in England, and it must be admitted that his popularity is deserved, has been fairly won, and rests upon a solid foundation. He has much more to do with the control of English politics than you might imagine, trol of English politics than you might imagine, for he and Mr. Cowen, who are both in the confidence of the Irish members, have been acting as go-betweens recently in thehalf of the government; Mr. Cowen with Mr. Parnell, Mr. Labouchers with Mr. Chamberlain. That Mr. Labouchere should carry on negotlations between two prominent public men is, in more than one sense, quite fitting : for in his youth he was in the diplomatic service, and was for some time an attaché of the British legation at Washington. There is a story told of him at this period of his career which indicates his nonchalance and disposition for a joke. A visitor called one day at the legation to see the British minister. "He is not in," said Labouchere. "Never mind: I'll take a seat and wait till he comes." The visitor was handed a chair, on which he sat for about an hour, when he became rather restive and consulted his watch. "Look here," said he. "I can't wait forever; how much longer will he be?" "Well," said the impudent attache,
"he left for Canada this afternoon, and I
expect him back in about six weeks." During his diplomatic career Labouchere saw men and cities, and doubtless had many opportuni ties for observing the shadier side of human character. No man of our time has hed more varied knowledge of the world, and it is no wonder he became somewhat of a cynic. But there is no bitterness in his cynicism; it is of a gay and light order. Under the ontward garb of cynicism and light raillery, there is, if I mistake not, a large fund of genuine human feeling. Mr. Labouchere's constant exposure of abuses and injustice, especially in the administration of the law, is beyond all praise. Every faithless public officer, every stupid or vindictive magistrate, every unfair judge, will be subjected to his merciless criticism; and his pen is always ready to support the cause of the injured and the weak. He is especially severe on gluttonous aldermen and on the forces of bumbledom; and never a week goes by without some fresh exposure of these people in the columns of Truis. Mr. Labouchere's intellectual power and his progressive views may possibly be traced to

HIS HUGUENOT DESCENT; for he belongs to a French Protestant family Meanwhile Lord Salisbury is engaged in which came to England after the revocation forming an Administration. His friends in of the Edict of Nantes. His uncle was Lord Taunton, a prominent member of the Liberal party some thirty or forty years ago, and a member of a Liberal government. So that Mr. Labouchere, a democrat leader, is a member of an aristocratic family. Thus, member of an aristocratic lamily. Inus, while sympathizing fully with the aspirations of the people, he is sufficiently in touch with the aristocracy to know exactly what resistance will be made by any proposed reforms, and how that resistance can best be overcome. Though Mr. Labouchers was in Parliament for a two seatless Parnellites, presumably to Mr.
Healey, so as to enable him to appear in his place in the House of Commons in August.
For Mr. William U'Brien, John O'Connor, T. Harrington, Dr. Kenny and others have offered to vacate their seats.

Armagh—South, Alex. Blaine.
Beltant—West, Thos. Sexton.
Carlow County—West, J. A. Blake.
Cavan—East, T. O'Hanlon; West, J. Big-sainst coercion as the Gladstonians, or for time many years ago, his real parliament for a short time many years ago, his real parliament f selves. A Salisbury Ministry would be pitched out at once, if they tried any policy of coercion in Ireland. They would not try anything of the kind. They will endeavor to tide over the next session with some sort of land scheme, and if they remain in office until the following season than will be that afterward founded Truth, an organ which now enjoys an immense circulation, brings its proprietor a large annual income and is distinctly the most readable paper in England. A good part of this is written every week by Mr. Labouchere himself, and NONE BETTER.

it is wonderful how he manages to find time
for it, as he is always cool and collected, never hurried or worried about anything. Truth is read mostly by people who detest Mr. Labouchere's political opinions. Its arrival is eagerly anticipated by well-to-do fashionable people in suburban villas, and in pleasant retreats by the seaside or in the towns affected by the wealthy and idle classes. I have actually seen a copy of the unhallowed paper inside a cathedral in a provincial town, while its owner—a well-dressed lady—was listening placidly to the afternoon anthem. I think its proprietor would have relished the incongruity of the spectacle. I was in a first-class carriage of a railway leading out of London, in which was a lady eagerly perusing Truth You should not read such a paper," said her husband, a thorough type of the English upper middle class. "Why not?"
"Because its editor is a disreputable man." "Well, it's very interesting, and I suppose it doesn't matter who wrote it," replied the lady as she read on. The stern and unbending Radicals thought that a man who was intimate with the Prince of Wales and who edited a "society" journal must be a mere flaneur, and when in 1880 Mr. Labouchere was elected for Northampton he was treated by many as such. "I can't make people believe that Labouchere is serious, said an excellent cx-Radical member to me "I always find him active and sincere, but when I mention his views to others they say, "Oh, its only Labby!" This was a very general sentiment; it was thought that "Labby" was a joke, and Matthew Arnold in an cesay

CONTRASTED HIS FLIPPANCY with the earnestness of his "grim colleague, There are still to be found people who take this view, and, of course, I don't mean to deny that there is an element of the truth in it. Mr. Labouchere hassuch a keen scent for hum bug, such a full acquaintance with all the solemn impostures of English social and political life, such a knowledge of the foibles of his fel low men, and he is so essentially blase, that he must not be expected to take the world so seriously. Probably he does find it an amusing game. And if I except Sir Wiltrid Lawson whose honesty amounted to quixotiom, there is no man who has acted better during the last few years than Henry Labouchere. Once did he make a slip when his pecuniary interests biassed his judgment. He at first approved of the Egyption policy of the Gladstone govern-ment, even down to the bombardment of Alexandria. A few weeks later, he changed his mind, and was over after the most thorough-going opponent of nearly every thing that was done in Egypt and the Soudan, His change of front was synchronous with the selling out of some Egyptian stock which he had held; it was a curious coincidence, but let us be charitable, and give him a place with the son who refused to work in the vineyard, "but after Neiges ward repented and went." In every other years,

respect Mr. Labouchere has taken up and consistently advocated democratic principles in Parliament. He steadily opposed Irish coercion in 1881, and subjected. Forster's arguments and figures on that occasion to a search ments and neurose on take common to a searching analysis. In fact, he destroyed Forster's case, as many Liberals admitted in privace, though in public they chose to phey the cruck of the party whip. In 1884 Mr. Labouchers very nearly succeeded in turning the Gladvers where the Forstein. atone government out of office on the Egyptian and three months ago he very nearly succeed-ed in getting the Commons to assent to the abolition of hereditary legislators, supporting his motion in a lively speech which excited great laughter, and which was read with great admiration all over the country.

ON THE RISE.

"Leaves have their time to fall," says the poet, but Wild Strawberry leaves are on the rise just now, being utilized in such enormous quantities in making Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry—the infallitle remedy for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhosa and other Summer Complaints.

The latest high-life innovation in fashionable marriages in Paris is the display of the bride's outlit on dummy figures ranged on a platform, as was done at the late reception for the aigning of the marriage contract of produced the toilets attended to point out the beauties of their creation.

HOW THE SOUTHERN IMPROVE-MENTS ARE MADE.

The Louisiana State Lottery lightning struck on Madison street, Memphis, at the last June 15th drawing. Mr. J. E. Beasely and ex-Postmaster Hon. J. H. Smith, who went in a dollar apiece together, drew \$10,000, or \$5,000 each. It is reported that they will add it to the fund for protecting the South Memphis river front.—Memphis Appeal, June 18th, 1886.

In a country which hardly requires to be mentioned eggs are sometimes served on Sunday in the inns to guests who, on account of a certain act of Parliament, dare not call for "a drink." These eggs are full of whiskey, the meat having been blown out and the whiskey put in its place. Then the egg is hermetically sealed and ready for use. A Scotchman never tires of eggs.

A citizen of Peterborough. Ont., anxious that his children shall learn to swim, has made a box 30 feet long, 9 feet wide and 4 deep, and sunk it in the river near the shore. It is so arranged that the bathers can raise or lower it to suit their convenience.

At Grenada, in the West Indies, on the 29th of next month, the moon will shut off the sun's rays for four full minutes. So astronomers are sailing thither, expecting great things from the eclipse.

WHETHER OR NOT

you believe that consumption is an infectious disease, transmitted by tubercular parasites, the fact that Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is capable of restoring a healthy condition of the lungs however affected, is one which does not admit of question. At the very first intimation of consumptive tendencies, whether in the form of a persistent cough, general debility, loss of appetite, night-sweats or frequent and depressing chills, you should secure a bottle of the "Golden Medical Discovery." It will purify the blood, tone up the system, and remove consumptive symptoms by removing their

MARRIED

FERGUSON-FULLERTON-At the St. Louis Chapel, by the Rev. Father Myrand, on the 12th of July, Mr. Joseph S. Ferguson, to Miss Alice Fullerton.

McCAGHEY—FRASER—At Quebec, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Matthews, W. D. McCaghey, to Helen, youngest daughter of John Fraser.

BROWN-CARLIND.—At the Bishop's Palace on Wednesday, 21st inst., by Rev. Father Donnelly, J. Brown to Annie, second daughter of Jno. Carlind, all of this city.

GORMAN—WATKINS,—In this city, on the 22nd instant, Patrick H. Gorman, Vice and Deputy Consul General U. S. A., to Mary Jane, daughter of J. A. Watkins, Esq., of H. M. Inland Revenue Department. 20-1 SMYTH-FOOTE - On July 2nd, at the British Embassy, Brussels, Belgium, by the Rev. J. O. Jenkins, M.A., Robert Newton Smyth, of London, England, to Caroline R., daughter of S. B. Foote, Montreal.

CREIGHTON-O'DONOVAN - On Monday, the 19th instant, in the St. Louis Chapel, Quebec, by the Rev. Father Myrand, Mr. James Creighton, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Michael O'Donovan.

SAMUEL-McGRATH.-In this city on the 26th inst., Thomas Samuel, only son of the late Robert A. Samuel, Esq., to Mary Ethel, daughter of Timothy McGrath, Esq. No cards. Chicago papers please copy.

TURNER-RENOUF .- On the 26th inst., at St. Patrick's church, by the Rev. P. Dowd, P.P., Wm. H. Turner to Margaret Renouf, daughter of the late Ed. Renorf of this city and neice of the late Judge Renouf, of Newfoundland. No cards.

HUMPHRYS-WURTELE-At the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Quebec, on Wednesday, 14th inst., by the Roy. Charles Trotman, B.A., Beauchamp Henry Humphrys, of the Civil Service, Ottawa, son of the late J. A. Humphrys, St. Asarh, Wales, to Clara Amelia, daughter of W. G. Wurtele, Esq., Quobec.

DIED

DUPUIS.-In this city, July 28th, Marie Odile Herminie, aged 14 months, daughter of J. O. Dupuis, merchant.

MADIGAN.—In this city, on the 28th inst., John Patrick, aged 3 years, 11 months and 9 days, oldest son of the late John Madigan. McGUIRE.—In this city, on the 23rd inst., Michael, aged 22 years, beloved son of the late Francis McGuire.

LEAHY.-In this city on the 24th met. Thomas Daniel, aged one year, infant son of Patrick Leahy.

HANNAFIEE.—In this city, on Friday, the 23rd inst., Joseph Hannafee, aged 14 years and 2 months.

REDDY.—In this city on the 24th inst., Patrick J. Reddy, native of Quebec, in the 25th year of his age. FARMER.-In this city, on Tuesday, the

27th inst., Alicia, aged 21 days, infant daughter of James Farmer. CONNOLLY.—In this city, Thursday, 29th instant, Ellen Cauldfield, aged 39 years, beloved wife of James Connolly, and daughter of Phillip Cauldfield, of Adamstown, County Wexford, Turkovic.

Ireland.
MATHEWSON—In this city, on Tuesday,

27th inst, owing to an accident at Cote des Neiges quarries, William Mathewson, aged 40

FARM FOR SALE

300 Acres (90 of which are under cultiva-tion), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church, Barns, Dackling H. uses, and Saw and Gris-

CETERMS BASY. TO Particulas 349 COMMISSIONERS STREET Beef, Iron and Wine

GURE FITS!

remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have falled in no reason for not new receiving a cure. Send at some for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It casts you setting for a trial, and I will cure you Ladress Dr. H. G. ROOT Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto,

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF I

The only preparation of the kind contraining entire nutritious constituents of the Bost

Johnston's Fluid Beef And don't let extracts of meat, which have no nutrition, be palmed off on you.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, MUNICIPALITY OF ST. ANICET NO. 2.

WANTED.

In this Municipality, three Female Teachers, each holding a ...-Class Elementary School Diploms. Application to be made before the 15th of August. Term of engagement, eight months. Salary fourteen dollars.

Apply to

P. W. LEEHY,

Sec. Treasurer.

St. Anicet, July 20th, 1886. Sec.-Treasurer.

\$55 a Day. Samples and duty FREE lines not under the horses' feet. Write REWSTER'S SAFSIY REIN HOLDER Co. Holly, Mich.,

Mustrative Sample Free



Do not expend hundreds of dollars for advertired patent medicines at a deliar a bottle, and dranch your system with nauseous slope that poison the blood, but purchase the Great and Standard Medical Work, entitled

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NOTICE

MR. JAMES K. WEEKES has kindly consented to act

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in Guelph, Ont., and is authorized to collect subscrip-tions and enroll subscribers.

TOKOLOGY Complete LADIES' GUIDE.
The very best book for Agents. Sample pages free.
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Chicago.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame susanna Kuight Munden, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Stewart Munu, of the same place, trader, and duly authorised a ester en justice, Plaintiff, 4s. the said etewart Munn, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has this day been instituted against the said Defendant.

Montreal, 30th June, 1886.

th June, 1886. KERR, CARTER & GOLDSTEIN. Attorneys for Plaintif. TO SECURE OF THE PROPERTY OF T

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MCCORMICE BLOOK, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE LABRADOR HORRORS.

Three Thousand Five Handred Said to Have Perished From Cold and Hunger on the Const-Masses of Ice Prevent the Survivers' Escape—Hudson's Straits

Frozen Over.

Sr. John's, Nfid., July 27.—The schooner Baaron has arrived bringing the latest news from the Labrador coast. For nearly two weeks she was blocked in York Harbor by a field of ice. She brings five families who had reached that point from Sandwich Bay, 100 miles inland, on sledges drawn by ponies, on which they subsisted after their arrival. York harbor is crowded with fugitives, but these came from the southern coast and knew nothing of their northern neighbors. On July 19 a two days' snowstorm set in, cutting off all communication, The snow had closed all trails. Relief vessels will now go direct to York bay to relieve the first sufferers there. The latest report states that the Hudson straits are again frozen over, which is an un-precedented cocurrence at this season. The temperature has not gone lower than 10° above. The cold results from immense masses of Arctic los along the coast. Up to date 620 survivors have arrived here. The

number that have died is estimated at 3,500.
Sr. JOHNS, Nild., July 26.—Further particulars of the distress among the fishermen of Labrador have been received. The seventy Esquimanx who demanded food from the stores at Mugford, which could not be given them owing to the needs of the inhabitants and the small supply, made a rush for the harbor storehouse, where the flour and fish were stored. The men of the small settlement gathered to defend their only hope of existence and a desperate fight ensued, in which four of the marauding Esquimaux were nearly killed and two of the storehouse defenders were seriously injured. The Esquimaux, finding that they could not obtain food by force, retreated and sent in several of their number to ask for a small quantity of food, which they said was absolutely necessary to the continued existence of their wives and children. Two hundred pounds of flour and about fifty pounds of frozen cod were given

It was reported that in Astoria alone, out two hundred persons, over one hundred had and had it not been for the seal industry, which was tolerably good, not a soul would Indian harbors fish is the only food besides a small quantity of commeal. They have had no vegetables since March 1, and the people

the entire population.

Many have gone cast along the coast in the hope of getting into better supplied settlements, while eighty persons, of whom forty were squaws and thirty-five children, died from starvation in June alone. There were some deaths in April and May, but these were principally from exposure to the cold. The Okkah Indians are suffering greatly, but there were not as many deaths among them as was at first reported, only twelve persons having died this spring out of the 125 who made up the tribe. The whole settlement is, however, on the verge of starvation. The places spoken of do not include the whole district where there is to be found destitution and death. In the country lying back from Okkah, Hopedale, Nain and Cape Mugford, there are a large number of families, most of them Indians or Esquimaux, among whom deaths here from starvation cannot be estimated, but it is thought, judging from the reports now and then brought in, that the number is very large.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhooi, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

A DOLEFUL ESTIMATE. SKRIOUS EFFECTS OF DROUTH ON THE UNITED

STATES CROPS.
CHICAGO, July 25.—The following crop summary will appear in this week's Farmers' Review: The prolonged drouth, which is almost unprecedented in its length and saverity, is beginning to have a very serious effect upon all the late crops. The spring wheat outlook has been in nowise improved, and the average condition of the crop has de-clined since July lat. The reports from Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota do not indicate an average yield of over six to ten bushels to the acre, with many fields entirely ruined. Corn is reported very uneven in Michigan, Illi nois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska, and, while looking clean, is in need of rain, and a shortage in the yield is threatened. In Minnesota corn is looking well, but is beginning to feel the effects of the drouth. The oat crop will fall short with a promise of not to exceed one-half an average yield in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and three-fourths of an average in Illinois, Michigan and Iowa. With the exception of Minnesota, the potato crop is threatened with a failure, few of the reports indicating more than one-half a yield, and in many more sections a com-plete failure. The pastures in all the plete failure. Northwestern States are reported as short and in large sections ruined. In portions of Wisconsin the cattle are already given feed, owing to an inability to obtain sustenance in the dried up pasturing lands. The fruit crop

promising.
PORTLAND, Dak., July 25.—It is estimated that the grain ruined by Friday's hailstorm in this section will aggregate 750,000 bushels.

of Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin is very

A POSSIBLE GUITEAU.

THE POLICE ARREST A MAN POR FOLLOWING THE PRESIDENT. ALBANY, July 23rd.—While the I res dent

was receiving the public in the Senate Chamber a man with a swarthy face, short black side whiskers and black mustache, and shabbily dressed in a well worn light suit of clothes, was noticed hovering about the President. Finally he stealthily crept up behind him. The police had been noticing his movements, and at this juncture he was arrested and taken out of the room. When the attention of the President and those who accompanied him was drawn to the man they remembered that he had been hovering about him all the afternoon. The

was led off to the Second precinct station house. There he was searched, but no weapons were found on him. In his pockets were \$6 in bills and some small change. He said his "name was Nathan Schuler; that he was twenty-eight years old, and when at home, which was not often, fived in Kingston, N.Y. He was a pedier by occuration he will and he walker would be said and he was a pedier by occuration. pation, he said, and had been selling medals, bananas and other articles in Albany during the bi-centennial celebration. When asked why he had followed the President about, he said that when Cleveland was a candidate for President he introduced his name in various towns and cities throughout the State and spoke to people for him. He thought he deserved a political position, and as he was a poor man he wanted to better himself. He thought that if the President knew what he had done for him he would give him a position. He was only watching for an opportunity to speak to him, he said. The police decided to look the man up until the President was out of Albany.

A HORRIBLE STORY.

Pickling a Pickaninny at a Georgia Picnic-Cannibalism Extraordinary.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 28.—The full account of the Tatnall county cannibal affair is as follows: A few days ago some of the colored people in the lower end of the county held a picnic. They had engaged as cook and general overseer of the culinary department an old negro woman. Great preparations had been made for the festivities and the sport ran high. It was a hungry band that gathered for dinner and awaited the summons. It was served at last and the merry-makers fell to with a will. Hardly had the edibles began to disappear when a strange hush fell upon the boisterous group. One had been served with a piece of meat that clung to a small-jointed bone. It did not look like anything he had ever seen come from a frying pan before, and he showed it to his neighbor. The other looked at it atten-tively for a moment. "It was the finger of a child," he said. There was a sensation which quickly spread into a panic. A hasty examination of other plates was made. More fingers were found, and pleces of meat that of thirty-five or forty families, or a total of were evidently human flesh were held upon forks and gazed at by the thoroughly excited two hundred persons, over one hundred had died—mostly all women and children. In Nain the catch of fish has not been sufficient to afford food to the inhabitants. The season, which opened on May 1, was very backward, and had it not been for the seal industry.

IOFES and gazed at by the thoroughly excited negroes. They gazed at each other in a frightened way, and then there was a simultaneous break for the cabin in which the cook had prepared the meat. She met them at the door brandishing a long knife. A wild light, that of a maniac, be living. Along Hamilton inlet and Sand-wich Bay there is not so much suffering, wich Bay there is not so much supering, although many have died. In Webuck and Indian harbors fish is the only food besides a small quantity of cornneal. They have had no vegetables since March 1, and the people from the old cook. "I left it here in her are almost without clothing. At Hopedale charge," cried the excited mother, appealing not over twenty-five families remain out of to the friends about her. "Where is it? She has killed it." With fiendish yells the dusky army, fired

by her agonizing ories, bore down upon the cook, and, in spite of her frantic struggle, tore the knife from her grasp. Evidences of the murder were about them. There was blood on the floor and the table was smeared with it. The living child was nowhere to be seen, but in its place was a portion of a little human body, which had been taken from the oven. Pieces of flesh had been carved from it. The excitement among the searchers was of the wildest kind. They tore everything to pieces in the cabin in their fury. It was plain enough that the old woman had murdered the child there and had cooked half the body. Where was the other half? There were drops of blood across the floor. Someone, less excited than the rest, followed the tell-tale trail. A shout informed his comthem indians or Esquimaux, among whom the suffering is really greater than it is in the more thickly populated settlements. The They rushed out to find him pulling it from effect was indescribably rich and had quite the the barrel, where it had been salted down. Then there was a general cry of vengeance and the frenzied shouts rang through the trees. Some suggested lynching, but there was no rope. Others wanted to back her in pieces with the same knife that took the life of the little child. Still another cried "Burn her!" and the cry was taken up and repeated until all in the exited crowd were crying, "Burn her !" "Burn her !" She fought like a wild beast. She crouched and struggled and used her teeth and hands. But her captors were too many to cope with successfully and she was led out to the slaughter kicking and shricking. They dragged her to a tree and bound her tightly to it. Then they heaped brush around her and fired it in a dozen places. A circle of fire surrounded her, and from the midst of it she begged for mercy one moment and shricked her imprecations the next; and around her stood the excited negroes watching the flames as they scorched her flesh and seized upon her cloth ing and enveloped her in a sheet of fire. It was a scene too terrible to paint, but not one of them took their eyes from her until she fell into the ashes a blackened corpse. The

FARM AND GARDEN.

woman was undoubtedly insane.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES. Bad drinking water for cows makes bad nilk.

More sleep and less stimulant will make

haying and harvesting go easier. Over 197,000 head of horses have been imported into England in the past ten years. Wood ashes or potash in some form around the mots of pear trees will restore them. A few tubs of poor butter in an invoice

may bring the average price down below the line of profit. On snooth land always tend corn with the cultivator instead of the plough. It saves

time and labor. The best market for any man, provided he has one, in the home market. He who "is near" to his market is better than he "who is far off."

Cow manire water spattered over melon, squash and oucumber vines at sunrise will destroy the tripped bug. Spatter with an old brush or boom,

There are fever cattle in proportion to the population of he country than there were thirty-five years go. But the average weight has been largely noreased.

Fowls that mut be fed in summer should be fed regularly. If fed only twice a day feed lightly in the morning and give a full feed at night. If fed but once a day, feed at night.

The calf born in the fall, fairly well win-tered and given the vigorous growth that grass food gives the following summer, makes a better cow than the toring raised one, and she is two years old—the right time for the birth of her first calf.

All fowls that feather dowly are usually hardy-for instance, the Bahmas. For it is owing to the tact th .. the dain on the system occasioned by call's feathering does not weaken them. Slow feathering while growing is indicative of hardiness,

hovering about him all the afternoon. The occasional dose of manire water. Young cent., caseine, sugar and ash. In Koumiss we man protested against being arrested, but rants in their first year like partial shade in have very little and the sugar is decom-

the summer. If the soil about trees and plants is somewhat poor applications of liquid manure to them will greatly assist the crop. The disadvantages of the ordinary system

of setting milk in shallow pans for raising cream are that a longer period elapses before the skimming is completed, too much space is required, and in summer the milk becomes sour before the whole of the cream is raised.

The roof is 'he most important part of a pig stye, as indeed it is for all buildings sheltering stock. The floor of a pig pen may be earth, with a little straw. In fact many farmers object to board or plank floors, which form harbors for rats and other vermin. But the roof must be waterproof.

The public would be greatly accommodated if every farmer would erect in a conspicuous place on the farm his name, in order that travellers might be guided thereby. This would save every husbandman the thankless and arduous task of answering hundreds of questions, and would direct persons to them who had business to transact.

HINTS FOR HOME DRESSMAKERS.

A great writer once said, "The consciousness of being well dressed gives a satistaction that religion is powerless to bestow." There are few people so superior as to be able to rise above the feeling that they are badly dressed. Jennie June thinks that women take dress to seriously, and that with their faculty for martyrdom, they make martyrs of themselves in the matter of fashion. This is undoubtedly true in some instances, but most of us, I think, wish that Dryden's beautiful sentiment "Virtue, though in rags shall keep me warm," was something more than sent ment, and that we might indeed be like the lilies of the field who neither toil nor spin.

It is one thing to make dress one's whole aim in life, and another to like to be daintily and neatly attired; the woman who is so indifferent as not to desire the latter, is to my mind reareely womanly. It is not a lengthy purse always that makes a well dressed woman, in-deed if one has a limited amount to spend on deed if one has a limited amount to spend on clothes it is perhaps tasier to avoid dowdiness. The taste of the wearer is more important than money. I have known women who would dress better on a hundred dollars a year, than others on five times that sum, so if you have plenty of "saint-seducing gold," you have no use for this article. It is quite possible for a woman to clothe herself is quite possible for a woman to clothe herself respectably and even prettily on less than a hundred dollars a year. In order to do this she must try never to be (in fact she must avoid being) in the extreme fashion, as extremes are never popular long, and when once out of fashion are generally ridiculous. Always buy a good article. If you cannot afford a good alk, buy some other material, but let whatever you get be the best of its kind. The linings and the making (if you do not make it yourself) cost as much for a cheap dress as for a better one. One can get more satisfaction from one handsome toilette, though obliged to wear it for several seasons, than from the same sum expended on two or three cheap suits. There is plenty of low-priced goods such as the "tourist cloth," so much worn at present, that are both durable and stylish, but it is cheap goods of which there are several varieties that are to be specially

Home dressmaking is very popular just now in London, and if you are confident of your own skill, you can save much by making your own dresses, but if not have the bodice fitted by a dressmaker. If you have any ingenuity and

time you can manage the rest yourself.

One of the prettiest costumes imaginable is worn by a lady, who assured me that she had not in three years expended more than \$150 for her wardiobe. It was a seal brown camel's hair. The front and panels of the over-skirt were embroidered in soft shades of grey and brown crewels, the pattern a run-ning vine with long graceful, droop-ing leaves interspersed with clusters of smalflowers done in dark cardinal silk. The leaves were veined with red silk, and an occasional tip of a leaf was flecked with the same. The waist was plaited and fitted to a charm, for which in her case a dressmaker's art had not been needed. The collar and cuffs were embroidered in like manner, as was also a scarf made from a single air of an imported costume. seen many an imported costume not nearly so elegant. A Gainsborough hat covered with the goods, and trimmed covered with the goods, and trimmed and faced with brown velvet with a single sweeping plume, completed the attire. The cost of the whole, including long sued gloves, had

of the wine, including said gives, had not exceeded \$25, and my friend laughingly remarked, "I shall be known by my dress, for I shall not have another in two years."

Another, and still less expensive dress, is made from "tourist cloth," which costs but 60 cents a yard, double fold. The color is a fawn grey, and the compresidery a Cali comic thirtle in a yard, double fold. The color is a fawn grey, and the emoroidery a Cali ornia thistle in prettily contrasting shades of grey, the leaves veiued with silk, and the flowers in rich cardinal. The large buttons so costly and fashionable were out of reach of the wearer's purse, and so large button molds were covered first with a thin layer of widding and then with the goods. They were widding and then with the goods. They were then embroidered as follows: Thread a needle with a yard and a half of cardinal embroidery silk, knot it and pass it through the centre; silk, knot it and pass it through the centre; which the silk around the button so as to divide it into five equal parts and fasten underneath so that the threads will not slip. Now catch each thread with an over stitch like the spider webs in "crazy patchwork," and so work around and around the button, always from you, until it is two-thirds covered. The lines must not be too close together. Slip the needle under the embroidery, pass it through the centre, knot the thread on the under slip the needle tinder the embroiders, pass it through the centre, knot the thread on the under side, so as to have a double thread, pass it again through the middle of the button, and draw all the lines of silk between the bars tightly down. The result is a perfect star, making a handsome and very ornamental button at a cost of less than twenty cents a

Light shades must be selected with great care Light shades must be selected with great care or they are not becoming. If there is the slightest suspicion of yellow in the complexion, the grey should be almost a fawn color. A light dress embroidered as above is quite worth dveing if it becomes soiled after long wear. Gray can be dyed brown, and brown a deeper shade of the same color, and the embroidery can be retouched with red.

"OAKLAND'S" KOUMISS.

When the history of dairying comes to be written, the part which Canada has played in the business will have no insignificant place. Of all the work which has been done, few have accomplished so much, in so short a time, as Valancey E. Fuller, of Hamilton. Taking to stock breeding partly as an occu Taking to stock breeding partly as an occupation and partly as a sport, he has succeeded in gathering around him in the brief space of five years the choicest blood in the Jersey world. If the "Oaklands" herd is not the largest in North America, it certainly is so in Canada, and is, without doubt, the most valuable collection of darry animals that over fed on pasture. As time rolled on, the question presented itself, What shall be done with the milk? Can no other outlet be found for it than its conversion into butter? In the fall of 1884, Mr. Fuller tried to answer this than its conversion into butter: In the fair of 1884, Mr. Fuller tried to answer this question by opening in Yonge street, Toronto, the now well-known "Oaklands Jersey Dairy," for the sale of Jersey milk in bottles, cream, cottage cheese, butter and the far famed Koumiss. Not many years ago druggists only could obtain this precious article, but now it can be had by people generally in druggists only could obtain this precious article, but now it can be had by people generally in most of the largest cities in the world. To the founder of "Oaklands" belongs the honor of having introduced this food into Canada. "What is it," is a question often asked by those not familiar with its character. Shortly described, it is digested milk. In an ordinary sample of milk, we get besides the water of combination, which Hydrangeas in bloom are benefitted by an is 87 per cent in standard milk, fat, four per occasional dose of manire water.

posed, forming alcohol, earbonic said and lactic acid which digests the caseine or curd. To ac-complish the result satisfactorily is a work de-manding much intelligence and skill in manipu-

lation.

This delicate product of the dairy is now used This delicate product of the dairy is now used in a variety of cases; dyspepais, gastric ulcer, indigestion, fevers, diabetes, consumption and general debility. In the hands o a physician it is a real savior and regenerator. When after anxious care and close watching the patient has gone through the wasting agonies of disease, the doctor is often baffled on the question of nutrition. The food required is one which will make little or no demand on the feeble nervous energy remaining, and so like a wise man he chooses food which is already digested. Besides being a digested food, koumiss is pleasant to drink, and aids in toning upthe stomach. sant to drink, and sids in toning up the stomach. Under its administration the enervated gain strength. The man of vigor improves, as he takes something which repairs waste much sooner than any other drink, and it is a real reviver. Emaciated invalids have recovered strength and fiesh so rapidly on it as to increase in weight ten pounds a month. Busy merchants, over-worked professional men, and care-worn women have adopted this preparation as their principal food. Those who have used it in health say it has worked wonders, and they would not be without it. It is at one a stomach healer and a flesh maker without an equal. The main draw-back to its extended use hitherto has been the high price of the article, but arrangements are now made which will make Koumiss as accessible as milk, beer, or any other form of beverage met with in daily use.

Mesars. Kenneth Campbell & Co., of Morereal, are the wholesale agents.

The work of construction on the Smith's Falls short line is being rapidly pushed forward. Five thousand laborers are employed between the western junction and St. Anne's. The construction of the bridge at Kemptville is well under way. The stone quarries at Hull are the scene of great activity, as a large quantity of stone work required for the bridge is being obtained there.

A designer and patternmaker named White, iving in Providence, R 1., has gone mad through brooding over the insinuations contained in an anonymous letter sent him ten days ago involving the good name of his wife, with whom he had lived happily for years.

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CURES ALL HUMORS.

from a common Blotch, or Expetion, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fevor-sorce," Scaly or Hough Skin, in sbort, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Uicers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sorce Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send tencents in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on. Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a treatise on Scrofulous Affections. "THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution, will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is Scroulous Disease of the Lungs, is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. Piracz ibought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cieansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE

Liver, Blood, and Lungs. If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, and the sallow spirits are sallow spirits and the sallow spirits and the sallow spirits and the sallow spirits are sallow spirits and spirits are sallow spirits and spirits are sallow spirits and spirits are sallow spirits are sallow spirits and spirits are sallow spirits and spirits are sallow spirits and spirits are sallow s

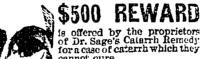
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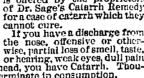
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the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of smell, taste, or pressure in head, you have Catarrh. Thousands of cases terminate in consumption.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh. Remedy cures the worst, case, of Catarrh. "Cold in the Head," and Catarrhal Headache. 50 cents.

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FLUTTERING INDIGESTION, OF THE HEART JAUNDICE, **40 YTIC!9A** ERYSIPELAS, THE STOMACH SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, HEADACHE,

And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD, T. MILBURN _ CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

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NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,



CURE

Bick Headache and relieve all the troubles incldent to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the atomach, stimulate the liver and resulate the Lowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

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

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

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

TEALTH FO ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

Bad Legs. Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

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

Both rn and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

ALLAN LINE.



Under Contract with the Government of Canada and New foundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Mails.

1886—Summer Arrangements—1886 This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. The year built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the faulat time on recert.

esseis.	Tourage.		Commaniers.
midian	6.100		Luilding.
7818P	5.400	Captain	ames Wylic.
ynein:	4.100	- 44	J. Bitchie.
matian	3,600	et	Hugh Wyllo.
cassian	<u>4,</u> 000	41	W Richarusca
uvian	3,400	44	-
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thagenian	4,600	61	a micol.
rian	4600	•	.Moore.
wegian	3,531	4	J. s. Stephen
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trian	2,700	**	J. Ambury.
torian	2,700	44	W. Dalzieli.
ssian ndinavian	3,000		Alex. McDougt
ndinavian	8,600	**	John Park.
moe Ayrean	8,800	•	James Scott.
BATL	4,000	41	J. C. Menzies.
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nitoban	8.760	41	B. Carruthers
udian	9,600	44	John Kerr.
enician	2,800	44	D. McKillop.
ldensian	2,600	14	D. J. James.
MIDO.	5 ,20¢	4	W. S. Main.
wfoundland	1,500		C. J. Myline.
dia	1,350	"	F. McGrath.
dintan	4,650	Lieut.	W.H.Smith, R.
plan	3,200	- 44	B. Barrett.

THE SHORTEST SEA ROUTE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE, BEING ONLY FIVE DAYS BETWEEN LAND AND LAND

The steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Montreal Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Quebec on ITHURSDAYS, calling at Lough Poyle to receive en board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Irsiand and Sociland, are intended to be despatched, from Quebec:

Polynesian Thursday, July 29

Parisian Thursday, Aug. 5

Sardinian Thursday, Aug. 19

Polynesian Thursday, Aug. 19

Polynesian Thursday, Sept. 2

Polynesian Thursday, Sept. 2

Parisian Thursday, Sept. 9

Rates of passage from Quebec:—Cabin. 860, \$70,1and \$50 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$30; Steerage \$20.

The steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry, Quebec and Montreal extra service, sailing from Liverpool and Quebec on FRIDAYS, and calling at Derry to receive passengers from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched from Quebec:

service are intended to sall from Montreal for Glasgow as follows:

Norwegian about July 27
Hibernian about Aug. 3
Corean about Aug. 10
Siberian about Aug. 10
Siberian about Aug. 12
Lucerne about Aug. 24
Lucerne about Aug. 25
Lucerne about Aug. 25
Lucerne about Aug. 26
Lucerne about Aug. 31
Hibernian about Aug. 31
Hibernian about Aug. 31
Hibernian about Aug. 31
The steamers of the London, Quebec and Montreal line are inhended to be despatched from Montreal for London as follows:

Phomeetian about Aug. 12
Grecian about Aug. 17
The steamers of the Liverpool, Queenstown, St. Johns, Haiffax and Baitimore mail service are intended to be despatched as follows From Haiffax:

Caspian Monday, Aug. 12
Caspian Monday, Aug. 2

Caspian Monday, Aug. 2
Carthaginian Munday, Aug. 18
Nova Scotian Monday, Aug. 30
Caspian Monday, Sup. 13 Rates of passage between Halifax and Bt. Johns Cabin, \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Steerage, \$6.00 The steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry, Galway, and Boston service are intended to be despatched as follows from Reston forGlasgow direct:

about July 24
Prussian:

about Aug. 74
Waldensian

about Aug. 14
Canadian

about Aug. 14

The steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Phila-delphia service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow: Manitobian.....Aug

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. Persons desirous of briving their friends from critain can obtain Passage Ce. Hiscates at lowest rates. Arrivan can obtain Passage Ce. Uncates at lowest races. An experienced surgeon carried on each vessel. Herths not secured until paid for.

Through Bills of Lading grantee at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports, to all joints in Canada and the Western States, via Halliax, Hoston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal, and from all Italiway Stations in Canada and the United States, to Liverpool

and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Mon-

and Glasgow, via Ballimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal.

For Freight, Passage or other information apply John M. Currie, 21 Qual d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Ang. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp: Ruys & Co., Rotterlan; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordenux; Fischer & Belmer, Behusselkorb, No. Hiremen; Churley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 35 Grace-church street, London; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Gissgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpoot; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 La Salle street, Chesgo; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Thos. Cook & Son, 261 Le. dway New York, or to G. W. Bobinsen, 1361, 5t dames street opposite St. Lawronce Hall Montreal

M. & A. Allan, N. St. Blate Efreet, Teners, and
25 Common Tree Control of the Control of the

May 28th, 1886.



MEENEELY BELL COMPANY. The Finest Grade of Church hells

Greatest Experience. Larges Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY TROY. N.Y.



MENEELY & COMPANY WEST TROY, N. Y., BEIL Figure 1. 19 Another than public a second track of the second trac



APERFECTLY RELIABGE ARTICL OF HOUSEHOLD USE -IS THE-

COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER.

At is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to d the BES1 WORK at LEAST possible COST.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other leterious substance, is so prepared as to mireadily with flour and retain its virtues of

long period. RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark the package.

Morphine Habit Cured in 16 to 80 Days. No Pay until Cared.

A Quick, Permates, 18. 140., 28. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 38s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

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

The Uister Capital the Scene of Benewed Riots, Attended With Less of Life-The Police Obliged to Call Military Assistance Many Eleters Arrested.

Belfast, Aug. 1.—Serious rioting took place here last night and to-day. A band of music yesterday marched to meet a party of Protestant Sunday school children, who were returning from an excursion. The crowd accompanying the band ground at a number of Catholics who were assembled on Carrick hill. The latter replied with atones and the others retaliated. Wild rumors spread throughout the city and a large body of Grangemen gathered. The police tried to disperse the crowd, but their efforts were useless and the Orangemen continued to increase. The mob attacked and wrecked a large tavern owned by a Catholic named McKenna. The police frequently charged the mob, but were repulsed with stones. The rioters then wrecked a number of houses believed to be inhabited by Catholics. They uprooted the pavement and fired volleys of stones at the police. The latter were finally ordered to fire buckshot and the command was promptly obeyed. A boy named Knox, who was going on an errand, was shot dead. Many persons were wounded, some of them seriously. The riot had now reached such proportions that it was deemed necessary to call out the military. The rioters were apparently awed by the appearance of the soldiers and soon dispersed. The fighting was renewed, however, to day, and the police were again com-pelled to fire upon the mob. Subsequently the mob wrecked several buildings and the military were again summoned. Many policemen were badly out with missiles thrown at them by the rioters. Forty-six arrests have been made. The police and cavalry are patrolling the atreets.

THE CABINET'S PROGRAMME.

Rumors as to the New Government's Intended Policy - Further Cabinet Appointments.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 .- A London special to the Brooklyn Ragle says:—The first council of the new cabinet will be held on Wednesof the new cabinet will be held on Wednesday next. It has been decided that the Queen's Speech will not be read in Parliament until after the House of Commons is completely organized. According to reports quently took the form of a cancer. current in Churchill circles, and which are Several leading physicians were conaccepted as semi-official, the speech sulted, but the deceased gentleman will promise a comprehensive meal always refused to undergo an operation, promise a comprehensive measure of local government for Ireland. It maintaining that he could alleviate his sufferings with ointments. His wish was complied with, but the disease soon made headway, and will announce the intention of Her Majesty's Government to depend upon the laws at present in existence, and to administer them with whatever vigor may be demanded by circumstances, relying upon the Irish people themselves to prevent the necessity of resorting to extraordinary measures to preserve order. The Irish policy of the Cabinet will be completely dominated and moulded by Churchill and his personal friends—Lord Ashbourne and Henry Matthews. The rest—of the ministers, not excepting Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, are mere cyphers so far as concerns the shaping of Lord Salisbury's policy. It was resolved at a recent conference of the Liberal chiefs to await the Queeu's speech before deciding what course he was appointed director of the Catechism of Perseverance, which position he fulfilled until his death. In 1847 he conceived the idea of establishing a great order which would be called L'Union de Prierce et de Bonnes Ocuvra, Queen's speech before deciding what course the Opposition should adopt. It is now further understood that if the opening asbut owing to some difficulty he was compelled to abandon his idea. In 1849 he again attempted to establish it, and after consulting the late Pope Pius IX. and several leading bishops, he succeeded in establishing his society, which has been constantly increasing and which now numbers the property of t surances of the Government in regard to the Irish question are at all favorable the Gladstonians and Pernellites will refrain from factious opposition and give the ministry ample time to mature en Irish bill embodying ita views.

London, August 1.—The following appointments are officially announced:

Secretary of State for India, Sir R. A.

Cross.

Lord Privy Seal, Earl Cadogan.
Colonial Secretary, Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope.
President of the Board of Trade, Rt. Hon.
Edward Stanley.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. J. H. A. MacDonald.
Solicitor-General for Scotland, J. P. Bannerman-Robertson.
Master of the Horse, the Duke of Portland.
President of the Local Government Board—Charles Thompson Ritchie.
Junior Lords of the Admiralty—Col. W.
H. Wairond and Mr. Sidney Herbert.
Mistress of the Robes—The Duchess of Buccleugh.
Under Foreign Secretary, Sir J. Ferguson.
Under Sercetury tor India, Sir J. E. Gorst. LONDON, August 1.—The following appoint-

Under Foreign Secretary, Sir J. Ferguson. Under Sercetary for India, Sir J. E. Gorat. Under Coloniai Secretary, Earl Duntaven. Financial Secretary to War Office, H. S.

Financial Secretary to the Treasury, W. .L. Jackson.

Surveyor of Ordnance, Mr. Broderick. Baron Henry de Worms has been appointed Secretary to the Board of Trade, with the management of affairs of the department in the House of Commons.

J. Wall
Thos. Gaynor
Paddy from Cork...
From a Lady Friend...
John Neagle, Lachine
J. Hughes, Danville,
Pat. Murphy do
L. O. Gorman, do
Per D. McManamy, Sherbrooke, P.Q.
Per Lawrence Slattery, Sheen, Ont. THE WELSH HOME RULE MOVEMENTS. LONDON, July 31.—The Welsh members of the House of Commons propose to form a national party in Parliament on the same lines as the Parnellite party.

FATAL YACHTING ACCIDENT.

Seven Persons Drowned by a Yacht Capsizing off the Jersey Coast-Six Ladies Perish in the Cabin-A Terrible End to a Pleasure Trip.

DEAR SIR, - While the Parnell election fund and correspondence from Shefford and Waterloo has been duly acknowledged and published in The Post of the 14th inst. I regret that in the last number of the TRUE WINESS my correspondence under the caption "Ireland's Effort to obtain Freedom and Justice" has been detached from he subscription list of Shefford and apparently annexed (through mistake) to the Shorbrooke "Home Rule" contributions, which has caused a misunderstanding in each of the said localities. LONG BRANCH, N.J., July 31.—The greatest excitement provails in all the neighboring resorts over a lamentable yachting accident which occurred off Sandy Hook in last night's terrific squalt. The yacht Sarah Craig left Philadelphia on Tuesday morning, with a party of eleven pleasure seekers, a crew of three men, and two servants. T. M. Stevens, his wife, two daughters and a few of their triends arranged for the trip, but Mr. Stevens, who is manager of the Union Mutual Aid Association, in Philadelphia, was mable to go. Miss M. Stevens was bookkeeperin her father's office. Mrs. Cora Asken, her sister, was the wife of the late treasurer resorts over a lamentable yachting accident her sister, was the wife of the late treasurer of McCaull's opera house in Philadelphia and of McCaull's opera house in Philadelphia and now manager of the Wilmington, Del., opera house. The Mrs. Merritts lived on North 20th street, Philadelphia, and were in comfortable circumstances. Miss Maud Retten was a young friend of the Merritts. Chever Clark was a telegraph operator. The yacht made a quick run to Sandy Hook. When the squall came up the captain of the yacht, Edward Ruland, seeing it approaching, ordered the ladies to go below into the cabin. The next moment the squall struck party, as well as Captain Ruland and orew, ilegs of making their own laws. They demand the privilege of making their own laws. They demand free education, the abolition of land lordism and the dissestablishment of the downs to hang on to the parts of the rigging church."

to 500 per 48 lbs.

SEEDS.—Here the market is inanimate, it rade being over for the season. Red clover playing cards were manufactured, and 400, on packs imported from America and Austria.

UNFORTUNATE BEIFAST. and pieces of the wrock, r When the equal THE NATIONAL LOTTERY FOR COLO-

over on her beam ends, throwing those on deck into the water. The

schooner filled very rapidly but was kept

affait by her sails and the air imprisemed in her cabin. The p sacrifers and crew in the water reached the boat and clung desperately

to the plants. The occupants of the cabin were still alive. The imprisoned ladies, in

heartranding tones, recessed and piteously begged for help. Their friends were helpless and could do nothing to save them. One of

the young ladies reached up to the window, which was under water, and one of

the men caught her hand, but it slipped,

leaving one of her rings in his hand. She fell back and was not seen

again. The others were in a part where the air kept the water down. Their agonizing

ories continued for a while; then all was still.

Some perished by suffocation, for their faces

when found were black, as from choking.

Others held on to the sides of the cabin as

long as they could and then let go to drown.

A pilot in a skiff came out and saved the

other passengers and the crew. The tugs

Haviland, Cramp and Pride came out to

the wreck, but nothing could be done to save the unfortunates in the cabin. The

Haviland made fast to the wreck at 7 p.m.

and began work. All night they worked

until 5 a.m., when they reached the whard.
While the work of raising was proceeding
the body of Mrs. Stevens floated out of the

cabin and was secured. The wrecked schooner was partially raised and Captain

Gully of the Haviland began diving for the bodies. He was three hours in the water and

The coroner's jury investige ting the accident returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning. The survivors are E. C. Ruland, captain, and two cabin boys, and Alfred Por-

ter and Z. W. Jordan, excursionists. The yacht is a complete wreck. The six bodies were found lying under water amid the broken and twisted cab'n furniture. The

DEATH OF REV. ABBE PICARD.

HE PASSES AWAY QUIETLY AFTER A SHORT BUT

PAINFUL ILLNESS.

The poor of Montreal and the public generally will hear with great regret of the death of Rev. Abbé Eustache Picard, P.S., founder of

the Union des Prieres, which occurred at the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Notre Dame street,

Saturday evening about 11 o'clock, after a short

hundred thousand

over one hundred thousand memoers. In 1854 His Holiness Pope Pius the IX. sanc-tioned and blessed the new confraternity. The

HOME RULE ELECTION FUND.

Previously acknowledged.....\$ 492 42

Geo. McGuire, North Onslow.....

E. Gibbons, "
J. Wall

Per J. E. McGuire, Allumette Island, P.Q....

W. Doran....

COLLECTED BY JOHN CLEARY.

Shefford & Waterloo...... 33 00

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WIT-

has caused a misunderstanding in each of this said localities.

Hoping these few lines will set the matter all right, while I sincerely sympathize with you in the pressing strain on your truly and patriotic valuable columns in your ardent zeal and de fence of our creed and nationality, I have the honor, sir, to remain, yours, &c.

John Cleary.

Savage's Mills, July 26th, 1886.

London, July 30.—Handbills demanding home rule are being circulated throughout

Wales. The circulars say: "The time has arrived when Welshmen should have the

right to govern them relves. The Parliament at London makes laws not for the benefit of Welshmen, but for the enrichment of land-lords and idlers. Welshmen demand the priv-

recovered all the bodies.

bodies were brought here.

readers will remember the final drawing of that lottery to be held on Wednesday, the 11th of August, at 2 c'clock in the afternoon. Everybody must consider it of the utmost importance to secure lottery tickets at once, and thus afford to the secretary the advan-tage of promptly answering all the demands which would become most difficult other

Neither efforts nor money were spared by the managers of the lottery, to make it a success. Every available means were taken to advertise it properly; the best newspapers in Canada and in the United States, together with the hundreds of thousands of circulars were utilized in order to promote its success

The managers have done their good and full share of the work required; now the intelligent public must come forward and show that they have heard and are ready to answer the carnest appeal of the great apostic of colonization, the Rev. Father Labelle. Let everyone promptly purchase lottery tickets, even by hundreds.

Let everybody remember the 11th of August, and bny lottery tickets for himself and family and urge his friends and relations to do the same, so that every truly Canadian family may contribute to the great national

enterprise-Colonization. And, moreover, who could say that the few lottery tickets he would purchase for his children will not prove lucky, and thus provide for him the means to give the same children a good education and a handsome birth?

In the preceding drawings some poor peo-ple carned hundreds and sometimes thouands of dollars.

Why should you not be amongst the happy wioners? Every ticket of Father Labelle's National

ottery must be bought. Let everyone duy five, ten, or twenty tickets

if he can do so. It is a most profitable investment. A few dollars cannot ruin a man whilst the aggregated dollars of the lottery can help the settlement of many more parishes in our fine

province. The central office of the lottery is at No. 19 St. Tames street, Montreal. Our country readers may, if they think proper, send their money by registered letter to Mr. S. E. Lefebvre, the secretary of the lottery, at the above address; the tickets will be sent back to them by return mail.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Trade is on about the same footing as a week ago. Payments are considered fair. GROCERIES.-Rather a brisker movement is apparent in this line; trade in the country is reported good, and travellers' orders are satisfactory on the whole, payments too

are very fair. DRY GOODS, -Travellers are now pretty well through with their autumn trip, and in a good many cases they are on their way homeward, orders continue, however, to come in fairly. Wholesale atocks are well forward, and deliveries of fall goods are general.

LEATHER AND SHOES, -Boot and shoe or ders are satisfactory, and in leather there is rather a better demand from manufacturers, who are getting well into the fall cut.

METALS AND BARDWARE.—Trade in these

lines is quiet, and we hear of no lots moving. No change in quotations.

Fisu, —The only demand is for dry cod, which is in fair supply at \$3 to \$3.25; herrings, etc., not asked for, and prices alto-

Wool .- Imported wools are in light supply and values firm. A sale last week of about 200 hales of damaged Car e realized good price We quote :- Cape, 13c to 16c; Australian, 20c to 30c. Domestic, A super, 27c to 38c; B super, 22c to 24c; unassorted, 21c to 22c; fleece, 19c to 21c nominal; black, 21c to 22c.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR .- Fresh ground Superior Extras, Fancys and Spring Extras are very scarce and prices for same are firm, sales of Superior being reported at \$3.90 to \$3.95, and for Extra at \$3.75. We quote as follows:— Patents, Hungarian per brl, \$5.50 to \$0.00; do American do, \$5.50 to \$6.00; do Ontario do, \$4.00 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.50 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.00 to \$4.60 Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.50 Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.50 Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.50 Str to \$4.20; Superior Extra, \$3.90 to \$3.95; do choice, \$4.00 to \$4.10: Extra Superfine, \$3.60 to \$3.75; Fancy, \$3.35 to \$3.50; Spring Extra, \$3.30 to 3.40; Superfine, \$3.00 to \$3.10; Fine, \$2.80 to \$2.85; Middlings, \$2.70 to \$2.75;

\$2.80 to \$2.85; Middlings, \$2.70 to \$2.75; Pollards, \$2.50 to \$2.60; Ontario bags (etrong) b.i., \$1.60 to \$1.65; do (apring extra), \$1.50 to \$1.55 do (superfine), \$1.40 to \$1.60; City bags (delivered), \$2.20 to \$2.25.

OATMEAL, &c.—The market remains quiet, with sales all the way from \$3.75 up to \$4.25 per bbl, and granulated at \$4.40 to \$4.50 per bbl. In bags there is business reported at \$2.00 to \$2.10. Moullie is quiet but ateady at \$2.20 to \$2.20.0 per ton. Pearl barley \$6.50 per bbl, and split peas at \$3.75 per bbl. Corn meal is quiet at \$1.50 to \$1.75.

MILLFEED.—There is a good enquiry for brau, sales on track having occurred at \$11.75

brau, sales on track having occurred at \$11.75 to \$12 per ton, and we quote \$11.75 to \$12 for car lots on track and at \$13 to \$14 for smaller lots. Shorts \$1 to \$2 per ton more.
WHEAT.—The amount of business doing on spot is very small. In this market we quote prices more or less nominal as follows:— Canada red winter 82c to 85c; Canada white do 81c to 93c, and Canada spring 82c to 85c. From the opening of navigation to July 28th

the quantity of wheat shipped from this port was 2,189,055 bushels.

Corn.—There is nothing doing in this cereal. The market in the West is strong on the worst crop reports known since 1874, and on the basis of Chicago quotations corn in bond may be quoted here at 52 to 58c, an advance of about 10c per bushel from the lowest point.

OATS.—There has been a good enquiry for oats for export, with sales reported affoat at 30½ to 32c per 32 lbs., holders asking more money.

PEAS.—There has been quite an advance in the price of peas during the past week, sales of several round lots having transpired at 71 to 72c per 90 lbs.

Rxz.—This cereal is purely nominal, there

being no movement, and prices may be quoted at 68c per bushel. MALT.—The market remains quiet and un-changed at 85 to 90c for Montreal, and at

75 to 80c for Ontario. BARLEY.—Until the crop arrives there will be very little doing in this grain. There has been some enquiry for choice malting samples, which may be quoted at 56 to 58c. The last sales of feed barley were made at 45c per

BUCKWHEAT.—Prices are unchanged at 48 to 50c per 48 lbs.

SEEDS.—Here the market is inanimate,

GREAT BARGAINS.

ALL COSTUMES ALL COSTUMES ALL COSTUMES ALL CUSTUMES

REDUCED REDUCED REDUCED GREATLY GREATLY REDUCED GREATLY

AT S. CARSLEY'S. AT S. CARSLEY'S. AT S. CARSLEY'S.

GREAT BARGAINS. EVERY MANTLE EVERY MANTLE

EVERY MANTLE REDUCED REDUCED REDUCED GREATLY GREATLY GREATLY

AT S. CARSLEY'S. AT S. CARSLEY'S. AT S. CARSLEY'S.

NEW	CRETONNES	AND	CURTAINS
	CRETONNES		
W H LV	CRETIONNES		LIFFRITAINS

Our cheap lines in the above are astonishing everyone; they are undoubtedly the cheapest ever offered in Montreal, and have effected large gales this week at

S. CARSLEY'S.

GLOVES,	GLOVES.	GLOVES.
GLOVES.	GLOVES.	GLOVES.
GLOVES.	GLOVES.	GLOVES.
GLOVES,	GLOVES.	GLOVES.
GLOVES,	GLOVES.	GLOVES.
GLOVES,	GLOVES,	GLOVES.

The most noted house in Capada for Gloves. the largest variety and the newest goods is

S. CARSLEY'S.

JONAS BROOKS & BROS.

Parties requiring the very best Sewing Cotton, for hand or machine use, should ask for Brock's Spool Cotton. It is the popular sewing Cotton in England for manufacturers' purposes and priva'e use, and has been for generations past. Ever since Mesers. Brooks Bros. have reduced the price to the same as ordinary spool cotton the demand has kept steadily increasing.

MONTREAL, 16t's July, 1886. The St. Leon Water Co: No. 4 Victoria Square, Montreal.

Gentlemen,—For about 20 years I suffered from continued Dyspensis, causing me no end of trouble, amongst which was sudden giddiness and racking headache My medical adviser used several means, and amongst others hypodemic injections to assuage the pains which at times caused me to lose consciousness. Finally, after having heard of the benefits of ST. LEON WATER, I asked the permission of my doctor to follow a course of treatment with this Water which he granted me. I used this Water for about two months, and I am now in perfect

health.

h.
I am, with regards,
Your obedient servant,
MRS. F. X. LEVEILLE
26 Scott street, Quebec.

A. POULIN, Manager.

This invaluable Water is for sale at only TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per gallon by leading Druggists and Grocers, and Wholesale and Retail by

THE ST. LEON WATER CO., 4 VICTORIA SQUARE [Herald Building].

N.B.—For Dyspepsia or Indigestion drink the WATER after each meal, and for Constipation take it before breakfast 26-1

WANTED-IN THE PARISH OF ST.
SOPHIE (County Terrebonne) Female
School teachers capable of teaching French and
English. For further information, address
JOHN JOS. CAREY, Sec.-Treas. 52-2

FRUI1.

APPLES.—The receipts of new apples have fallen off during the past few days, but there are seven cars reported as being on the way. The demand has been good and stock have sold well at \$3.25 per bbl. in round lots and at \$4.50 to \$4.00 for small lots.

Evaporated Apples.—A fair demand has been experienced for new evaporated apples.

with sales at Sc to Sic per lb., several round

been received which have met with fair de mand at \$1 to \$1.50 for reds, and at \$1.50 to \$2 per bunch for yellows as to size and quality. Aspinwalls bring more money.

PEARS—Lots of Bartlett pears from New

York State have been received, and holders are asking \$11 per bbl., quotations ranging from \$10 to 11. Bell pears are in the market and have realized \$6 to \$7 per bbl. COCOANUTS-The market is steady at \$5.50

TOMATOES.—Shipments from Chicago have been received and have sold at 75c to \$1 per

PERCHERON HORSES.

Mr. Farnum, of Savage & Farnum, Island Home Stock Farm, Grosse Isle, Wayne County, Mich., will arrive in Montreal, August 4, 1886, on his way home from France with a large importation of Percheron stallions and mares. Mr. Farnum will remain in Montreal three days with the horses, for the purpose of giving our Canadian friends and customers an opportunity to see and select from the entire lot. Intending to see and select from the entire lot. Intending purchasers should not lose this chance to inspec a large number of horses. Mr. Farnum will be found at St. Lawrence Hall Hotel, Montreal on his arrival. Terms to suit purchasers. Time will be given on approved paper.

A man in Pittsburg has just patented a ma chine with which to blow window glass by compressed air, which, it is claimed, will re-volutionize the business.

The monks of Altotting, in Bavaria, lave in their keeping the hearts of a long line of kings. The hearts are in silver urns, In Great Britain last year 800,000 packs of

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Berran. - The recent little flurry in creamery butter has carried prices up above le per lb. during the pest week. Local dealers have put a few lots on one side in wold storage. This movement in creamery has nome much earlier than in 1885. A few dairies have been bought up in the Eastern Townships at 12c to 14c a few common lots having been picked up to \$5.25 for chestnut and \$4.90 to \$5.00 for as low as 9c to 19c. Western has been bought egg. for the Newfoundland trade at 124c to 131c. but 13c may be considered an outside figure for a round lot. The exports from this, port ince the opening of navigation were 8,600 packages. Creamery, 18c to 20je; Townships, finest, 14je to 15c; Townships, iair to good, 13c to 14c; Morrisburg, finest, 14je; Morrisburg, fair to good, 13c to 14c; Brockville, finest, 14je; Brockville, fair to good, 11c to 12c; Western, finest, 18c to 13je; Western, fair to good, 10c to 12c; low grades, 8c to 9c.

CHERRE.—The June deal appears to be

CHEESE.—The June deal appears to be over, and there is an evident weakening in the market all round. We quote prices as follows :- Finest, June, 8c to 8gc; finest, July, 7gc to 8c; fine, 7gc to 7gc; medium, 6c to 7c. The exports of cheese from Montreal from the opening of navigation to July 18th were 312,925 boxes.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &C .- Dealers report a little better movement in pork and lard during the week at steady prices. In smoked meats there have been a few orders received from the country which have been filled at within our range of prices as given below. We quote extra flour equal to \$3.60; very little extra as follows:—Montreal short out pork per brl, is moving, but if bought on Wednesday equal \$14 25 to 14 50; Chicago short cut clear o \$3,50 at an outside point. Spring enta per brl, \$14 00 to 14 25; Mess pork, Western, per brl, \$13 50 to 13 75; India mess beef, per tee, \$00 00 to 00 00; Mess beef, per brl, \$00 00 to 00 00; Mess beef, per brl, \$00 00 to 00 00; Hams, city cured per lb, 11 to 12c; Hams, canvassed, 12 to 13c; Hams & flanks, green, per lb, \$00 00 to 00 00; Lard, Western, quiet at unaltered prices. Bran still worth in pails, per 1b, 9c to 91c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb. 8½c to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 10½c to 11c; Shoulders, per lb., 0.00 to 0.00; Tallow, common refined, per lb, 4½c to 5c.

CCUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs.—The market continues to show a steady front with sales reported during the week at 14c to 141c in lots. ASHES.—The market is more active at

easier prices, quite a number of sales being reported of first pots at \$3.65 per 100 lbs. HONEY. - New strained honey has been sold at 12c to 13c per lb. for very choice, other kinds bringing 90 to 10c. Old honey 8c to

HAY AND STRAW .- There has been a good enquiry for pressed hay, and sales have been and slow demand. There is at present no made at \$12.00 to \$13.00 per ton as to port enquiry and stocks are accumulating in quality, several car lots having changed hands the country. Cheese remains unchanged, at within that range. Old loose hay has been though the feeling is a little easier. In sold at \$12 50 to \$13.00 per 100 lbs. for choice Laprarie, and other kinds at \$9.50 to \$11.50 to \$8.50 per ton.

Hors. - Sales have been made of medium hops in this market at 13c within the past few days, which cost 6c to 7c a week ago. Brewers have taken a few bales to cover immediate wants at 200 for fine, and one lot of very choice was sold to a brewer at 25c.

COAL AND COKE.

to \$3 10 ex ship, and at \$3.25 to \$3.5 delivered. Proting steefed \$3 25 ex ship, and \$3.50 to \$3.75 delivered. Scotch \$3 00 to

HARD COAL, As there appears to be very little chance of much lower prices this sesson buyers who held off have given in their order on the basis of present quotations, which are as follows: \$5.25 to \$5.50 for stove; \$5.15

egg.
For coke we quote \$2 50 per chaldron, \$1.25
per half, and 650 per quarter. Crushed coke, \$3 00 per chaldron.

TORONIO WHOLESALE MARKETS. Business is quiet, and nothing new to re

Business is quiet, and nothing new to report since last writing.

HIDES AND SKINS —Much the same conditions prevail as last week. We quote lambskins 40c, and pelts 39c. Tallow is extremely low, we quote 2c for rough, and 48c for rendered as the prices that are pair here by and a sendered sells in large lots at 43c and dealers, rendered sells in large lots at 47c and in smalls at 5c.

SALT.—We quote Liverpool coarse 65c to 70c per bag. Canadian (which costs 75c per bbl. to lay down) 80c round lots, 85c to 90c for smaller parcels. Eureka dairy continues at 65c to 67c per 56 lbs. Washington 45c per 50 lbs. ; Rice's 45c ; Rogers' Canadian

WOOL.—No particular feature to be noted. A fair demand continues from the factories, but no great activity. Fleece is quiet.
PROVISIONS, &c.—The market for wheat

and flour is weaker, and the demand for coarse grains, peas excepted, very slack. We hear of outside sales of car lots superior s is moving, but if bought on Wednesday equal market, a good deal of American is used and brings \$4.00 to \$4.30. Oatmed quiet at unaltered prices. Bran still worth \$10.00, and some and asking \$10.50. No carp lots of wheat are moving; only car by change hands. No. 2 Fall sold this weeks \$77.50. No. 2 Saving in popular at the control of 77 to 78c; No. 2 Spring is nominal at same figure. Barley is not wanted. Oats scarce and in fair request. There is a little str in peas which are quoted higher, and in request at 60c for No. 1, and 58c for No. 2. Nothing doing in rye or man.

Hors.—There is a little boom in hope.

The supply cannot be called short, but no on is disposed to offer them and some holders talk even of 25c for choice. It remains to be seen how long the boom will hold. Brewers must be pretty well supplied at low figures
Provisions.—Trade continues very quiet.
The supply of butter is more than ample, as prices are weak, say 120 to 130 for city trule hog products the tone of the market is firm, atocks are in comparatively small comparaas to quality. Straw is quiet at \$4.00 to Bacon, long clear is jobbing at 7½c, hams at \$6.00 per 100 bundles, and pressed at \$7.00 l3c, lard 9c to 9½c. In dried fruit there is no movement. Mess beef, \$10.50 to \$11,1 5-bri lot sold last week at \$11; some other small lots sold at inside figure and bette could be done for larger lots.

LEATHER -Trade with retail dealers in the country is moderately active and their re mittances fair. The prospects for fall trace are considered at least as good as the average.

METALS AND HARDWARE-No new feature In steam cost the sale of a good sized lot of Cape Breton is reported ex-ship at \$3.05, and a lot of Picton at \$3.22½. Prices are make concessions except on copper and ingonated as follows:—Cape Breton coal \$3.00 tin which are much easier.

Health in the Bread.

Perfect food is that which, while prepared in the most appetizing form, is also the most wholesome and nutritious. It should never be necessary to sz.crifice the wholesomeness of an article in order to make it; more palatable, nor, as is too often the case, should we be compelled to take our bread or cake bereft of its most appetizing qualities in order to avoid injury to our digestive organs.

The Royal Baking Powder possesses a peculiar quality, not possessed by any other: leavening agent, that applies directly to this subject. It provides bread, biscuit, cake, muffins, or rolls which may be eaten when hot without inconvenience by person's of the most delicate digestive organs. With most persions it is necessary that bread raised with yeast should lose its freshness or become stale before it can be eaten with safety. The same distressing results follow from eating biscuit, cake, pastry, etc., raised by the cheap, inferior baking powders that contain lime, alum, or other adulterants. The hot roll and muffin and the delicious hot griddle cakes raised by Royal Baking Powder are as wholesome and. digestible as warm soup, meat, or any other food.

Another greatly superior quality possessed by the Royal Baking Nowder is that by which the preservation of important elements of the flour is effected in raising the bread by the mechanical operation of the gas without fermentation. Yeast, and all baking powders that produce the leavening gas by fermentation, as is well known, destroy a portion of the nutritive elements of the flour, and particularly those which are the most healthful and the greatest aids to a perfect assimilation of the food. The Royal Baking Powder, while perfectly leavening, retains without change or impairment all those elements which were intended by nature, when combined in our bread, to make it literally the "staff of life."

No leavening agent or baking powder, except the Royal Baking Powder, possesses these great qualifications