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CARDINAL AND ARCHBISHOP.

THE GRAND LEVEE AT THE CITY HALL TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The Illuminations and Fireworks—A Memorable 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 thronged 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.

THE ILLUMINATIONS

The city was brilliantly illuminated in the evening, and citizens of all denominations seemed to have entered heartily 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.

LAVAL'S GREETINGS.

To His Eminence Mgr. E. A. Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec, Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church.

EMINENCE.—The Vice-Rector and Professors of Laval University are happy to unite themselves 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 Sacrament, the most august and venerated of the world.

Let us at the same time recognize in the person of your Eminence, wearing the Roman purple, the chancellor and father of 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 protection; bless it that it may increase in grandeur and keep in the vanguard of true Christian progress, in giving a new impulse to solid studies in all the branches, Divine and human.

Our 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 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 protection; bless it that it may increase in grandeur and keep in the vanguard of true Christian progress, in giving a new impulse to solid studies in all the branches, Divine and human.

THE FIREWORKS

There must have been over thirty thousand persons present at the grand pyrotechnic display in Dominion square last night in honor of the Cardinal and the new Archbishop. For some little time past Messrs. Senechal & Co. have been making extensive preparations for a fine display, and the result fully realized their expectations.

circle beneath; and third, the symbolical insignia of the archiepiscopal dignity, with the arms of His Grace Mgr. Fabre, and the words *de Grandeur* (His Grace) in a half circle underneath. When these pieces were lighted up they displayed the yellow color for the Papacy, red for the Cardinal, and purple for the Archbishop. The other pieces included triangles, Roman candles, large colored fuses, large exhibition bombs, Pleiades fuses, ten minute illuminations, flower pots, mine serolites, batteries, fountains, golden fountains, chaplets of roses, aerial bouquets—the whole sending forth into the air thousands of differently-colored stars, at times sending down showers of golden sparks. The display was brought to a close with a few pieces with the words, *bon soir a vous* (good night to you.)

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THE PEOPLE'S VERDICT.

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 and excitement over an election as that which was centred in the contest at Chamby.

Secretary of State Chapleau and his followers were extraordinarily busy throughout the campaign, but they only succeeded in their insubstantial haste in their persistent endeavors to make capital out of Mr. Prefontaine's stand during the small-pox epidemic.

A DIFFICULT TASK FOR A PRIEST.

TO EVANGELIZE HELL'S KITCHEN, AND ERRECT 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.

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.

Dr. Valois spoke of the Regina gibbet, and congratulated the French Canadians upon the patriotism that they had manifested in re-electing Mr. Prefontaine by so handsome a majority. (Cheers.)

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 PARNELLITES' DOINGS.

DUBLIN, Aug. 2.—The Parnellite party at their meeting on Wednesday 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.

CHINA AND THE VATICAN.

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

JUSTIN MC CARTHY'S LETTER.

A CRUEL DILEMMA.

Lord Salisbury's Followers Will Insist on Two Different Policies—The Cardinal Must—Irishmen Will Give No Pardon to Exercise a Policy of Coercion.

No 20 CHESTER GARDENS, THAMES EMBANKMENT, CHESHAM, 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 patriotic solution of the perennial problem of Irish discontent.

WONDERFUL INSPIRATIONS.

There is great jubilation among some of the newspapers over the possibility of a prince of the blood royal being sent to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant. "That is just the sort of thing to do," several journals scream out.

ON THE WRONG TRACK.

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 "Barbary Rudge," who suggested that the sight of an Alderman might overawe the London crowd.

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, then adjourn at the ordinary time, with a session in the early part of February.

IN A DILEMMA.

Already he is in a cruel dilemma. If he does not promise some sort of coercion certain of his followers, especially if the Radical and both houses of Parliament will turn upon him and renege him. If he does not disavow coercion he will alienate all the very beginning his dear friends the Liberal secessionists, to whom he owes so much.

DISCRETION OF MGR. LANGEVIN.

which was duly represented at the Vatican—that ultimately led to the issuing of the Papal mandate, ordering the clergy to hold themselves strictly neutral in political affairs.

HOW DOES MR. CHAPLEAU STAND IN RELATION TO THESE MATTERS?

"Well," answered the well-informed official, "Chapleau has rather sided with the Cardinal as against the pretensions of the Ultramontane, though he was never sincere. He wished to be all things to all men—an Ultramontane with the Ultramontane, a Liberal with the Liberals, a Protestant with the Protestants, and so on, but like the fox with his straws, 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 this Laval-Victoria dispute.

AN ANTI-RENT CAMPAIGN.

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

MINISTER AND CARDINAL.

COMMENTS ON SIR HECTOR'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS HIS EMINENCE.

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

THIS UNDER 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.

THE PARTY THEN MOVED OFF TOWARDS THE WHARF.

At Nelson's monument Mr. J. C. Robillard was invited to speak, and ascending the steps, spoke 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.

AT LONGUEUIL, WHICH WAS MR. PREFONTAINE'S GREAT STRONGHOLD.

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A CRUEL DILEMMA.

No 20 CHESTER GARDENS, THAMES EMBANKMENT, CHESHAM, LONDON, July 30, 1886.

A WOMAN'S SUFFERINGS AND GRATITUDE.

A VOICE FROM AUSTRIA.

Near the village of Zillngdorf, in Lower Austria, lives Maria Haas, an intelligent and industrious woman, 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 headaches, followed by a despatching fainting, and at times of the stomach. I was compelled to take to my bed for several weeks. Getting a little better 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 thrived in my every limb. This was followed by a cough and shortness of breath, until finally I could not sleep, and I took to my bed for the second time, and thought, for the last time, that I would die. My last illness began on June 3rd, 1882, and continued to August 9th, when I began to take the Syrup. Very soon I could do a little work. The cough left me, and I was no more troubled in breathing. Now I am perfectly cured. And oh, how happy I am! I cannot express my gratitude enough to the Syrup. I must tell you that the doctors in our district distributed handbills cautioning people against the medicine, telling them it would do them no good, and many were thereby induced to destroy the Syrup 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 have lent 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 holding 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 the Syrup, and she bought it. 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 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 wash her. There was not a doctor in the surrounding districts to whom her mother had not applied to relieve her, and she had to be carried to bed, and she 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 the 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 the Syrup."

LADY ETHEL.

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 particulars 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 here," said Maggie, warmly, for she felt hurt 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 a hurry!" "He was blinded," replied her aunt. "If he had not been, he would have thought twice of his dear father's proposal to him! Ah! Maggie! he would have a different kind of love in you!" Maggie blushed, but only to hear herself praised. "Perhaps so; yet it does not follow he would have had a better one."

"My dear! but you would always have loved 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 lately, 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 trusted 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 good; and honor is involved in goodness. But is he brave or wise, Aunt Letty? Is it bravery to run away directly he is attacked by disappointment 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 him."

Then you have quite altered your opinion with respect to him, Maggie?" "No, I don't think 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 fellows."

"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."

house and place she will not unless her husband's voice and her son's kind attentions so much as if she stayed at Cranshaws, but I think you are mistaken. I think, were you also to propose to leave her now, that she would feel as though she were bereft of all 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 worth."

"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."

"And suppose it never comes, Maggie?" "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, without calculating on the reigning. The first is too much honor for such poor weak wretches as ourselves. Suffer with Him in Birmingham, my child! His heart knows you, and beats to the same measure; and He will do your work in London (or wherever in the future it may lie) until you are freed by His will to take it on His hands."

"O aunt, you are such a blessing to me," cried the girl, enthusiastically; "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 dear! I can't yet think what some 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 me."

of hot, smarting tears, which she brushed away proudly, calling herself a natural and an idiot to care two straws if the man went and hung himself, or no. If he left her, and in peace, so much the better. Thank Heaven, she was not entirely destitute of friends, and would manage to enjoy life as well without him as with him, perhaps better—who knew? "Vive la bagatelle! And so, when the next day, and the day succeeding, and the day after that, came and went, without bringing her a letter from her husband—not one line of news, reproach, or explanation—Lady Ethel's spirits rose, apparently, to the very highest pitch. Wherever she could go alone, she showed herself in public, laughing, talking, and flirting, 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 ask each other where was Colonel Bainbridge? but Lady Ethel—lightly disposed of all inquiries, by the announcement of her father-in-law's illness, and her determination to take a little more out of the season, before she retired into craps 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 thought fit to administer to her volatile step-daughter at this juncture, and the sudden and deep interest she evinced for the feelings of Colonel Bainbridge."

"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 look well, indeed it does not."

"I do not care one straw about looking Gertrude, you are so 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 dinner; only he is so selfish, he won't let Colonel Bainbridge return to London."

Though at this moment, as I have related, 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 suitable 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 gaiety, 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 fashionable man of hughes and black cravat, 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 standstill alongside of Lady Clevedon.

that of most ladies, voluminous; but when the servant, bringing up the tea-tray, handed her a letter by her husband's writing, all her demureness changed.

"He was not coming then—he passed a night in town and not at his own house—he would manage to enjoy life as well without him as with him, perhaps better—who knew? "Vive la bagatelle! And so, when the next day, and the day succeeding, and the day after that, came and went, without bringing her a letter from her husband—not one line of news, reproach, or explanation—Lady Ethel's spirits rose, apparently, to the very highest pitch. Wherever she could go alone, she showed herself in public, laughing, talking, and flirting, just as the fancy took her, and but too often, to the disgust of Lady Clevedon, with the Marquis de Lacarras in her train."

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appears impossible to me; but perhaps I ought to have sacrificed my own feelings, in order to afford her the protection of the eye which she has trampled under foot. She is so young, so beautiful, and so admired! If I have known her, I shall never forgive myself. Dear Maggie! my sister more than my cousin, I entrust you, by the memory of the affection of our childhood, to defend my darling should it ever be in your power to do so. She appeared to like you. I think you are the only person in our family who was ever intimate with her; and though it seems improbable, I should be glad to see you, should she be well, when she will look round for a woman friend and confidante. Should she be sick or in trouble (though I pray God to protect 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 last I ever make, I shall be a happier 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 sweeter memory to carry into exile than that of the affectionate solicitude which in your person is associated with every incident of my life, and every individual of my family."

This letter, scribbled during the last hour that Colonel Bainbridge 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.

"It is much more than I deserve," said Maggie, with glowing 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 trust into a certainty; and something tells me it will come to pass. Lady Ethel is very self, full, Maggie; but she is not utterly heartless. It will be a grand thing to bring those two together again!"

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

"And half repay you for the past, my child."

The people of Canada speak confirming the above. RICHMOND CORNERS, N.B., Jan. 10, 1886. Dear Sir,—I wish to inform you the good your 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 medicines after reading a couple of lines in the paper. I tried one bottle and found my health so much improved that I continued it until now I feel like a new man. I have taken altogether 5 bottles. Everybody here speaks well of it. JOSEPH WARD Richmond Corners, N.B.

SPRINGFIELD, N.B., Oct. 15, 1885: A. J. WHITE, Limited. Gentles—Selgel's Syrup gives good satisfaction wherever used. One case in particular (where the cure of Dyspepsia seemed almost a miracle) was greatly benefited by your medicine. Yours respectfully, J. G. MORRISON.

STEVENSVILLE, WELLSLAND CO., ONT., Feb. 17, 1884. 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 side, and the doctors there said I was a "gone man," and advised me to travel. I did so, and came across Selgel's Syrup, which cured me entirely by continued use, which proved to me sometimes the best of all is not always the only hope. Yours truly, W. J. ROBERTSON, Evangelist.

ALBERT BRIDGE, N.S., May 16, 1885. A. J. WHITE, Limited. Gentles—I am now using Selgel'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. Yours truly, WM. BURKS.

SOUTH BAY, ONT., Dec. 7, 1885. Sir—I take great pleasure in informing you that I have been cured by your Syrup of Syrup and Pills. I suffered ten or twelve years with indigestion and constipation of the bowels, vomiting food and bile from the stomach, which could not be cured by any of the good physicians, none of whom were able to give me any relief. I tried several patent medicines, some of them giving relief for the time being; but you can see by the enclosed that I was discouraged, and it was with little faith that I commenced to take your Syrup and Pills. I started with your medicine about one year ago and have taken it all about a dozen bottles, and I can say that now my health is greatly improved. I will cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from stomach complaints. I can give you the names of several others if you wish. You may print this if you wish, as it may be the means of helping some other sufferer. South Bay, Ontario. Proprietors: A. J. White (Limited), 17 Farrington Road, London, Eng. Branch office: 67 St. James Street, Montreal. For sale by every druggist in Montreal.

Merritt Kanoof, 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 holder entered his ear and punctured the drum, destroying the hearing.

A Most Liberal Offer. THE VOLTAIC BATTERY Co., Marshall, Mich., offer to send their Celebrated Voltaic Buns and Electric Appliances thirty days trial to any man afflicted with Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality, Emphesoid, &c. Illustrated pamphlet 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 parents. Five pounds a penalty for the first offense, £10 for the second, and for the third imprisonment during pleasure."

"Did he tell you so?" demanded Lady Ethel. "No; how should he be aware of the customs which obtain in our sphere of life? But...

"I suppose so! But how will you count the time until you see him again." Lady Ethel turned her face away; the old sickly sensation had crept over her as she listened to her friend's remarks.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, July 28.—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...

leader of the latter, has won a victory at the polls. WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT? One thing is certain. He dare not attempt a Cromwellian policy, and between that and...

tar allowing himself to be approached with a bribe to desert his colleagues and not ashamed of treating it as a business transaction not worth mentioning till he was laid up for something to say at an election meeting.

honor the monthly drafts for the payment of his salary. Such an arrangement would be a saving to Canada and infinitely more agreeable to gentlemen like Lansdowne than five years of exile in the hyperborean latitude of Ottawa.

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WEDNESDAY... AUGUST 4, 1866

EVERY Orangeman and fanatic who had a vote in the Chambly election...

At the last general election, Mr. Benoit carried the County of Chambly by a majority of 539 votes...

The Chambly election has given rise to a remarkable coincidence. It will be remembered that the Government was maintained by a vote of 94 in the House...

MR. MULLINS, an elector in the county of Chambly, had been selected to fill the position of deputy returning officer for St. Lambert...

A LONDON correspondent tells a good story of the unbounded faith placed in the Grand Old Man by Mrs. Gladstone...

"That's quite true," Mrs. Gladstone is reported to have replied. "Quite true. And he is in excellent spirits even now, as you will see 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 VICEROY AND THE PEOPLE.

THE Earl of Aberdeen leaves Dublin Castle with the good will and the blessings of the Irish people. While viceroy of Ireland under Mr. Gladstone, he used the powers and privileges of his office for the advancement of the national cause of Home Rule...

for his services to the Irish cause. Lord Aberdeen was not behind in his expressions of good will and hoped that a satisfactory adjustment of Irish affairs would soon be effected...

EARNING ITS PAPER.

THE Ottawa Daily Citizen, the Government organ, has editorially improved on the Gazette's "exigency" report of the Longueuil meeting...

"If the Ronge 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 Government organ here tries to create sympathy by creating gutterally false impressions. It would have the public believe that an attempt was made on the life of the Secretary of State...

TESTIMONIAL TO GLADSTONE.

A POPULAR tribute is to be paid to Mr. Gladstone in the shape of a testimonial by the Irish people and all lovers of freedom...

THE CHAMBLY VICTORY. Chambly has fought and won. What it achieved in '37 on the battlefield, it repeated yesterday at the ballot box...

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 most urgent reason for Sir John Macdonald to take this course is that neither his government nor his supporters have anything to gain by holding another session of Parliament...

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...

great in heart, he became convinced, after trying to crush Ireland, that Ireland's wrongs were real. The world that would not listen to us listens to Mr. Gladstone.

INTIMIDATION AND CORRUPTION IN CHAMBLAY.

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 employed on the public works are afraid to be seen speaking to friends of the Opposition candidate...

Then there is the Secretary of State hawking his bribes personally from St. Lambert boat-house to all the parishes in the county. The spectacle of a Minister of the Crown appealing to electors, supposed to be free and intelligent, to uphold himself and his government and to vindicate their administration and policy...

If the electors of Chambly are true to their responsibilities and duties of honest and enlightened citizens, they will teach Mr. Chapleau, and through him, the Orange-Tory Ministry at Ottawa, that these disreputable tactics can have no countenance or encouragement in a free and constitutionally governed country...

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 stones at Dilke and brought 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...

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 amount and quality of the dishonesty and immorality he can practice.

Mr. Prefontaine in Chambly will not only mean the defeat of a time server and a place hunter, but will teach corrupt leaders throughout Canada that the electors are not to be hoodwinked into condoning offences against the people, the fitting punishment for which is banishment from public life.

WE HOPE the attention of the people of Canada will be called, far and wide, to this infernal device of the Ottawa Government. Among other Le Monde, the personal organ of Sir Hector Langevin, in its issue of last evening published a ferocious attack on Mr. Prefontaine for having upheld the authorities in enforcing the sanitary laws during the smallpox epidemic...

THE CHAMBLAY VICTORY.

Chambly has fought and won. What it achieved in '37 on the battlefield, it repeated yesterday at the ballot box. Forty years ago the patriots of Chambly were among the foremost to rise against the tyranny and corruption of the Government of the day...

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 result; the Federal Government asked for a clean bill of health, and the great Tory party wanted a verdict as to its solidity and usefulness.

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 condemnation 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 shameful intimidation, and that sectarian prejudice and bigotry were aroused to defeat the Nationalist candidate.

But all these efforts and tactics of desperate despotism and corruption failed. The honesty, the intelligence and the patriotism of the electors were proof against the most formidable on-

slaughts that were ever directed against an elector.

The whole Dominion was an anxious and interested spectator of the tremendous struggle, and there will go up from some end of the land to the other a universal shout of "Bravo for Chambly." It has earned the distinction of being called the "banner county" in the battle that is soon to be waged against Orange Toryism.

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 Cabinet 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...

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 in the second to fight for the rights and liberties of the people. The age of this patriarchal patriot is 86 years, and his name is Pierre Violette, a resident of Longueuil Parish...

A SENSATIONAL LIE.

THE Star, which is in the service of the pendar gang, published a sensational statement the other day to the effect that Ald. Grenier had given orders that no Corporation employé should absent himself on polling day in the Chambly election. The Star maliciously insinuated that this order was given in the interests of Mr. Prefontaine. Ald. Grenier has been interviewed on the subject, and he says that the Star statement is, as usual, void of truth...

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...

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 Orangeman, and that he never put a foot inside an Orange lodge during his whole lifetime." This was news to the yellow fraternity of West, who knew better, and who had then mounted the goat with Sir John himself. They grew indignant at the idea of their Premier brother denying the Orange faith and disowning any and all connection with the lodges...

Only two centuries ago the white race were estimated to be one-tenth of the world's population. Now it is claimed they are fully one-third.

Chapleau appealed to the race and creed prejudices of the 48 electors in the St. Lambert Boat House. In face of that appeal, addressed to English Protestants, the following from La Trinitaire 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 organ:

"This (Mr. Prefontaine) is the man that strove for the election of Mayor of Montreal, Beaupre, the Freemason, a man who, to please the poor and to tear from the poor mother's arms inoffensive children whom he shut up in a pestilential hospital for from their parents and the tender care of their mother."

To sum up the situation, we cannot do better 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 Montreal. 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 baseness will do well to see that their votes are registered in condemnation of offences that are unpardonable."

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 Orangism 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 Orangism and delivers knockdown blows to the loud-mouthed and firebrand champions of the order. It has given a severe scorching to Mr. John White, the notorious Orange-Tory M.P., and one of the "Blind shags 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 rot and braggadocio. Read it:

"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 by Archbishop Lynch, the king of Canada. Protestants were too luke-warm, too lazy and neglectful towards that holy and blessed book. There is an old saying that chickens come home to roost. When Blake's first resolution in favor of Home Rule was voted on in Parliament John White was the only man 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, 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 from them, but England would not desert the 'noble and true' Protestants of the North of Ireland to the 'wolves of Ireland.' What did William of Orange cross the water for? For the holy and blessed truths of the Gospel. 'Go home and tell your ministers not to allow Archbishop Lynch to dictate to them. The real true rudder that steers the ship they are allowing them to trample it under foot? Blake says the Orangemen are cowards. He would like to tell Blake that he was a coward. He showed his coat tails pretty often in Ottawa, Blake was now making his great mistake, and the Orangemen had made a great mistake in being too easy or they would have had their incorporation bill passed. 'God save the Queen, God save the bible in the schools and the noble and kind and sympathetic 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 wretched half-breeds into rebellion and cried bravo when the galling 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 John's zeal for the Bible. He evidently thinks it a very good book—for OTHER people. His personal acquaintance with its sacred precepts must be pretty much on a par with that of his night-gowned brethren who once a year take down the blessed book from its dusty shrine and parade it through the streets open at the self-same page as on previous Twelfths away back beyond living memory and upside down. Does Bro. John White know that the Bible's most execrated curses are denounced on Pharisees of his kind: 'who devour widows' houses and for a pretence make long prayers.' Not that we suspect John of ever saying any prayers except 'To hell with the Pope.' We commend John's screaming and scolding tirade to the attention of Hon. John Costigan and the Tory M.P.'s who shut their eyes so hard 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 fowl mouth of the WHITES of the Whites."

The Freeman concludes its scathing rebuke by expressing regret that honest though misguided men, as it thinks the rank and file of its Orange fellow citizens to be, should be led by such political mountebanks, and by assuring John White and the Tory party that the "Irish wolves" will not be the only ones to show their teeth at the next general election.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)
OTTAWA, July 30.—Two months ago readers of THE POST were informed in one of those letters that Sir Adolphe Caron was going to England to assume the duties of High Commissioner. That news, however, who comes to relieve Sir Charles Tupper, who comes to assume the control of the finances of the Dominion. Poor old McLellan made such a frightful fist of the budget last session and has since 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 Mr. White was considered their best man, imagination may picture 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 prostrating 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 accession to the leadership of the Tory party. It will be a REGREY.

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 falling powers, and Tupper is the only man who is at all capable of taking command of the ship without the captain seeks that upon which the cabinet grates. 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 woefully deficient in morality. An ounce of respectability would be worth a pound of brains to the Tories at the present crisis. Sir Charles has a reputation

SO UTTERLY BAD that his presence can only depress the scale of ministerial unworthiness now low enough, the Lord knows, in public estimation. He 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 is sincere or honest. And that is what the people are looking for—a man with ability to lead and inspire confidence. Ministerial corruption has become so outrageous, beyond all precedent, that it is no compliment to Sir Charles to say that he cannot add much to the record of infamies at the sight of which honest men shudder. The most that can be expected of him is that he will make this wretched Government die a harder, more agonizing death than it would suffer were Langview to utter its last squeak, Tom White to tip its fallen jaw, Pope close its eyes and McLellan put the coppers on them to keep the lid down. Instead of the crowd being toned with the ineffectualness of Bowell and Costigan weeping 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. You saw the devil somewhat like him." It is very doubtful, however, whether Sir Charles can lead the party successfully. So far as the members of Parliament are 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 have hitherto supported the government on its general policy are now convinced of the necessity for a change. They feel that there is no excuse, no palliation for the wholesale corruption, the hideous immorality of the government. This, more than anything else, demands correction. The advent of Tupper will not 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 reanimation.

THE NEW BRITISH CABINET. Lord Salisbury's cabinet proves after the lapse of a century that the same Tory spirit which drove the thirteen colonies into rebellion and "dismembered the Empire" has, like the Barbours, 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 venom of the latter knows no relief but revenge." The appointment of

THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY to the viceregal y of Ireland, the inheritor of the name and fame of Castlereagh, is a demonstration of policy which cannot be misanderstood.

"Ireland bred him, but the breed accursed. Accursed winds blew blighting from north-east." As if anxious to destroy all hope of reconciliation with the Irish, Salisbury selects a man to govern Ireland under whose name clung the most infamous memories in Irish history. A Castlereagh for Ireland now! ye gods! Could imagination in its flight through the darkest depths of the infernal regions call up a shade more hideous, y repulsive? Out of the grave, out of the hell of unforgetten, unforgotten hatreds England stretches to Ireland the hand of Castlereagh, dripping with blood and corruption. Did the Tories desire, with calculating malice, to rouse the Irish people to exasperation they could not have done anything more brutal than this. But let us be patient. Whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad. Let the Irish in Ireland keep quiet, and should coercion be again attempted, and the coercionists will get

A MODICUM OF COERCION that will teach them that two can play that game. The resources of civilization are not yet exhausted. It must not be forgotten that one-half of the British people are favorable to home rule. With them the Irish must ally themselves, and work for the overthrow of a ministry so malignant and without so feasible, which has put this last indignity on Ireland. A Castlereagh brought about the Union, by a Castlereagh it is to be enforced. This is the Tory idea of what is good for Ireland. By and by we will have the Irish idea of what is good for the Tories. This is a case in which the application of a counter irritant may be necessary. If it is the Tory intention to exasperate the people of Ireland into the commission of acts that may be held as justification for a return to the old methods of oppression, I do trust the Irish will not give the desired excuse. The danger I fear is that the victorious minority will pursue their triumph with the results of their own conduct to proceed to still further

extremities. If Ireland is to be governed, as Gladstone described the old system, "on principles of grace, preference and justice, Peace will be religious hatred." Now, we must let Lord Salisbury understand in most unmistakable fashion that we will have none of it.

OTTAWA, July 31.—Chambliss found the death knell of the corruptionists. The pilot balloon sent up in that county shows how the wind is blowing. But this is only the preliminary puff of the coming hurricane. The Government chess "its own time and place to bring on an election to test the feeling in Quebec. It was a Conservative stronghold. The lines were made secure. Even the most hopeful among 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, and they knew how unscrupulously they would be used. Chambliss staked his political existence on the event. 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 Prefontaine 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 Chambliss went so will all Quebec. The strongest Tory stomach in the Dominion revolted against the hideous stew set before it and spewed it out. If the corruptionists imagine that dog is going to return to his vomit, they don't know the dog. That's all. To-day the effect is admitted to be

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. Chambliss 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 hundred votes since 1862! The Tory organ here says it was a successful appeal to religious and race prejudice. If so, thank God for the religion and God bless the race! So far as politics are concerned Canadians are all of one religion and one race in their intention to

TURN THE RASCALS 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 stinging for it to hurl at the French and the Irish. If the French in Chambliss reply to all this with the ballot, who is to blame for raising the cry of religion and race? The Tories chose the issue: They must take the consequences. They, like the immortal tyrant in Prometheus unbound, set gods and man at defiance, and now comes retribution. "Hear ye the thunder of the fiery wheels Grinding the winds from Dunrobin's throne? Victory! Victory! Feelst thou not, O world! The earthquake of his chariot thundering up Olympus?"

When a government, on the eve of a general 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. O'Brien declare he 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 and misdeeds, from the traffic in justice to the unnamable beastialities exposed by Mr. Chagnon, was the real issue. On that the respectable people of Chambliss 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 taint that has bred a political pestilence the like of which was never known before.

RIDEAU.

THE PAPAL ABLEGATE.

His Excellency Mgr. O'Brien at St. Patrick's and at Ann's Churches Yesterday. On Sunday at High Mass in St. Patrick's church His Excellency Mgr. O'Brien, Papal Alegate, preached the sermon. After reading the epistle and gospel special to the day, His Excellency proceeded to deliver an eloquent and impressive discourse. He spoke of the pretensions of the modern Socialists and their desire to throw off the yoke of insupportable and reason extending to the confines of human reason. He pointed out the gradual fall of man from the knowledge of the true God to the densest paganism, and spoke of the Apostle Paul, who, entering Athens found that there in the centre of ancient learning and philosophy, amidst all the pagan altars 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 said the words liberal Catholic were a contradiction of terms. A Catholic had to cling to his faith; it was the gift of God; he could not deal generously in disposing of it. A man might be generous with his own goods, but not with what did not belong to him, and as the faith of the Catholic was the gift of God it belonged to God, and could not be trifled with by the recipients of that bounty. He concluded his admirable discourse by a reference to His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, the prisoner of the Vatican, at whose feet he would lay, on his return to Rome, the cordial good wishes and fervent prayers of his devoted Irish children abroad. Last evening His Excellency preached at St. Ann's church, which was filled to suffocation with the faithful of the parish. He commenced his eloquent discourse by referring to St. Ann as being the mother of the Blessed Virgin, and therefore a model of womanhood. He also referred to the sacraments of grace and marriage, and particularly of that shown by the Blessed Virgin, who restored woman's dignity, as shown in the Catholic

church. His Excellency concluded by alluding to his mission here from the Pope. He said His Holiness had not only sent him for the one individual, upon whom His Holiness bestowed the highest dignity of power, but also to see the Canadian continent, where he had seen an Irish people whose providential vocation it is to spread the Catholic faith among all who speak the same language. He said, "Let all be united in Canada who belong to the same faith, and peace and happiness will forever reign." After the sermon there was Benediction, followed by the singing of the Te Deum.

During the afternoon the Papal Alegate, accompanied by the Pastor 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 Monsignor O'Brien paid a visit to the office of THE POST and THE WITNESS previous to his departure for the city of 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 Rome.

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,—You 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 added 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 frauds in the books!

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

On page 20 of that report the following 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 or the other. The 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?

The second item is the most glaring piece of fraud that ever came under my notice, namely:

On page 39 of that report is the following entry: "June 30th, 1879: "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 hand:

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 30 of that report, between the 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 \$4,355.74 of the cash of the estate, but a barefaced and deliberate attempt to hide and to conceal 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 Sheet" 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—a swindle or a fraud, as you please! 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 self-condemnation! The time has arrived, Mr. Editor, when it is the bounden duty of the citizens of Montreal to call upon those Governors for a true

and faithful account of Hugh Fraser's estate, and to have the funds of his estate separated, and so be kept separate, from any other concern; And to ask the Court to have a Receiver appointed for that purpose; And if it 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 cooperation 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 Niagarensis."

(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 COFFEY.—There appeared in your valued journal under date July 1st, a communication signed "Arthur Niagarensis," that from me calls for some comment, which 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 he or is he not the same "Arthur" or "Arthur Niagarensis" 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 sight 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 intolerance 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), "Arthur" or "Arthur Niagarensis," 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 foolhardiness, a disregard of truth, and a truculent severity 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 honest gentleman has like all men his faults; like all men he has made his mistakes, but of many qualities he is, I know, possessed that endear him to those who enjoy the favor of his friendship. Against Mr. Costigan, therefore, personally I have naught of evil to say, but of his public action I have the right which to all citizens in this free country pertains, of forming and expressing my opinion. This I have done in the past, and this, sir, I will do in the future, regardless of the anonymous assaults of debauched manhood and of salaried servility.

There are, I fear, few of your readers who understand the strength and influence of the Orange association in Canadian politics. Founded here sixty or seventy years ago, this nefarious institution has grown year by year in numbers and in strength, till to-day, in many constituencies, no man can hope to be elected, or to be a member of the society or to the slightest 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. Apostasy, 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 a year ago when addressing the Orangemen of Derry, Ireland, that there was not a Papist living within twelve miles on any side of his Canadian home. It is safe to compute that between thirty and forty Ontario constituencies are under Orange control, and that in the whole House of Commons of 211 members, there are nearly fifty members, more or less, under Orange sway and dictation. There are hundreds in your city to-day—former residents, for instance of Canadian Orange intolerance and Canadian Orange exclusiveness in the social and political 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 Orangism. It has vexed and tried and weakened our communities, urban and rural; it has disturbed our peace, endangered our security, beloveted 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 declarations of hostility to Irish Home Rule formulated on the last 12th by the Orange thug, and in their gatherings at Kingston, Belleville and Toronto? These declarations, if they mean anything, and they have a meaning 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, as on the 12th of July that these speeches and these resolutions carry no weight, and these Orangemen are on the "van" and must, if un-Canadian, die of inanition. Sir, the history of shows that Orangism is not dead, but living; not only it is not dead, but its numbers, force and influence, and that its predominance by itself in the last degree, as prejudicial to true freedom, and destructive of equality. If any man doubts the exactness of this contention, if any man think I exaggerate in any of the views of Canadian Orangism, let him peruse the editorial in the "Lyon" of May of Saturday, July 17th. The Mail is, I may state, the recognized organ of the Conservative party of Ontario,

and exercises an influence on Canadian public opinion that it were idle to ignore and to withhold to belittles. The Mail has come out boldly, emphatically, defiantly, against Home Rule, and cries out as determinedly as the Orange organs of Ulster in its coercion. No reliance to see Home Rule beaten, the Mail demands the bloodthirsty methods of coercion 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 Harrington and Mr. Chamberlain one thing is certain—that the British people are determined to uphold the Union, as the American people upheld their union, with the whole strength and resources of the nation. This decision, rendered with such tremendous emphasis at the polls, has had its effect in the States. The Parallels who send despatches to the New York and Chicago press pretend to believe that the Home Rule movement is not dead, but has only recovered 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 columns of such journals as the Irish World, that the various organizations which have contributed so generously to the League, and the individual Irish-Americans who have spirited themselves 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 dollar for so-called constitutional agitation for Ireland" is the refrain of most of the articles published in the World and journals of its class of late. Doubtless when the American business gives out Mr. Parrell, who as a sensible man must be well aware that the Separation game is up, will drop it and turn his attention to practical and attainable Irish reforms. Mr. Goschen, whose views were published in these columns yesterday, sums up the whole situation by saying that what the Unionists are intended to do is to force 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.

The first act of the new Administration, whoever may be the Premier, will doubtless be to restore order and place British law above the will of the League; and to do this coercion will be necessary. Already the agitators connected with the Nationalist journals on this side of the Atlantic are mixing the florid colors of their stereotyped 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 has introduced into Parliament, 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 inconvenience from coercion, but hundreds and thousands have had to endure the brutal terrorism of the League, which coercion was designed to overcome.

It is the misfortune of Canadian politics that Orangism should be the mainstay of one of its two great parties. The political alliance which for nearly thirty years subsisted between the French majority of Lower Canada, and the Orange minority in Upper Canada, an alliance brought about more through the fierce Galvanistic 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 Lincoln, the old Liberal leaders, into the ranks for the time being of the Conservative party. But now, sir, times and things have changed. Brown and Brownism are dead—or nearly dead—or, if not dead, are long since sold for the Ontario Tories, and the Irish Catholics have by such articles in the Mail, as the above cited, been driven in hundreds out of the Conservative ranks, when patience had ceased to be a virtue and endurance become a folly.

Your correspondent "Arthur" after telling us of Mr. Costigan's other public services, whose value no one is more ready than myself 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 unnecessary proceeding—in this last session 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 fear of that influence prevented a clear and emphatic expression of opinion 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 mistakes. He was asked to lend the weight of his influence to the passage of resolutions more clear and more emphatic than those of 1882, and he declined. Why? Because the present House of Commons contains several truculent Orangemen. Was the proceeding unnecessary? If so, why not reject Mr. Blake's proposition in favor of Home 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 Leeds and other Orangemen in the House of Commons threatened a straight-out anti-Home Rule amendment, if the Government lent assent to Mr. Blake's motion. But I do hold and maintain that had the Irish Catholic members of the House of Commons stood firmly by their colors and resolved at all hazards to strengthen the hands of England's "Grant 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 mistakes made by "Arthur Niagarensis" and I have done. He tells you that the present Liberal-Conservative Government is the most Catholic that has ever held power in Canada. If the Catholicity of a government is to be measured by the number of professing Catholics, it contains, then, say your correspondent is mistaken, for the Brown-Dorion Government of 1858 was composed of six Catholics and six Protestants. But the Catholicity of a government is not to be so measured. It is to be measured by the Catholic character and representative worth of its members. Again, your voracious "Arthur" tells you that Canada is as much proportionately a 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 a minister of the crown there was not in the Cabinet of which he was a member a single Irish Catholic representative. What does "Arthur" say of the Hon. R. W. South, who was a member of that cabinet? Is he not Catholic and Irish as even any member of the

present cabinet? Do not his services to the Church in Canada compare favorably with those even of Mr. Costigan? Determined to be false to the end, "Arthur" tells your readers that Mr. Blake has a commanding influence in the Ontario Legislature. Mr. Blake has no commanding influence there whatever. Mr. Mowat, a renowned 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. Gladstone's bill for Ireland's better government.

Your correspondent appeals to your "American fair-play," and in the very next breath declares that "Mr. Blake never gave five cents to the National League, and has never evinced the slightest concern about Ireland, save when he could make capital thereby for the Grip 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—has 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 time-server, 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 sterling worth of soul, fairness to foe and fidelity to friend more singularly and happily combined than in the Hon. Edward Blake.

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

JOHN F. COFFEY, Priest.

AYLMER HONORS ARCHBISHOP DUBAMBLE.

An influential deputation from Aylmer waited on the new Archbishop of Ottawa on Monday last and extended to His Grace the felicitations of the parish they represented. Mr. C. Devlin, jr., a member of the deputation, 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 extraordinary honors our Holy Father has conferred on these distinguished prelates, three devoted champions of the cause of Catholicity in Canada. The wonderful harmony, the very unity 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 sincerely attached to their chief pastors, and that our bishops enjoy the full esteem and confidence of our separated brethren.

When Your Grace first assumed episcopal jurisdiction over this important diocese, the wisdom of the selection then made by the Holy See was strongly commended, and that humble portion of your flock represented here A-day hastened to express their unwavering loyalty to the gifted bishop whose many virtues and sterling qualities of heart and mind have since long since 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 pastor of a comparatively young diocese; however, we feel confident that a successor worthy of our late illustrious Pontiff had been secured, and we fearlessly expressed our firm conviction that Your Grace's reign would be one of unalloyed happiness and prosperity. Subsequent events have established how correct we were in the estimate formed of your profound knowledge, great piety and administrative ability.

The marked and patriotic interest taken by Your Grace in everything calculated to improve the capital, diocese and country, your zealous efforts in behalf of civilization, that great bulwark at all times indispensable for our spiritual and temporal welfare, the striking growth of so many of our noble and magnificent institutions, the splendid and magnificent of our temples of worship, the triumphs of universal marvel. We are not in any way astonished at the fact that Your Grace to the lofty dignity of Archbishop—an honor well and nobly won by steadfast attachment to the chair of Peter and a faithful advocacy of Christ's Gospel, we can not refrain from expressing our pride and deep gratification. We pray God's choicest favors may ever accompany you, and extending our best wishes for a long, for a happy life, we ask your Grace's blessing for the parish of Aylmer.

[Signed] C. DEVLIN, N. B. CONNOR, 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 CHAMBLISS.

THE PATRIOTIC ELECTORS CELEBRATING THE VICTORY.

At noon Monday a large procession of carriages, filled with the leading electors of the County of Chambliss and with the friends of the successful candidate, Mr. Prefontaine, paid a visit to the office of THE POST. A deputation composed of Mr. Prefontaine, M.P.; Mr. Bruno Normandin, ex-Mayor of Longueuil, Mr. J. B. Rouillard, editor of L'Impartial, and Mr. A. Chagnon, were introduced to the editorial sanctum, and presented Mr. H. J. Cloran with a splendid bouquet of flowers gathered in the gardens of Chambliss. Mr. Rouillard accompanied the presentation with a few congratulatory remarks, thanking the recipient, in the name of the patriotic electors of Chambliss, for the services rendered during the campaign which resulted so happily. Mr. Cloran, on accepting the bouquet, said he need not assure them of his high appreciation of the honor done him; he was most grateful for this mark of their esteem. The deputation then retired and joined the friends outside, who sent up three rousing cheers for Mr. Cloran and THE POST.

The following quantities have been made to His Grace Archbishop Fabre—Crystal glasser, from the congregation of St. Joseph's church, Richmond street; rich gold wire, from the students of the Grand 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 Liro of Christ, from the Archbishop of Halifax. Last year 19,067,180 imperial gallons of beer were exported from Munich, an increase over 1884 of 33 per cent.

THE LABRADOR HORRORS.

Three Thousand Five Hundred Said to Have Perished From Cold and Hunger on the Coast—Masses of Ice Prevent the Survivors' Escape—Hudson's Straits Frozen Over.

St. John's, Nfld., July 27.—The schooner Beaton 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 unprecedented occurrence at this season. The temperature has not gone lower than 10° above. The cold results from immense masses of Arctic ice along the coast. Up to date 620 survivors have arrived here. The number that have died is estimated at 3,500.

St. John's, Nfld., July 26.—Further particulars of the distress among the fishermen of Labrador have been received. The seventy Esquimaux who demanded food from the stores at M'ford, 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. The only hope of existence and a desperate fight ensued, in which four of the 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 them.

It was reported that in Astoria alone, out of thirty-five or forty families, or a total of 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, which was tolerably good, not a soul would be living. Along Hamilton inlet and Sandwich Bay there is not so much suffering, although many have died. In Webuok and Indian harbors fish is the only food besides a small quantity of cornmeal. They have had no vegetables since March 1, and the people are almost without clothing. At Hopedale not over twenty-five families remain out of the entire population.

Many have gone east 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 Okkuk Indians are suffering greatly, but these 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 Okkuk, Hopedale, Nain and Cape M'ford, there are a large number of families, most of them Indians or Esquimaux, among whom the suffering is really greater than it is in the more thickly populated settlements. The 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 Manhood, 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.

SERIOUS EFFECTS OF DROUGHT ON THE UNITED STATES CROPS.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The following crop summary will appear in this week's Farmer's Review: The prolonged drought, which is almost unprecedented in its length and severity, 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 declined since July 1st. 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, Illinois, 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 drought. The oat crop will fall short with a promise 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 complete failure. The pastures in all the 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 of Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin is very promising.

FARM AND GARDEN.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Bad drinking water for cows makes bad milk.

More sleep and less stimulant will make hay and harvesting go easier.

Over 107,000 head of horses have been imported into England in the past ten years.

Wood ashes or potash in some form around the roots 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 smooth land always tend corn with the cultivator instead of the plough. It saves time and labor.

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, lived in Kingston, N.Y. He was a pedlar by occupation, 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 lock him up until the President was out of Albany.

A HORRIBLE STORY.

Pickling a Picaninity at a Georgia Picnic—Cannibalism Extraordinary.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 28.—The full account of the Tataloni 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 begun 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 looked it to his neighbor. The other looked at it attentively 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 pieces of meat that were evidently human flesh were held upon forks 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, gleamed from her eyes. The crowd paused as the knife was flourished over their heads—all but one, a woman, who rushed forward with a shriek: "My child! What have you done with my child?" There was no answer from the old cook. "I left it here in her charge," cried the excited mother, appealing to the friends about her. "Where is it? She has killed it!"

With fiendish yells the dusky army, fired by her agonizing cries, bore down upon the cook, and, in spite of her frantic struggle, tore the knife from her grasp. Evidence 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 companions that the missing portion had been found. They rushed out to find him pulling it from the barrel, where it had been cooked down. 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 hack 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 excited 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 shrieking. 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 shrieked her imprecations the next; and around her stood the excited negroes watching the flames as they scorched her flesh and seized upon her clothing 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 woman was undoubtedly insane.

HINTS FOR HOME DRESSMAKERS.

A great writer once said, "The consciousness of being well dressed gives a satisfaction 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 too seriously, and that with their faculty for martyrdom they make martyrs of themselves at 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 sentiment, 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 rarely womanly. It is not a lengthy purse always that makes a well dressed woman, indeed if one has a limited amount to spend on clothes it is perhaps easier to avoid dowdiness. The taste of the woman who makes her own dresses, 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 avoided.

THE DREAMING.

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 bodies 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 wardrobe. It was a sea brown costume, consisting of a front and panels of the overskirt were embroidered in soft shades of grey and brown crewels, the pattern a running vine with long graceful, drooping leaves interspersed with clusters of small flowers 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 skirt 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 lengthwise piece of the material. The whole effect was indescribably rich and had quite the air of an imported costume, and yet it was nearly so elegant. A Gainsborough hat 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 not exceeded \$25, and my friend laughingly remarked, "I shall be known by my dress, for I shall wear it for 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 embroidery a California thistle in pretty contrasting shades of grey, the leaves veined with silk, and the flowers in rich cardinal. The large buttons on the skirt are fashioned like the buttons on the wearer's purse, and so large button molds were covered first with a thin layer of wadding 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; wind the silk around the button so as to divide it into five equal parts, and then pass it under each of 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 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 dozen.

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 dyeing if it becomes soiled after long wear. Grey 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 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 dairy animals that ever 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 question by opening in Yonge street, Toronto, the new well known "Oaklands" factory for the sale of Jersey milk in Jersey Dairies, cream, cottage cheese, butter and the far famed KOUMISS. Not many years ago dairymen 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 into Canada the use of Koumiss. 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 is 87 per cent. in standard milk, fat, four per cent., casein, sugar and ash. In Koumiss we have very little and the sugar is decom-

posed, forming alcohol, carbonic acid and lactic acid which digests the casein or curd. To accomplish the result satisfactorily is a work demanding much intelligence and skill in manipulation. 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 the most important part of a pig sty, 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.

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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 Kemppville 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, living in Providence, R. I., 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.

from a common blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, Salt-rheum, "Fever-sore," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful and perfectly invigorating medicine, Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Cancer, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, Itch, and all other skin eruptions. Semper in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a treatise on Scrofula Affections, by Dr. J. C. F. W. Pierce, M.D., New York.

CONSUMPTION,

which is Scrofulous 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 in curing this fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but he reasoned that name was too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alternative, or blood-purifying, and nutritive properties, is unequalled, 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 sallid color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternating with cold flashes, nervous prostration, and general debility, irregular appetite, coated tongue, you are suffering from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Torpid Liver, or other chronic disease, and you need only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Consumption, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Sold by Druggists.

PRICE \$1.00, OR 6 BOTTLES World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, 283 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Pierce's LITTLE Pleasant LIVER Bilets PILLS.

ANTI-BILIOUS AND CATHARTIC. Sold by Druggists. 25 cents a vial.

\$500 REWARD

is offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of smell, taste, or hearing, weak eyes, dull pain or pressure in head, you have Catarrh. Dr. Sage's CATARRH REMEDY cures the worst case of Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," and Catarrhal Headache. 50 cents.

BULLOCK BLOOD BITTERS

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, APOXY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, AND every species of Catarrh, disordered BOWELS OR BLOOD.

21 BILDREN CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

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CURES ALL HUMORS, from a common blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, Salt-rheum, "Fever-sore," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful and perfectly invigorating medicine, Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence.

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Thoroughly cleansed it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair complexion, and strength, and soundness of constitution, will be established.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, and all other ailments of the system. Their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE LIVER, BLOOD, AND LUNGS.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallid color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternating with cold flashes, nervous prostration, and general debility, irregular appetite, coated tongue, you are suffering from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Torpid Liver, or other chronic disease, and you need only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal.

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21 BILDREN CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

Tickets only \$5.00. Shares in preparation.

L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, with a capital of \$1,000,000, of which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote the franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 15, 1878.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly, and the Extraordinary Drawings regularly every three months instead of Semi-Annually as heretofore, beginning March, 1886.

OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS M, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, August 10, 1886—189th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, \$75,000.

150,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE..... \$75,000

1 do do..... 25,000

2 PRIZES OF \$2,000..... 12,000

1 do do..... 10,000

10 do do..... 1,000

100 do do..... 200

1,000 do do..... 50

5,000 do do..... 10

10,000 do do..... 5

APPROXIMATION PRIZES: \$750..... \$6,750

1,000 " "..... 5,000

1,000 " "..... 2,500

1,000 " "..... 1,250

1,000 " "..... 625

1,000 " "..... 312.50

1,000 " "..... 156.25

1,000 " "..... 78.125

1,000 " "..... 39.0625

1,000 " "..... 19.53125

1,000 " "..... 9.765625

1,000 " "..... 4.8828125

1,000 " "..... 2.44140625

1,000 " "..... 1.220703125

1,000 " "..... .6103515625

1,000 " "..... .30517578125

1,000 " "..... .152587890625

1,000 " "..... .0762939453125

1,000 " "..... .03814697265625

1,000 " "..... .019073486328125

1,000 " "..... .0095367431640625

1,000 " "..... .00476837158203125

1,000 " "..... .002384185791015625

1,000 " "..... .0011920928955078125

1,000 " "..... .00059604644775390625

ALLAN LINE.



Order Contract with the Government of Canada and New Zealand for the construction of the ALLAN LINE and UNITED STATES MAIL.

1886—Summer Arrangements—1886

This Company's Lines consist of the following Double-Engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, and fitted with all the modern improvements, that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

Table with columns: Name, Tonnage, Captain, and Office. Lists ships like Kumbakonam, Portland, etc.

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 Montreal on Tuesdays, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mail and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are in direct communication with the Continent.

These steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep. Rates of passage per passenger: Cabin, \$20; \$20 and \$30 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$15; Steerage, \$5.

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

Ipswich.....Friday, Aug. 13

Circianian.....Friday, Aug. 27

Polynesian.....Friday, Aug. 31

These steamers of the Glasgow, Quebec and Montreal service are intended to

UNFORTUNATE BELFAST.

The Ulster Capital the Scene of Renewed Riots, Attended with Loss of Life—The Police Charged with Call Military Assistance—Many Editors 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, groined at a number of Catholics who were assembled on Carrick hill. The latter replied with stones and the others retaliated. Wild rumors spread throughout the city and a large body of Orangemen 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 back 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 compelled 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 streets.

THE CABINET'S PROGRAMME.

Rumors as to the New Government's Extended Policy—Further Cabinet Appointments.

New York, Aug. 1.—A London special to the Brooklyn Eagle says—The first council of 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 current in Churchhill circles, and which are accepted as semi-official, the speech will promise a comprehensive measure of local government for Ireland. It will announce the intention of Her Majesty's Government to depend upon the laity as 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 reported at a recent conference of the Liberal chiefs to await the Queen's speech before deciding to what the Opposition should adopt. It is now further understood that if the opening assurances of the Government in regard to the Irish question are at all favorable the Gladstonians and Parnellites will refrain from factious opposition and give the ministry ample time to mature an Irish bill embodying its views.

MORE CABINET APPOINTMENTS.

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. Joint Lords of the Admiralty—Col. W. H. Waldron and Mr. Sidney Herbert. Mistress of the Robes—The Duchess of Buccleugh. Under Foreign Secretary, Sir J. Ferguson. Under Secretary for India, Sir J. E. Gorst. Under Colonial Secretary, Earl Duntreave. Financial Secretary to War Office, H. S. Northcote. 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.

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 Capizing off the Jersey Coast—Six Ladies Perish in the Cabin—A Terrible End to a Pleasure Trip.

LONG BRANCH, N.J., July 31.—The greatest excitement prevails in all the neighboring resorts over a lamentable yachting accident which occurred off Sandy Hook in last night's terrific squall. 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 friends arranged for the trip, but Mr. Stevens, who is manager of the Union Mutual Aid Association, in Philadelphia, was unable to go. Miss M. Stevens was book-keeper in her father's office. Mrs. Cora Asken, her sister, was the wife of the late treasurer 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. Chaver 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 Roland, seeing it approaching, ordered the ladies to go below into the cabin. The next moment the squall struck and capized the boat. The gentlemen in the party, as well as Captain Roland and crew, made heroic efforts to reach the imprisoned women, but in vain. The most they could do was to hang on to the parts of the rigging

and pieces of the wreck. When the squall struck the vessel she was forced to disengage herself from her beam ends, throwing over on her deck into the water. The schooner filled very rapidly but was kept afloat by her sails and rigging. The water reached the deck and clung desperately to the planks. The occupants of the cabin were clinging to the sides and piteously beseeching 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 cries 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 saw 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 wharf. 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 recovered all the bodies. The coroner's jury investigating the accident returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning. The survivors are E. C. Ruland, captain, and two cabin boys, and Alfred Porter and Z. W. Jordan, excursionists. The yacht is a complete wreck. The six bodies were found lying under water amid the broken and twisted cabin furniture. The bodies were brought here.

DEATH OF REV. ABBE PICARD.

HE PASSES AWAY QUIETLY AFTER A SHORT BUT PAINFUL ILLNESS.

The poor of Montreal and the public generally, with great regret of the death of Rev. Abbe Eustache Picard, P.S.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 illness. Some years ago the rev. gentleman met with an accident while visiting the poor, and the consequences were that an abscess soon formed between his two shoulders, which subsequently took the form of a cancer. Several leading physicians were consulted, but the deceased gentleman always refused to undergo an operation, maintaining that he could alleviate his sufferings with ointments. His wish was complied with, but the disease soon made headway, and after some time he was compelled to keep to his bed. The Rev. Mr. Picard was born at Cote des Neiges, on the 20th of June, 1817. He shortly afterwards entered the Montreal College, where he made his classical studies. Prior to his entry at the Grand Seminary, he was employed for a short time at the Union des Prieres, where he made his theological studies. On the 30th of August, 1840, he was ordained priest by the late Archbishop Ignace Bourget, and in September, 1841, was transferred to the Seminary of Montreal, where he remained until his death. From 1841 to 1846 he had charge of the parishes of St. Louis and St. Charles. In 1846 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 des Prieres et de Bonnes Oeuvres, but owing to some difficulty he was compelled to abandon his idea. In 1848 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 over one hundred thousand members. In 1854 His Holiness Pope Pius the IX. canonized and blessed the name of the confraternity. He was also the founder of the confraternity of Ave Maria and that of Les Petites Servantes des Pauvres, which are also flourishing. He was well known throughout Canada, and always took an active part in all charitable purposes. He was 69 years of age, and was ordained priest forty-six years ago. The remains will be removed from his room at the noon to the chapel, where they will remain on view from one to five o'clock, after which they will be removed to Notre Dame church, where the Office of the Dead will be chanted. The body will lie in state until Wednesday morning at 8.30, at which hour a solemn requiem mass will be sung, after which the remains will be taken to the Sherbrooke street funeral home for burial. The Absoute will likely be sung by His Lordship Archbishop Fabre, while the Rev. Curé Santenne will officiate at mass, assisted by deacon and sub-deacon.

HOME RULE ELECTION FUND.

Table listing names and amounts for the Home Rule Election Fund, including Geo. McGuire, North Oslow, E. Gibbons, J. Wall, Thos. Gaynor, Paddy from Cork, From a Lady Friend, John Neagle, Lachinae, J. Hughes, Danville, Pat. Murphy, L. O. Gorman, Per D. McManamy, Sherbrooke, P. Q., Per Lawrence Slattery, Sheen, Ont., Per J. E. McGuire, Allumette Island, P. Q., and W. Doran.

COLLECTED BY JOHN CLEARY.

Sheffield & Waterloo 33 00

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR:—While the Parnell election fund and correspondence from Sheffield 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 WITNESS my correspondence under the caption "Ireland's Effort to obtain Freedom and Justice" has been detached from the subscription list of Sheffield and apparently inserted (through mistake) in the "Home Rule" contributions, which has caused a misunderstanding in each of the 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 endeavours in your ardent zeal and defence of our creed and nationality, I have the honor, sir, to remain, yours, etc. 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 themselves. The Parliament at London makes laws not for the benefit of Welshmen, but for the enrichment of landlords and idlers. Welshmen demand the lords of making their own laws. They demand free education, the abolition of landlordism and the disestablishment of the church."

THE NATIONAL LOTTERY FOR COLONIZATION.

We firmly hope that every one of our readers will remember the final drawing of that lottery to be held on Wednesday, the 11th of August, at 2 o'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 advantage of promptly answering all the demands, which would become most difficult otherwise.

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 earnest appeal of the great apostle of colonization, the Rev. Father Labelle. Let everyone promptly purchase lottery tickets, even by hundreds.

Let everybody remember the 11th of August, and buy 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 people earned hundreds and sometimes thousands of dollars.

Why should you not be amongst the happy winners?

Every ticket of Father Labelle's National Lottery must be bought.

Let everyone buy 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. James 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 home, and orders continue, however, to come in fairly. Wholesale stocks are well forward, and deliveries of all goods are general. LEATHER AND SHOES.—Boot and shoe orders are satisfactory, and in leather there is rather a better demand from manufacturers, who are getting well into the fall out. METALS AND HARDWARE.—Trade in these lines is quiet, and we hear of no lots moving. No change in quotations. FISH.—The only demand is for dry cod, which is in fair supply at \$3 to \$3.25; herrings, etc., not asked for, and prices altogether nominal. WOOL.—Imported wools are in light supply and values firm. A sale last week of about 200 hales of damaged Cape realized good prices. We quote:—Cape, 130 to 160; Australian, 200 to 230. Domestic, A super, 27s to 38s; B super, 22s to 24s; unsorted, 21s to 22s; fleece, 19s to 21c nominal; black, 21c to 22c.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—Fresh ground Superior Extras, Fancy 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 bbl, \$5.50 to \$6.00; 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' (Manitoban), \$4.40 to \$4.60 Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.05 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; Pollards, \$2.50 to \$2.60; Ontario bags (strong) b. i., \$1.60 to \$1.65; do (average extra), \$1.50 to \$1.55; do (superfine), \$1.40 to \$1.60; City bags (delivered), \$2.20 to \$2.25. CORNMEAL, &c.—The market remains quiet, with sales all the way from \$3.75 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. Moultrie is quiet but steady at \$22.00 to \$22.00 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 bran, 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 83c, 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 afloat at 30c 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. RYE.—This cereal is purely nominal, there being no movement, and prices may be quoted at 68c per bushel. MALT.—The market remains quiet and unchanged 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 bushel. BUCKWHEAT.—Prices are unchanged at 48 to 50c per 48 lbs. SEEDS.—Here the market is inanimate, trade being over for the season. Red clover \$7 to \$7.25 per bushel, alaska at \$7 to \$7.50, and timothy at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bushel.

GREAT BARGAINS.

ALL COSTUMES ALL COSTUMES ALL COSTUMES ALL COSTUMES GREATLY REDUCED GREATLY REDUCED GREATLY REDUCED GREATLY REDUCED AT S. CARSLY'S. AT S. CARSLY'S. AT S. CARSLY'S.

GREAT BARGAINS.

EVERY MANTLE EVERY MANTLE EVERY MANTLE GREATLY REDUCED GREATLY REDUCED GREATLY REDUCED AT S. CARSLY'S. AT S. CARSLY'S. AT S. CARSLY'S.

NEW CRETONNES AND CURTAINS.

NEW CRETONNES AND CURTAINS. NEW CRETONNES AND CURTAINS. NEW CRETONNES AND CURTAINS. NEW CRETONNES AND CURTAINS. NEW CRETONNES AND CURTAINS.

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

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES. GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES. GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES. GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES. GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES. GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES. The most noted house in Canada for Gloves, the largest variety and the newest goods is S. CARSLY'S.

JONAS BROOKS & BROS.

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

MONTECAL, 18th July, 1886.

The St. Leon Water Co.

No. 4 Victoria Square, Montreal.

Gentlemen,—For about 20 years I suffered from continued Dyspepsia, causing me no end of trouble, amongst which was sudden piddiness and racking headache. My medical adviser used several means and amongst others hypodermic 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. I am, with regards, Your obedient servant, MRS. F. X. LEVELLE 26 Scott street, Quebec.

THE ST. LEON WATER CO.,

4 VICTORIA SQUARE [Herald Building], A. POULIN, Manager.

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. 62-2

FRUIT.

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 8c to 9c per lb. several round lots having been purchased for shipment to interior points. Old stock is quiet and quoted at 7c per lb. Dried apples are nominal at 4c to 5c per lb. as to quality and size of lot. ORANGES.—The season is now about over, all old stocks having been pretty well exhausted, and prices are of course purely nominal. LEMONS.—The demand for this fruit has somewhat slackened, and late extreme prices have been modified, sales having been made during the week at \$7 to \$8 per box. BANANAS.—Several car loads have recently been received which have met with fair demand at \$1 to \$1.50 for reds, and at \$1.50 to \$2 per bunch for yellows as to size and quality. Aspinwall 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 6c to 7c per bbl. COCONUTS.—The market is steady at \$5.50 per 100.

PERCHERON HORSES.

Mr. Farnum, of Savage & Farnum, Island Home Stock Farm, Grosse Ile, 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 purchasers should not lose this chance to inspect 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 machine with which to blow window glass by compressed air, which, it is claimed, will revolutionize the business.

The monks of Alttotting, in Bavaria, have 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 playing cards were manufactured, and 400,000 packs imported from America and Austria.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—The recent little flurry in creamery butter has carried prices up above 10c per lb. during the past week. Local dealers have put a few lots on one side in solid storage. This movement in creamery has come much earlier than in 1885. A few dairies have been bought up in the Eastern Townships at 12c to 14c. A few common lots have been picked up as low as 8c to 10c. Western has been bought for the Newfoundland trade, at 12c to 13c, but 13c may be considered an outside figure for a round lot. The exports from this port since the opening of navigation were 8,600 packages. Creamery, 18c to 20c; Townships, finest, 14c to 15c; Morrisburg, fair to good, 13c to 14c; Brookville, finest, 14c; Brookville, fair to good, 11c to 12c; Western, finest, 13c to 13c; Western, fair to good, 10c to 12c; low grades, 8c to 9c.

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 9c; finest, July, 7c to 8c; fine, 7c to 7c; medium, 6c to 7c. The exports of cheese from Montreal from the opening of navigation to July 18th were 312,925 boxes.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Business is quiet, and nothing new to report since last writing. HIDES AND SKINS.—Much the same conditions prevail as last week. We quote lamb skins 40c, and pelts 39c. Tallow is extremely low, we quote 2c for rough, and 1c for rendered as the prices that are paid here by dealers, rendered sells in large lots at 1c and in small at 5c.

WHEAT.—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 lb. Washington 45c per 50 lb. Rice's 45c; Rogers' Canadian 35c.

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 as follows:—Montreal short cut pork per bbl, \$14.25 to 14.50; Chicago short cut clear per bbl, \$14.00 to 14.25; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$13.50 to 13.75; India mess beef, per ton, \$300.00 to 300.00; Mess beef, per bbl, \$50.00 to 50.00; Hams, city cured per lb, 11c to 12c; Hams, canvassed, 12c to 13c; Hams & flanks, green, per lb, \$30.00 to 30.00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9c to 9c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8c to 8c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 11c; Shoulders, per lb, 0.00 to 0.00; Tallow, common refined, per lb, 4c to 5c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—The market continues to show a steady front with sales reported during the week at 14c to 14c in lots.

ASHE.—The market is more active at earlier 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 9c to 10c. Old honey 8c to 10c.

HAY AND STRAW.—There has been a good enquiry for pressed hay, and sales have been made at \$12.00 to \$13.00 per ton as to quality, several car lots having changed hands at within that range. Old loose hay has been sold at \$12.50 to \$13.00 per 100 lbs. for choice Lapsarie, and other kinds at \$9.50 to \$11.50 as to quality. Straw is quiet at \$4.00 to \$6.00 per 100 bundles, and pressed at \$7.00 to \$8.50 per ton.

HOPS.—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 sales to cover immediate wants at 20c for fine, and one lot of very choice was sold to a brewer at 25c.

COAL AND COKE.

In steam coal the sale of a good sized lot of Cape Breton is reported ex-ship at \$3.05, and a lot of Pitou at \$3.22. Prices are steady as follows:—Cape Breton coal \$3.00

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 sacrifice 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 persons of the most delicate digestive organs. With most persons 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 Powder 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.