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Dector of the Church and Founder of the Bedemptorists - His Centenary on the 2nd August-interesting Sketch of His Career-Th- Good Work Accomplished by the Redemptorist Fathers Since They Took Charge of St. Ann's Church in this City.

On Tuesday next, August 2nd, the Congrega-tion of the Most Holy Redeemer (Red-mptoriss) throughout the world will celebrate the Centenary at their Founder, St. Alphonsus de Ligu ai, an event which is deserving of special commemoration in our columns, in view of the fact that city has been favored by the disciples of the our Saint and Doc or of the Chutch, is being selected as on- of their centres in the prosecution of the one great object of their lives, viz., the salvation of souls.

salvation of sours.

Alfonso Maria de Liguori was born in Maria-ella, in the aburbs of Naples, on the 27th Sept., 1696. In early youth he edited all with whom he conversed, and tho e who have written his hie in detail ment on numerous instances of vir-tue. While at college his conduct never varied, devotion to the Sacrament of the Altar, and the Mother f God continua lygaining strength. Having obt ined his degrees, he practiced at the bar for a while, giving promise of a brilliant. the our for a white, giving promise of a biffing agreer, but at the age of twenty-seven years he abandoned the law to embrace the collesia-tical state. After four years prepared ration the cherished ambition of his life was realized, and he was ordained priest. He was held in such esteem by his Archbishop, that he had no so her been ordained than he was appointed to conduct the retreat of the clergy, although there were amongst them many apostolic and cloquent men of old standing. He was peculiarly fitted for the confessional, rot by the qualities which be possessed (all of which are udity ensable to every good confessor) but by the degree in which he possessed them. His tenderness in receiving, his patience in hearing, his presenters in adminition, were such as few cointed to conduct the retreat of the clergy, his sweetness in admonition, were such as few or none have ever met with. The unc ion with which he represented to the sinner his ingratitude, and the moving words by which he sought

tude, and the moving words by which he sought to excite him to repentance, were ir nitile.

His first desire was to join the Congregation of the Oratory; being unable to do this on account of the opp sition of his father, he devoted himself to evangelizing the poor in the city of Naples, and to the duties of preacher and cinfessor, residing first in his father's house, afterwards in the first in his father's house, afterwards in the college of the Chinese, founded by Father Matthew Rips, the famous Chinese missionary. He also joined a ecular congregation of mission rie also joined a secular congressation of mission-aries called the Propagauda, and with them gave several missions in the provinces. By this means he came to know the spiritual festitution of the poor peasants and secherds, and felt a strong desire to devote his life to the succor of strong desire to devote his life to the suctor of
the rural populations. He was confirmed in
these thoughts especially by the advice of
Monsignor Falcoia, bishop of Castellamare.
This prelate had long desired the establishment of an institute of apostolic strive in all things to copy the life of our Lord Jesus Christ, and after His example to evangelize the poor. He had founded at Scala a community of ladies called Nuns of the Mest Ally Saviour, who prayed continually for the same intention. It was while giving the spiritual exercises to these nuns that St. spiritual exercises to these nuns that St. Alphonsus at last resolved, under the direction Alphonsus at last resolved, under the direction of Bishop Falcoia, to gather some companious, who should on the one hand seek their own perfection by the obligations and rules of a religious life, and on the other devote themselves to apostolic work among the most neglected and forsaken souls.

The work was solemnly begun at Scala on November 9, 1732, St. Alphonsus being then 36 years o'd. 10 years o'd.
11 carrying out this design the Saint encountered innumerable obstacles—first, on the part of good men who looked on him as misled by of good men who looked on the as misted by enthusiasm or spiritual ambition, and afterwards from the civil authorities. The times were indeed most unfavorable to such a project, and it is one of the miracles of the Saint's life to have founded and maintained a new raigious

congregation at the time when the Marquis Tanucci was all-powerful in Naples. In spite, however, of these obstacles, St. Alphonsus succeeded in establishing several houses in different parts of Naples and Sicily, and before the court has partitude surreading in the his death saw his institute spreading in the Papal States and already transported beyond

the Alps.
On February 25, 1749, Pope Benedict XIV. approved the rules and confirmed the new institute by a solemn approbation. St. Alphonsus had called his congregation by the name of the Most Holy Saviour; but, to prevent confu-sion with the canons regular of that name in Venice, the Pope himself changed the title to that of the Most Holy Redeemer. The members of the congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, besides the three simple but perpetual vows of poverty, chastity and obedience, bind vows or poverty, chastity and obedieace, bind themselves by a vow of perseverance until death in the institute, which they confirm by a promissory oath. They are bound by their vow of poverty to refuse all benefices, offices or dignities outside their congregation. Whenever a Redemptorist has been raised to a bishopric it has been by command of the Source of Parties. has been by command of the Sovereign Pontiff, dispensation. It was in this way that St. Alphonsus himself was obliged to accept the bishopric of St. Agatha of the Goths. In order also more effectually to pursue the principal end of the institute, which is to suc cour the most ignorant and neglected souls St. Alphonsus forbade his Fathers to undertake such works as the instruction of youth, the government of seminaries or the direction of nuns. Their main occupation is the apostolic ministry in the preaching of missions and re-treats to all classes of persons, but with a pre-

As, however, in many countries, the most neglected souls are to be found in the great cities, the intention of the founder is carried out in laboring for them.

St. Alphonous died on August 2, 1787, in his ninety first year. Before his death he foretold the spread of his congregation beyond the Alps, and rejoiced when he heard that two Germans

ference for such as are most neglected, especially those who live in remote villages and hamlets

had asked admission from the Superior of the Roman House. One of these, the venerable servant of God, Clement Maria Hofbauer, es-tablished the Order in Poland, Austria and Switzerland, and since his death, in 1820, it has spread through most of the countries of Europe, in North and South America, the West Indies and Australia. They have found an important sphere of action in the United States, whither they first came in 1841, since which time branches of the Order have been opened in several of the leading cities

of the Union. In 1874 they were called to Canada and placed in charge of St. Patrick's church, Quebec. Since then establishments have been opened in Toronto, St. Anne de Beaupré, Montreal and St. Jonn, N.B. The Order was introduced into England by Dr. Baines, Vicar-Apostolic of the Western District, in 1843, shortly before his death. The British Isles form one Province, with houses in London, Liverped, Perth, Teigamouth, Limerick and Dundalk.

In t e many revolutions of this century the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer has experienced more than the usual share of persecution, having been expelled in turn from Poland, Austria, Bavaria, France, Sp.in, Portugal, Switzerland, Itay and Germany. Into several of these countries the missionaries have returned a second time and renewed their lebors. From some they have been again driven out when revolution or implety has be-

come predominant. The Congregation is under the government of a Superior General, called the Rector Maj r, who is elected for life by a general chapter, and is assisted by six consultors. His residence is in Rome. The superiors of the various provinces (Provincials) and of the houses (Rectors), with their consultor, a e appointed for a term of three years by the Rector Major. Their term of office may be renewed at his discretion.
On the 21st December, 1809, the Venerable Pont ff Pun VII. issued the decree for the beatification of Alph nur, and on the 26th May, 1836, our most Holy Father, Gregory XVI, after having gone through the glorious proofs of his sanctity, vouchasfed to the Church by the Almighty after the bestification of his by the Almighty, after the bestification of his servant, pro eeded with the solemn ceremony of canonization or enroument amongst the saints.

The advent of the R demptorist Order to Montreal dates from September, 1884, when they were entrusted with the charge of St. Ann's parish in this city. The magnitude of the good work they have accomplished during their a cut residence in our midst is extratheir s out residence in our midst is extraordinary. They have given numerous missions
and retreats, opened new schools, enlarged
existing ones; erected a fine hall for young
men, which is furnished with every reasonable attraction for them; built a home for the old people, which will be opened in September under the direction of the "Little Sisters of the Poor," who are thus introduced to Ca ada for the brat time by them. The Arch-Contracernity of the Holy Foundy has been es abished, with sodalities for the married men, married women, young men and young women. The St. Anne's Young Men's Society has been organized, under the special charge of Rev. Father Strubb, which has effected a vast amount of good, and bears the reputation of being the strongest, most prosperous, and most progressive Irish organization in the city. The Fathers have been exceed an amount or over the first here. have also erected an imposing convent for them-selves, adjoining St. Ann's Church, which is four serves, adjoining St. Ann a frontage of 120 feet on St. Augustine street, and 60 feet on Basin street, which will eventually be the Mother House of their community in Canada. The interior of St. Ann's church has also been beautifully embellished, and a large staff of workmen are at present engag don the enlargement of the church, which, when fin shed, will be one of the most beautiful in the Dominion.

All these noble enterprises have been carried out without any special appeal being made to the parishioner Irish people of St. Ann's is well known, and they have spontaneously contributed handthey somely to the various undertakings, delighted to have an opportunity of showing their appre-ciation of the labors of the good fathers in their behalf. St. Ann's Church has been me noted for the elaborate and grand manner in which the sacred offices are performed, all being carried out with that systematic precision for which the Redemptorists are renowned. It is also, we

believe, the only church in the city in which night prayers and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament take place every evening throughout the year.
The Rector, Rev. Father Catulle, who possesses in an eminent degree all the noble quali-ties of the saintly Founder of his Order, is held in the most affectionate esteem by his parishioners, and in fact the same may be said with regard to his zealous coadjutors, Rev. Fathers Strubbe, Caron, Godtz, Capel, Mussely, Mallengier and Hendricks, who, besides minister-ing at all hours and in all seasons to the spiri-tual wants of their flock, have also iden ified themselves with the people in all their movements in behalf of their oppressed and persecuted Motherland—Ireland—notwithstanding cuted Motherland—Ireland—notwithstauding the fact that none of the Fathers have the privilege (as one of them has publicly expressed it) of claiming the "Green Isle" as their birthp ace. but, as the Father above referred to has also said, "Irish we are by the grace of our sacred priesthood, Irish we are by heart, by sympathy and love, Irish we are like the first Redemptorist Fathers that labored in that old country of the programmer Irish we are as thoroughly as St.

rist Fathers that labored in that old country of yours—nay, Irish we are as thoroughly as St. Patrick himself; Irish we are. Irish we will live, and Irish we will die."

It is expected that in a short time a number of Irish Canandian students will be counted among those in the Novitiate of the Order, two having already antered via Mr. John Malander among those in the Novinate of the Order, two having already entered, viz., Mr. John McInerny, son of Mr. McInerny, sexton of St. Patrick's Church, and Mr. Frank Scanlan, son of Mr. Michael Scanlon, of the Dominion S.S. Co. Four other young men, members of some of the best families in the parish, are at present at college, who also intend to apply for admission to the Nacibian when the parish the parish to the Nacibian when the parish to the Nacibian when the parish to the to the Novitiate when their studies are completed. Among the lay brothers are four young Irish men of the parish, one of whom will receive the holy habit on the festival of St. Al-

Our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., in honor of the glorious event of the Centenary of St. Al-phoneus, has been pleased to grant the special favor of a solemn Triduum, or three days cele-bration, in commemoration of his saintly death, bration, in commemoration of his saintly death, the following being the Order of Exercises:—
Sunday, 31st July —10 a.m.—Solemn High
Mass with sermon by a Redemptorist Father;
7 p.m., Vespers, sermon by Rev. James Callaghan, of St. Patrick's, and Benediction.
Tuesday, 2nd August—8 a.m.—Pontifical High Mass, by the Bishop of Sherbrooke, with

sermon, by a Jesuit Father; 7.30 p.m., Rosary, sermon by an Oblate Father, and Benediction. Sunday, 7th August.—10 a.m.—Pontifical High Mass, by His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal; 7 p.m., Vespers, sermon] ty Rev. Father Kiernan, of St. Anthony's, and Bene-

During the Octave of the Feast (August 2nd to 9th inclusive) there will be every evening at half-past seven Rosary, short instruction and A Plenary Indulgence can be gained on the

Feast, or during the Octave, by all who receive the Sacraments and visit the St. Ann's church.

Most of the Irish members of Parliament returned to Ireland to spend their vacation after the wearying struggle in the House over the Coercion Bill,

WAYS OF SOCIETY.

Its Tyranny, Follies and Fashions Described -A Telling Sermon-Cardinal Manning on the Earthly and the Heavenly-Minded.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminste preached recently at the Church of Our Lady, St. John Wood, London. His Eminence taking for his text the words: "Therefore, if you be risen wit. Christ, seek those things which are risen wit. Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth at the right hand of the Father. Mind the things which are above, for you are dead and your life is hid with Christ in G d," said:

Our Divine Lord, when the forty days were accomplished, led H s discipes out of Betania, and as He taked with them He lifted up His

hands and blessed them, and He was borne up and the clouds received Him out of right. And the disciples watched Him as he ascended and strained their eyes to follow Him, and when they could see flim no more an angel said: "Ye men of Galilles, why stand ye looking up into Heaven?" A strange question, for where else could they look? They had lost their Lord and Master and Friend, they had lost One that was dear and precious to them, they had lost Him in Whom all their happiness had been for three long years, and still more in these forty days after He ro-e from the dead all was now gone. He had lived in the midst of them, drawn the r hearts to Him, attached them to Hamself, and then ascended out of their s ght.

THE TWO MASTERS WE MUST CHOOSE BETWEEN Well, the question of the angel is easily answered. They were looking up because their hearts had ascanded with Him Who was taken from them. This was a great lesson for us. Our Divine Lord warned the people not to lay Unr Divine Lord wained the people not to lay up treasures upon earth, where the rust and the moth c rrode it, and where the thieves could enter in and steal it, but to lay up their treasures in Heaven, because, He says, "Where your treasures is there your heart will be also." That is to say, that if your treasures are in Heaven you will be Heavenly minded, and if your treasure is upon e rth you will be earthly mind d. There is no hing between these two cond tions, there is no third state. We must every one of us be either Heavenly minded or artily minded. No man can serve two masters Oa he rts must be in Heaven or upon carth
St. John says: "Love not the world, neither
the things that are in the world, for any man
that loveth the world the love of the Father is not in him." And St. John goes on to say "the co cupisence," (that is the desires of the flesh and the desires of the eyes and the pride of life) "are not of the Father." The desire of the flesh—what does that phrase represent? The gross life in which men indulge themselves, The gross life in which men induste themselves, in food, in eating and drinking, in sloth, in bodily indulgence, and in all that belongs to a gross life. This is one of the things of this world. If any man loves it, lives in it, if he makes it his treasure, he is dead while he lives; he is not of the Father and will never see His

whose lives are unspotted in the eyes of the world. Nevertheless they live for the world; they live for its praise, for its wealth, for its flattries, for its enjoyments. There are some who are the most cultivated men, their intellect unfolded and refined to a very fine degree, and withour any boddy sin; nevertheless there is not one particle of the Holy Ghost in them. They have sinned and driven Him away. The grace of God works in them in mercy from withgrace of God works in them in mercy from withou, indeed, to bring them to Himself, but He does not dwell in them; they are not His temple; they have cast Him out of the sanctuary. These are the desires of the eyes. The pride of life—what is it? You see some people who are in perfect health, vigorous in every limb, full of self-confidence, conscious of their own power, unconscious of their own sins, living for the world. They are inflated with the notion that they are depending on no one; they to think that they are the masters and makers of their own lot and future in the world. That is the pride of life. Thus you will find the pride of life in those who possess wealth and are purse-proud, as we say. There is the pride of life to be found in those who are not worthy, who have lands and houses and great posses who have lands and houses and great possessions. The pride of life intoxicates and turns the hearts of men until they forget that the poorest man who may live in a hovel is their brother, and perhaps in the sight of God is ten thousand times more precious than they.

HOW TO BECOME ATTACHED TO THE WORLD WHICH WE SEE BY FAITH.

These are the things of the world, and if men give their hearts to these things, then assuredly they are most earthly. And what it is to be Heaven-minded? First of all the baptismal light that is in us is unfolded and brightened and matured and expanded in its union with God, and having faith which is to the soul what the eye is to the body, as by the eyes we see the visible world round about us, so by fath we see the world that is unseen. We can see God upon His Throne and the seraphims round about Bim and that multitude that no man can number clothed in white raiment and the continued ministering of the holy angels and the bliss and joy of the Heavenly court. All those things are visible to those who have faith. They are to them as real as the men that to them as real as the men that walk through the street, as the trees that grow in the forest, as the mountains that rise upon the earth. And realizing the world unseen, they are detached and drawn away from the world that is visible. They see all that is beautiful in the world—for beautiful it is—the sky, the earth the flowers and the fruits. is—the sky, the earth, the flowers and the fruits—beautiful as God has made them—but they know that one day this world must pass away and the world they see by faith is eternal and will never pass away. Therefore, this visible and eternal world has lost its attraction for They renounce it in order to keep be them. They renounce it in order to keep be-fore them that which will never pass away. They look to that world where their treasure is, and in the measure in which we realize this un-seen world, we shall be not only drawn away from this world but we shall be attached to that world which we see by faith. THE GOSPEL STANDARD OF LIFE NOT TOO HIGH.

And how are we united with that world? St. And how are we united with that world? St. Paul had said in one passage that he desired to pass away, but to labor in the world was better for others. That is the way with many men. Many a man is weary of this world; he has had experience of its bitterness and its dangers. He has had enough of it and he would fain be out of it, if it were possible to make a happy end; nevertheless, there are those he loves around him, he is obliged to sup-port them; he does not wish to leave them; he is powerfully drawn to heaven, but he is also

strongly drawn to those whom he loves on earth. Nevertheless he is continually delighting in God and in the thought of eternity and in the certainty of his everlating. These things to him are sweeter and brighter, more beautiful and more powerfully attractive. That is to be heavenly minded. A man's heart is in heaven. He lives and labors in this world, but his heart and his hope and his rest are already in eternity.
Here is the plain meaning of St. Paul's words,
"If ye be risen with Christ seek those things
which are above." And then he went on to say,
"Ye are dead and you life is hid with Christ
in Gud" What is the meaning of those words?
Whan I wand them I often may be much! in God" What is the meaning of those words? When I read them I often say to myself, surely the inspired words of the New Testament give us a rule and a standard of life so high that the Christian world has been lowering and explaining it sway and getting rid of its true meaning, or getting rid, as the world says, lof its strictures. Truth is a strict thing. Where truth ceases to be strict, it loses its definiteness. Explaining the meaning of those wonderful Explaining the meaning of those wonderful words, "for ye are dead," His Eminence said words, "for ye are dead," His Eminence said those words are strictly true. We were born spiritually dead, and when the supernatural life was in us, the eternal life by which we can live forever if we persevere, we in that moment became dead to the world, dead to sin, dead to ourselves. The gift of God was the gift of dying to the world, but this much depends upon our mortification of ourselves. Let me ask a few questions. Are you dead to money? I do not mean are you misers. I am speaking of people such as ourselves. You say, "Well, I wish to have enough for myself and my family." What is enough? A little more than I have got, If we made up our minds to live in that state in which God has placed us, money would have no power over us. Examine yourselves and see how much you give to the poor, and see how much you give to the poor, and how much you give for the salvation of souls. It is a dangerous thing to be narrow-hearted and close-handed.

OUR SPIRITUAL RELATION TO SOCIETY.

Next, are you dead to society? People about us invite us and we invite them in turn. We do not care much about them. A great many others we do not like. We are charitable to them, but we have no great affection for them. Nevertheless society is a great tyrant. We are compelled to live according to the fashion, according to the custom, to do what others do, to yield to public upinion and become slaves to it. Are you dead to society? Can you make up your mind to live in the path that is drawn out for you, without a craving ambition for invitations of friends, for those things which are out of your line and path and by which a multitude destroy the happiness of their homes and them-selves? His Eminence having asked were we dead to ourselves and dead to our opinions, and having explained what manner of life we must lead in order to be able to answer in the affirmative, next asked if our lives were hid with Christ in God. First of all, we live by union with Christ, and Christ is in the glory of the Father, and therefore the life that we live in and by Him is hid in God with Him.

NOW WE CAN TURN OUR ORDINARY ACTIONS TO SPIRITUAL ACCOUNT.

not allow them to be always going to church or always on their knees. Remember that everything you do you can make an act of service to God. The saints had a saying, "Laborare est crare"—to labor is to pray. Every act of the poor woman for her family, or of the servant in the household, may be made to act for the service of God. Their labor all the day long is a prayer that goes up before God if it be done with the right motive—if it is done for the love of God and in obedience to Him; if we do it as of God and in obedience to Rim; if we do it as a part of our duty to God, then that sanctifies all we do.

THE TWO THINGS WHICH WE MUST DO. To sum up all I have said, there are two things we must do. One is that we must pray, and we may pray at any time and at any place. There is one thing I would wish you to try. There are many people who are always in fear of their salvation, who say they cannot love God though they have tried, they cannot pray without being distracted. Why is that? Because we do not know God in the infinite tenderness of his obstacter, and the infinite love of His heart. If we realize the character and the love of God as we do the light and the warmth of the sun at monday, the whole of this will be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, ther everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do everything in the name of God. The third is, do your best in all things. Next, desire at least things greater than we can do. Our hand may reach a very little way, but our heart can reach to Heaven. And then in a little while—we know not how soon, the veil will be rent asunder and the vision of faith will be changed into the vision of the light of glory.

There is our treasure; there also should be our

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The largest clock in St. Louis has been placed in the west tower of St. Joseph's Church. It is the gift of the Married Men's Sodality of that parish with the assistance of their generous riends.

friends.

Quite recently the Very Rev. Father Vila-rasa, O.P., provincial of the Dominican Fathers in California, celebrated his golden jubilee, which was the fiftieth anniversary of his first Mass. The Rev. Father and Archbishop Alemany were ordained together.

Leo XIII. has increased the number of mem bers of the Academia del Nuovi Lincei from 30 to 40, and has abolished the rule which obliged members to reside in Rome. Canon Carnoy, professor of biology in the University at Louvain, is one of the new members.

Mile. Therese Alphonse Karr, daughter of and herself a writer of considerable ability, which she zealously employed in behalf of the Catholic cause, in the pages of several Catholic journals and reviews, died not long since at Sevres, in France.

In 1848 there were but thirty adult Irisl Catholics in the city of Montreal, Canada. They were first gathered together for a special religious service by Father Richards, Sulpician, in the Bonsecours church. Now there are thirty thousand Irish Catholics having splendid

churches in the same city.

The correspondent at Rome of the Observateur
Francais, of Paris, writing on June 25th, says that the allocation of Mgr. Rotelli, Nuocio to France, at the Elyses, in Paris, has had a sympathetic echo in Rome. It is accepted as a discreet and reserved protest against the asser-

tion that his Heliness leans towards Germany in his policy in opposition to France. The declarations of Mgr. Rotelii will put an end to this senseless myth. It is understood that Mgr. Rotelli in his discourse spoke the sentiments and ideas of Leo XIII.

News has been received from Jerusalem of the death of the eminent Pere Matthieu Le-compte, O.P. Pere Lecompte was recognized as a master of the art of sacred oratory and was regarded as one of the best preachers of his time. He had a long time made Jerusalem the centre of his fruitful activity.

A Catholic Congress for all Austria has been planued for several years past, and an attempt was made to hold one in 1 83, at the ceutenary of the liberation of Vienna. One of the chief difficulties in the way was, of course, the great differences of nationality among Austrian Catholics. There seems to be some hope now that such a Congress may be successfully held this year or next. The proposal was made last autumn by Mgr. Knab, and was afterwards taken up by several leading Catholic laymen, as well as by the chief bishops of Austria. In order not to interfere with the festivities for the Jubilee of Leo XIII., it is probable that the Congress may be deferred till next wear. may be deferred till next year.

M. Leo Taxil, the former iconoclast of Catho-M. Leo Taxil, the former iconoclast of Catholicism, who repented some time ago of his errors, was very kindly received at an audience by His Holiness recently. The affectionate welcome accorded him moved M. Taxil to tears. The Holy Father spoke on the subject of Free-Masonry and urged M. Taxil to work for the cause of God and the Church, so as to repair, in this way, the scandal he had caused by his writings. M. Taxil repeated to the Holy Father, what he had state i in his last work, that it was while writing a diatribe against Join of Arc while writing a distribe against Join of Arc his conversion began, when he had recourse to the original documents concerning the saintly heroine. "This angelic and radiant face, this, heroine so tender and yet so strong," he said "so deeply touched my heart that I was dis-

Catholic mothers, beware of the entrance of Catholic mothers, beware of the entrance of the vile literature of the day into your families. Beware and watch with a zealous eye the books and papers your children peruse. The serpent of destruction and immorality lies hidden in much of the current literature of the day. The destruction of thousands of boys and girls of today may be traced to the inordinate reading of the victoral literature which is through breadeast the victous literature which is thrown broadcast over the land. Catholic mothers should scrutinize with the greatest care every line their children read. An eastern contemporary puts this question to Catholic mothers, and we re-peat it for the consideration of many Catholic mothers in this state: "What sort of wives or mothers will girls make whose highest ambition is to attract attention in public places? Consult the police and divorce court records for an answer. A girl brought up with no restraint to her actions soon tires of domestic ties and duties, and is apt to turn out a disgrace to her-self and her sex."

he is not of the Father and will never see this face.

THE REFINED SINS OF THE MIND.

Next, the desires of the eyes—what are they? They are the refined sins, not the gross sins of the bidy, but the refined sins of the mind and the bidy the refined sins of the mind and the bidy the refined sins of the mind and the refined s peoples and the governments of civilized states. Referring first to Italy, the Pope develops the ideas propounded in the Consistory Allocution of May 23, when he laid down as a basis of pacification Italy's acknowledgment of the independence of the Holy See. He reiterates his claims to territorial sovereignty as an indispensable condition of settlement all other schemes, he says, being unworthy of consideration. Italy herself, says the Pore, would reap most splendid benefits at home and abroad from a settlement recognizing the Pope's tempora power. Adverting next to Austria, the Pope says that the piety of the Emperor and the devotion of the Imperial family to the Holy Se have rendered mutual relations the best po and the wise statesmen enjoying the confidenc of the Emperor have promoted religion in Austria-Hungary and the establishment of per Austria-Hungary and the establishment of per-fect concord. France, the elder daughter of the Church, was menaced by serious evils. The Pope trusted those evils would be dispelled through observance of the letter and spirits of the facts solemnly concluded with the Church. Turning to Spain, the Pope says the first need is a union o Catholics for defence of their religion, in dov tion to the Holy See, and in reciprocal charity so that Spain may not be misguided by personal aims, Regarding Prussia, the Pontiff says it is necessary to continue the work of religious peace making to its full achievement. Great things have been done. The well disposed mind of the Emperor and the good intentions of ministers permit His Holiness to cherish the hope that his efforts to ameliorate the condition of the church will not prove barren. The solicitude felt by the Vatican for Prussia extends equally to the other states of Germany, and those states are now happily seeking the friend-liest relations with the Vatican. The Pope concludes with reference to the festering missions leadinff back to the church her separated people.

AN AWFUL DISASTER.

EIGHT HUNDRED PEOPLE LOST IN A STEAMER IN

San Francisco July 25 .- The steamer City of Rio de Janiero arrived last night, bringing Hong Kong advices to July 1, and Yokohama news to July 9th. By the loss of the steamer Sir John Lawrence in the Bay of Bengal, before reported, 800 lives were lost, mainly females of the best families in Bengal on a pilgrimage to Juggernaut. From the 21st to 26th of May, cyclone raged in the Bay of Bengal with dis astrous results to shipping, and attended with great loss of life. The storm was the severest experienced in that quarter since 1866, judging from reports of vessels which weathered it. The passengers on board the Sir John Law-rence numbered 750, officers and crew number-ing 50 ing 50.

PRESENTATIONS BY MR. AND MRS. DAVITT.

DUBLIN, July 25.-Michael Davitt and wif attended a meeting at Bodyke, yesterday, and made presents of money and medals to a num-ber of girls who defended their homes against the police during the recent evictions.

CHOLERA'S VICTIMS

LONDON, July 25.—Forty-nine new cases of cholera and twenty-two deaths from the disease were reported at Catanea on Saturday. Francontra there were fourteen new cases and the Seminary has agreed to give a similar seven deaths; at Patuno twelve cases and five amount. The Toronto Mall has made some deaths, and at Adirus seven cases and six deaths. A few deaths were reported in other towns.

THE CRIMES ACT.

All of Ireland Proclaimed-Mr. Balfour Explains Why It Was Done-Mr. Chamber'ain's Power Felt in the Cabinet.

LONDON, July 25.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Morley asked what had happened to explain the proclamation of the whole of Inland since the Government had assured the House that the law was as well ob-yed in some parts of Ireland as in any part of Great Britain. Mr. Balfour replied that he had no reason to change his opinion that parts of Ireland were as quiet as parts of England. What the Government had done was not to apply the whole Crimes Act to Ireland generally, but only the sub-sections dedling with nicting, unlawful assemblies and obstruction of police. Mr. Sexton asked whether the Executive, before issuing the preclamation, distinguished the count is where it was necessary to trevent crime from those where it was necessary to punish crime. Mr. Balfour said that in every case in which a county had been especially proclaimed the proclamation had been ssued because the Government believed in the actual existence of crime or intimidation.

LONDON, July 26.—The Cabinet council yesterday considered the reports submitted by Mr. Balfour on the proposed suppression of the National League. The Cabinet approved the proclamation, but postponed all further application of the Crimes act until the effect of the proclamation. proclamation has been seen. The Dublin Executive advises the prosecution of William O'Brien for the speech he made yesterday at Luggacurran, in which he incited the people to defy the act. Mr. Chamberlain has also warned the Government that the Radical vote will not support their action unless the Dublin Execu-tive directed the exercise of the powers of the act with mildness and discretion. Mr. Balfour's explanation in the House of Commons shows that the warning has been accepted. The pro-clamations over the greater area of Ireland are not to operate actively, but as a mere measure of p-ecaution. The Parnellites propose to raise a debate to-morrow attacking the proclamations by a motion to adjourn.

by a motion to adjourn.

LONDON, July 25.—A protest against the Irish Crimes act amendment bill has been issued over the signatures of the Earl of Granville and twenty eight Liberal peers, including the Earl of Rosebery, the Marquis of Ripon, the Earl of Kimberley and Garl Spencer. The protest denounces the act as a source of lasting irritation, of hatred and mistrust of the law, and declares that the measure deteriors. that the measure deprives Irishmen of individual rights, and creates and stimulates the growth of secret societies.

Dublin, August 25.—A Nationalist conven

tion was held at Newry to-day, attended by sixty delegates, including many priests. The meeting unanimously resolved to treat as a leper any fraitor testifying under the Crimes act. It was also resolved that should the league ROME, July 25.—The Moniterr publishes the text of a letter addressed by the Pope to Cardinal Rampol's on June 15, when the latter assumed the functions of pontifical Secretary of State. In this letter the Pope explains fully the principals which the problem of the problem of

amendment. The bill as it stands gives the option to tenant or landlord to make application to the court to fix the rent. Mr. Parnell tion to the court to fix the rent. Mr. Parnell urged that the tenant alone should have the right to apply the period of such application to be limited to three years. Mr. Balfour accepted the amendment with a limit of two years, Mr.

Parnell agreeing.
GLASGOW, July 25.—Sir George O. Trevelyan in an election speech to-day said the Irish Government should not be allowed to appoint the judges charged with the administration of the law, although the Government should be allowed to fix the number and salaries of the judges.

LONDON, July 25 .- The Daily News rays the Dublin proclamations surprise even those who believed least in the scrupulosity of the

THE TROUBLE AT OKA.

THE REV. MR. SCOTT'S VIEWS—A PROPOSITION FROM THE SEMINARY.

The Rev. Dr. Shaw, president of the Methodist Conference, and other friends of the Protestant Indians, are making considerable trouble at Oka. They coolly have proposed to build a Protestant church on the ground owned by the Seminary of St. Sulpice, with the inten-tion, it is thought, of bringing up the old dis-pute and having matters settled it some way. Conferences have taken place between the Seminary authorities and influential friends of the Indians, and several propositions have been submitted to the latter for acceptance or rejection. These propositions are practically a re-newal of those made a year or two ago, that the Indians shall quit the reserve and be given lands in Muskoka or other suitable localands in Muskoka or other suitable loca-tion, receiving compensation for the lands and houses now occupied by them. The Indians occupy strips of land which they cul-tivate, while the women busy themselves in making lacrosse sticks and fancy articles, There is a good deal of feeling amongst the Indians regarding the proposition. The Sem-inary offers as compensation \$10 an acre for their improved land, while the Indians say it is worth more, and they do not seem prepared to accept the propositions as they now stand. accept the propositions as they now stand.

A council will be held on Thursday next, when a course of action will be determined upon.

REV. MR. SCOTT'S VIEWS. An Ottawa despatch says: Rev. Wm. Scott, Methodist clergyman of this city, who investigated the Oka Indian trouble some years ago on behalf of the Department and is thoroughly acquainted with the subject, was interviewed to-day. "No settlement," said he, "can be arrived at except upon the basis proposed several years ago by the Seminary, which agreed in the event of the removal of the Indians to award them compensation for improvements to the lands. I regard this offer as years fair and the lands. I legard this offer as very fair and reasonable. The Seminary authorities own the soil, so I don't see how it will avail the Protestant Indians to appeal to the Privy Council. Even should they obtain a favorable decision, the land being vested in the Crown, and the Crown meaning the Legislature, no better settlement than that proposal can be arrived at. Parliament has already nade provision for the Indians by setting apart for their use, free about 225. ment has already nade provision for the Indians by setting apart for their use, free, about 225,-000 acres of land in Muskoka. The hitch arises because they prefer to be transferred to Mani-toba. Those members of the tribe already set-tled in Muskoka are making rapid progress. Only at the last session Parliament reserved \$5,000 to assist in removing and settling the discontented Indians in Northern Ontario, while the Seminary has agreed to give a simila-

matter,

UNCLE MAX.

CHAPTER XXX.—Continued.

Yesterday, at this time, I was sitting in poor Rybert Lambert's whitewashed attic, Yesterday, at this time, I was sitting in poor Robert Lambert's whitewashed attic, listening to the sparrows that were twittering under the eaves. When I had left the cotunder the caves. When I had left the cottage I had walked down country roads, meet-

Now the sunshine was playing on the rhomiration of the well-dressed crowds that railings. Carriages were passing and repassing. A four-in-hand drove past us, followed by a tandem. Beautiful young faces amiled out of the carriages. A few of them looked weary and careworn. Now and then under the smart bonnet one saw the pinched wonlered at the set senile smile on these old faces; they had fed on husks all their lives, and the food had failed to nourish them; their strength had failed over the battle of life, but they still refused to leave the field of their former triumphs. Everywhore in these fashionable crowds one sees these pale meagre faces that belong to a past age. They wear gorgeous velvets, jewels, feathers, paint: like Jezebel, they would look out of the window curiously to the last. How one longs to take them gently out of the crowd, to wash their poor cheeks, and lead them to some quiet home, where they may shut their tired eyes in peace! "What is the world to you?" one would say to them. "You have done all your tasks,—well or badly; leave and that she shall take me to see picturethe arena to the young and the strong; it is no place for you; come home and rest, before the dark angel finds you in your tinsel and Would they listen to me, I wongew-gaws."

Sara's soft dimples came into play pre sently. A pretty blush rose to her face. tall man with a bronzed bandsome face and or shall I go in without you?" but of course I iron-gray moustache had detached himself from the other riders, and was cantering to-wards the carriage that was now drawn up near the entrance: in another moment he had checked his horse with some difficulty.

"I have been looking out for you the last three-quarters of an hour," be said, address ing Sara. "I could not see the carriage any where. - Miss Garston, we have met before but I think we hardly know each other, looking at me with some degree of interest Sara's cousin was no longer indifferent to

I answered him as civilly as I could, but I could see his attention wandered to his young fiancie, and he soon rode round to her side of the carriage. It was evident, as Lesbia said, that the colonel was honestly in love with Sara. She looked very young beside him, but there must have been something our subject was Jill. Miss Gillespie spoke very winning in her sweet looks and words to the man who had known trouble and had laid a young wife and child to rest in an Indian grave.

Before the evening was over I felt I liked him that won one's heart; he was sensible and practical. In spite of his fondness for see that. I heard him rebuke her very gently that first evening for some extravagance she was planning. They were standing apart from the others on the balcony, but I was distinctly, in a grave voice.-

"I am very sorry to disappoint you, but I it would not be right in our position : surely you must see that."
"No, Donald, I do not see it a bit," she

answered, quickly.

I knew when they came back into the room that he had got his way. Sara was smiling as happily as usual: her disappointment had not gone very deep. Her future husband like the picture of Pandora opening her box, would have very little trouble with her. to see the pretty creature opening the big, She was neither self-willed nor selfish. She wanted to be happy herself and make other

peocle happy; she would be easily guided.
When we left the Park Colonel Ferguson rode off to his club, and we drove home rather quickly. There were some visitors waiting for Sara in the drawing-room, so I went up to my old room to take off my bonnet. Martha would unpack my boxes, Aunt Philippa told me, as she gave me another kiss in the hall.

I had not been there for five minutes when I heard flying footsteps down the passage, and the next moment Jill's strong arms had

as usual;" but she left me no breath for seem real, somehow?"

this morning at the idea of seeing you in your old room and knowing you will be here than other girls." And something like a tear whole fortnight. I declare, after all, Sara stole to her pretty eyes. is very nice to get married." No, Jill was not changed; she was as real

somehow she looked nicer.
"You must be quick," she continued, "for father has come in, and Clayton has taken in the tea. We must go down directly; but I seriously. "How could Uncle Brian buy want you to see Miss Gillespie first." And that for me? It is beautiful; it is perfect. Jill looked proud and eager as she led me down the passage.

The school-room was still the same dull back room that Aunt Philippa thought to conducive to her young daughter's atudies, and mother wanted to give you something but it certainly looked more cheeriul this evening.

The window was opened. There was a window-box full of gay flowers. A great bowl of my favorite wall-flowers was on the table, and another vase, with trails of laburnum and lilac, was on Jill's little table. The fresh air and sunshine and the sweet scent of the flowers had quite transformed day? he said you looked so strong and sensithe dingy room. There was new cretonne on the old sois, a handsome cloth on the centre-

table, and a new easy-chair.

Miss Gillespie was sitting by the window, She looked at her pupil with affection!

were not misunderstood by her.

and we had both laughed and extended our see so many happy faces; and then there was

stairs. Good-by for the present, Gypsy."
Miss Gillespie smiled again when she saw

my astonishment at Jill's familiarity.
"Joselyn thinks my name too long, and
has abbreviated it to Gypsy. Mrs. Garaton

"Very nice indeed, my dear." "So I think; but Sara says it is horrid: ing nothing but a donkey-cart and two she has made mother promise to give me her tramps. beautiful piano there, and a bookcase, and all Now the sunshine was playing on the roo-dodendrons and on the green leaves of the trees in Hyde Park. A brass band had struck up in the distance. The riders were cantering up and down the Row, to the ad-cantering up and down the Row, to the ad-struck up in the distance. The riders were cantering up and down the Row, to the ad-school-room; but I am to call it my study and keep it tidy. And Gypsy is to have the sauntered under the trees or lingered by the old school-room for herself: so we are both pleased. It is nice for her to have a room of her own, where she can be alone."

"Your mother is very kind to you. Jill."
"Awfully kind—I mean very kind: Gypsy does so dislike that expression. Do you know, I think you two are rather alike in we azened face of old age,—dowagers in big fur capes looking out with their dim hungry eyes on the follies of Vanity Fair. One once when I have left her long alone; out mother doss not know, and I don't mean to tell her, because she thinks people ought always to be cheerful. It was so sad that clergyman dying,—the one she was to marry; his name was Maurice Compton. I saw the name in one of her books: 'Lilian Gillespie, from her devoted friend, Maurice Compton,'"

"My dear Jill, how long are you going to keep me standing in the hall? Clayton will find us here directly." "Yes, I know;" but Jill showed no intention of moving; the prospect of cold tea did not trouble her; "but I want to tell you galleries. And father is going to buy a horse

may go with him, as a rule, instead of with a master: and---"You shall tell me all that presently," I returned, "for I am too tired to stand on A this mat any longer. Are you coming, Jill?

for me, because he says I ride so well that I

knew she would follow me. The room seemed full when we entered. Aunt Philippa was at the tea-table; Sara was flitting about the room from one guest to another. Uncle Brian, who was standing on

the hearth-rug, put out his hand to me." "I am glad to see you back again, Uraula," looking at me with his cool, penetrating Uncle Brian was never demonstraglance. tive. "I think the work suits you, to judge by your looks. Take that chair by your aunt, child, and she will give you some tea." And accordingly I placed myself under Aunt Philippa's wing, while Jill and a boy-officer

with a budding moustache waited on me.

The rest of the evening passed very pleasantly. I had a long conversation with Miss Gillespie in the inner drawing-room while Sara and Jill played duets: of course most warmly of her excellent abilities and fine development of character. "She will be a very striking woman," she finished, when the last chords were played and a soft clapping of hands succeeded. "Whether she Colonel Ferguson immensely, and thought will be a happy one is more doubtful: she far more of Sara for being his choice; there must not be thwarted too much, and she was an air of frankness and bonhommie about must have room to expand. Joselyn wants space and sunshine."

I thought these remarks very sensible Sara, he would keep her in order: one could they taught me that Miss Gillespie had grasped the true idea of Jill's character.
There was nothing little about Jill: she never did things by halves: she either loved or hated. She was truthful to a fault. near the open window, and I heard him say There was a massive freedom and simplicity Rutherford this morning, and we have been about her that would guide her safely through the world's pitfalls. "Space and sunshine," must ask you to give up this idea, my darling; that was all Jill needed to bring her to maturity and fruition. Some girls may be trusted to educate themselves. Jill was one of these.

The next morning Sara took possession of me. A great honor was to be voucheafed chair by the window, dear, and tell me all "Then will you be satisfied with my seeing me: I was to be treated to a private view of about yourself. Do yo know it is six months

> epithets, and sat in eloquent silence, long before Sara had finished her display. It was carved wardrobe to show me the layers of delicate embroidered raiment, muslin and laces and jewels, curious trinkets and wonderful gifts worthy of the Arabian Nights. There were two rooms full of treasures that had been laid at her feet, and no doubt, like Pandors, Sara had the rainbow-tinted hope lying amid the bridal gifts.

"This is Donald's present," she said, smiling, showing me a diamond spray. "I am to wear it on Thursday: it is the loveliest present of all, -though mother has given me that beautiful pearl necklace."

"Wait a moment, Sars," I said, detaining taken me by the shoulders and turned me her as she closed the morocco case: "tell me, round.

do you not feel like a princess in fairy-land, "Now, Jill, I don't mean to be strangled with all this glitter round you? Does it all

"Donald is real, anyhow," she returned. "Oh, my dear, precious old bear, this is with a charming blush. "Nothing would be get through." On the contrary, I jump up too good to be true! I nearly cried with joy real without him. Oh, Ursula, it is nice to and dress myself as quickly as I can, for I be so happy! I always have been happier love to be out among the dews; everything than other girls." And something like a tear is so sweet and still in the early morning; "Now you must see your own dress," she

continued, brushing off the tiny tear-drop, and big and demonstrative as usual, but with a laugh at her own sentimentality. "What do you think of that? Is that not charming taste?"

"It is far too good for me," I returned, and just my taste." And then I could say no more, for Sara had placed her hands across my lips to silence me.

nice, because you were so good to Jocelyn. and I knew you had a fancy for a velvet gown. Is not that yellowish lace charming, Ursula? and the bonnet harmonizes so well ! Your bouquet is to be cream-colored, too, with just a tea-rose or so. You will look quite pretty in it, Ursula dear. Do you know Donald liked the look of you so vester ble; he called you an interesting woman."

I hastened to change the subject, for it recalled certain words that I value tried to, forget. It was a relief when visitors were reading. She had an interesting face and sancounced and Sara left me to go down to rather sad gray eyes, but her manner was detected by the drawing room. I was glad, to be alone cidedly prepossessing. soon afterwards with a bevy of friends, and I

Evidently Jill's abruptness and awkwardness escaped to my own room until luncheon-time; I grew a little weary of the bustle by and "I want you two to like each other," Jilli by, and yet I was pleased and interested too; had said, without a presence of introduction; the excitement was infectious: one smiled to ands.

so much to do, everyone was pressed into

'I seem to know you already, Miss Gar, the service. [Jill shut up her books with a ston," she said, in a pleasant voice. "Jocelyn talks about you so much that you cannot be a stranger to me.—D: you know your father has come in, dear?" turning to Jill.

"Yos, and I must take my cousin down stairs. Good by for the present. Gynay!"

study; no room was held sacred. A cargo of flowers arrived presently: the hall and drawing-room were to be transformed into bowers. It must rain roses as well as sunshine on the young princess. was terribly shooked at first, but I told her Sara's bright face appeared every now and that it did not matter in the least: in fact, I then among the workers; a little court surrounded her; sometimes Colonel Ferguson's She is such a dear old thing!" burst out | bronzed face looked over her shoulders,

Jill, as we left the school-room and proceeded down-stairs arm in arm. "I never think of her as my governess; she is just a kind you are overfilling that basket, and some of the stalks are showing. Miss Gillerpie will them Damon and Pythias."

That is very pretty, Ursuls. I see you and tells me so much about their school life have caught the right idea. Jocelyn dear, and college life together. He was so fond of Charlie, and the undergraduates used to call the stalks are showing. Miss Gillerpie will them Damon and Pythias."

To be sure: Charlie was always talking about Harcourt. He has grown very hard.

go up-stairs " Sara nodded and smiled at us as she led | some, I have heard." the way to the upper regions. Pandors was forever opening her box in those days: she was never weary of fingering her silks and

"Now she has gone, let us reat a little." Jill exclaimed, letting her arms fall to her side. "Are you not tired of it all, Ursie dear? I get so giddy that I keep rubbing my eyes. I never knew weddings meant all this fuss. Why cannot people do things more quietly? If I ever get married I shall just put on my bonnet and walk to t'e nearest church with father. What is the use of all this nonsense? It is like decking the victim for the sacrifice, to see all these roses and green leaves. Supposing we have a band of music to drown her greans while she is dressing," finished Jill, rebelliously, as and contemplated her flower-basket with dissatisfied

eyes.

Jill's speech recalled Mr. Hamilton's words most vividly: "Because two people elect to join hands for the journey of lite, is there any adequate reason why all their idle acquaintances should accompany them with cymbals and prancings, and all sorts of fooleries, just at the most solemn moment of life?" and again, "Till death us do part,"—can any one, man or woman, say those words lightly and not bring down a doom upon himself? Could I ever forget how solemnly he had said this? After all, Mr. Ramilton was

right, and I think Jill wrs righs too. CHAPTER XXXI.

WEDDING-CHIMES. When we had finished the flowers and brought in Aunt Philippa to see the effect, I left the others and went up to my room. had been busy since the early morning, and felt I had fairly earned a little rest.

The room that was still called mine had s side-window looking over the Park. Down below carriages were passing and repassing; a detachment of Hussars trotted past; people were pouring out from the Albert Hall,some afternoon concert was just over; the children were playing as usual on the grass; the soft evening shadows were crosping up between the trees; the sky was blue and cloudless. May was wearing her choicest

smiles on the eve of Sara's wedding-day. Martha, the school-room maid, had brought me a cup of tea; the rest of the family were orowded in Uncle Brian's study; the diningroom was already in the hands of Gunter's assistants; the long drawing-room and inner drawing-room were sweet with roses and baskets of costly hot-house flowers; a bank of rhododendrons was under the hall window; the house was full of sunshine, flowers, and the ripple of laughter. I could hear the laughter through the closed door. musical tinkle rang out whenever the door opened. I had fallen into a sort of waking dream, when something white and golden passed between me and the sunlight; a light kiss was dropped on my drowsy eyelids, and

there was Lesbia smiling at me.
She looked so cool and fair in her white gown, with a tiny bouquet of delicious tea-roses in her hand, her golden hair shining under her little lace bonnet. I thought she looked more tnan ever like Charlie's white lily, only now there was a touch of color on her face.

"Oh, Ursie dear, I am so pleased to see you!" she said, gently, laying the flowers on my lap. "Clayton told me that every one else was in Mr. Garston's study, so I begged to run up here. We only came up from so busy ever since. I was afraid you were asleep, for I knocked at the door without getting any answer; but no, your eyes were wide open; so you were only dreaming."

"I believe I was very tired, they have kept me running about all day. Take this low the roses I meant were certainly not on my

lap.
She answered literally and seriously, in her usual way: "Yes, they are from Rutherford; I cut them myself, in spite of Patrick's grumbling. Mother is very well, Uraula; I am sure the country agrees with her. We have been there since March, and these two months have been the happiest to me since

dear Charlie died." "You need not tell me that," I returned, with a satisfied look at the sweet face. "Bealth has returned to you; you are no longer languid and weary; your eyes are bright, your voice has a stronger tone in it. "Is it wrong?" she answered, quickly.

"I do not forget, I shall never forget, but the pain seems soothed somehow. When I wake up in the ped where I slept as a child. I hear the birds singing, and I do not say to myself, 'Here is another long weary day to there is such freshness in the air.'

"And these early walks are good for vor." "Oh, I never leave the grounds. I just saunter about with Flo and Rover. When breakfast is ready I have a bouquet to lay beside mother's plate. Dear, good mother do you know she cannot say enough in praise of Rutherford, now she sees the breakfasts I eat: I think she would be reconciled to any place if she saw me enjoy my food : at the Albert Hall Mansions I never felt hungry; I was always too tired to eat.' "I knew Mrs. Fullerton would never re-

pent her sacrifice."
"No, indeed; mother and I have never been so cosey in our lives. She site in the veranda and laughs over my quarrels with Patrick: he is quite as cross-grained as ever, dear old fellow, but there is nothing that he will not do for me. We are making a rose-garden now. Do you remember that sunny corner by the terrace and sundial?-dear Charlie always wanted me to have a rose-garden there. We have trellis-work arches and a little arbor. Patrick and Hawkins are doing the work, but I fancy they cannot get on without me."

She etopped with a little laugh at her own concert, and then went on:

"And I am so busy in other ways, Ursula. Every Monday I go to the mothers' meeting with Mrs. Trevor, and I have some of the old women at the almshouses besides, - I am so fond of those old women, -and I have just pegun afternoons for tennis; people like these, and they come from such a distance. Mr. Manners declares the Rutherford Thursdays will soon be known all over the coun-

"Bravo, Lesbia ! you are taking your position nobly, my dear; this is just what Charlie wanted to see you .-- a brave sweet woman who would not let sorrow and disappointment spoil her own and other people's lives. Then, as she blushed with pleasure at my words, I said, carelessly, "Do you often see

Mr. Manners?" Oh, yes," she returned, without hesitation,- fon my Thursdays, and at church, and at the vicarage: we are always meeting somewhere. He was Charlie's friend, you know. and he is so nice and sympathizing,

"Mother says so: he is certainly goodlooking," she answered, simply; "and then he is so kind. I feel almost ashamed at troubling him so much with our buriness and commissions, but he never seems to mind any amount of trouble. I have never met any one so unselfish."

I turned away my head to hide a smile. Leabia was quite serious. She was too much absorbed in the memory of Charlie to read the accret of Harcourt Manner's unselfishness: the kindly attentions of the young man, his solicitude and sympathy, had not yet awakened a suspicion of the truth. One day Lasbia's eyes would be opened.

and she would be shocked and surprise; to find the hold that Charlie's friend had got over her heart. Very likely she would dir-miss him and lock herself up in her room and cry for hours; probably she would persist for some weeks in making herself and him exceedingly unhappy. But it would be all no use; the tie of sympathy would be too strong; he would have made himself too necessary to her. One day she would have to yield, and find her life's happiness in thus yielding. would be worthy to win the prize.

I could see it all before it happened, while Mannera's unselfishness. Presently, how-ever, she changed the subject, and began questioning me eagerly about my work; and just then Jill joined us, and placed herself on the floor at my feet, with the firm intention, evidently, of listening to our remarks.

The conversation drifted round to Gladwyn

presently. I could see Lesbia was a little curious about these friends of mine that I had mentioned casually in my letters. "I can't quite make out the relationship,

she said, in a puzzled tone. "You are always talking about this Gladys. Is she really so beautiful and fascinating? And

who is Miss Darrell?" "You had better ask me," interrupted Jill, quite rudely, "for Ursula is so absurdly infatuated about the whole family; she thinks them all quite perfect, with the exception of the double-faced lady, Miss Darrell; but they are very ordinary, -quite ordinary people. I assure you."

"Now, Jill, we do not want any of your impertinence. Lesbia would rather hear my description of my friends."

"On the contrary, she would prefer the opinion of an unprejudiced person," persisted Jill, with a voluble eloquence that took away my breath. "Listen to me, Lesbia. This Mr. Hamilton that Ursula is always talking about"-how I longed to box Jill's pretty little ears! she had lovely ears, pink and shell-like, hidden under black locks—"is an ugly, disagreeable-looking man."
Oh!" from Lesbia, in rather a disap-

pointed tone. "He is quite old, -about five-and-thirty, they say, -and he has a long smooth-shaven

face like a Jesuit. I don't recollect seeing a Jesuit, though; but ne is very like one all the same. He has dark eyes that stare somehow and seem to put you down, and he has a way of laughing at you civilly that makes you wild; and Uraula believes in him, and is quite meek in his presence, just because he is a doctor and orders her about."

"My dear Leabia, I hope you are taking Jill's measure with a grain of salt. Mr. Hamilton is not disagreeable, and he never orders me about."

Jill shook her head at me, and went on: "Then there is the double-faced lady but never mind her: we both hate her." " You mean Miss Darrell, Mr. Hamilton's

consin?" "Yes, Witch Etta, as Lady Betty calls her. She is a dark-eyed, slim piece of elegance, uttorly dependent on her clothes for beauty; she dresses perfectly, and makes herself out a good-looking woman, but she is he trousseau and wedding-presents.

I had exhausted my vocabulary of admiring pithets, and sat in eloquent silence, long bepared Sara had finished her display. It was given you those pretty roses, Lesbia?"

But there is always something being her words, and the same zomething mildly suggestive of volcances, or something equally pleasant and enlivening. If she smiles, for instance, one seems to think one must find out the meaning of that." "Who has taught you all this, Jill?"

asked Lesbia, bewildered by this sarcasm. "My mother-wit," returned Jill, utterly unabashed. "Well, then there is Gladys. Ah, now we are coming to the saidest part. Once upon a time there was a beautiful maiden, really a lovely creature, -oh, I grant you that, Ursula,—but she fell under the power of some wicked magician, male or female, _some folks say Witch Etta, _who changed her into a snow-maiden or an icemaiden. If she were only alive, this G alys would be most lovely and bewitching; but, you see, she is only a poor snow-maiden, very white and cold. If she gives you her hand, it quite freezes you; her kiss turns you to ice too; her smile is congealing. Ursula tries to thaw her semetimes, but it does no good. She is only Gladys, the snow-maiden."

I was too angry with Jill to may a word. Lesbia looked more mystified than ever.

"If she be so cold and sad, how can Ursula be so fond of her?" she demanded, in her practical way. But Jill took no notice, but rattled on:

"Little brown Betsy-I beg her pardonhuman. Gladys is only half alive. Lady the wedding-march resounded through the cross, and has levely dimples when she vestry leaning on her husband's arm. smiles. She is not pretty, but she is quaint, and interesting, and childlike. I am very fond of Lady Betty," finished Jill, with a benevolent nod.

I proceeded to annotate Jill's mischievous remarks with much severity. I left Mr. not know. As we took our seats I distinctly Hamilton alone, with the exception of a brief saw Mr. Hamilton cross the road. He was sentence; I assured Lesbia that he was not walking quietly down Hyde Park. As we ugly, but only pecular-looking, and that he passed he turned and took off his hat. 1 was an intellectual, earnest-minded man who had known much trouble. Jill made a wry face, but did not dare to contradict me.

"As for his slater Gladys," I went on, the part of a spectator after his severe strictures on gay weddings. I supposed his busi-health has failed a little from a great shock;" ness in Edinburgh was finished, and he had here Jill and Lesbia both looked curious, but an idle day or two on his hands. I half ex I showed no intention of enlightening them. pected him to call the next day, for I had She is a little too sad and quiet for Jill's tarte," I continued, "and she is also somewhat reserved in manner, but when she likes

a person thoroughly she is charming."

I went on a little longer in this strain, until had thoroughly vindicated my favorite from

eyes soften as you talk of her. I should like to see this wonderful Gladys." "You must see her one day," I rejoined and then the gong sounded, and Lesbia jumped up in a fright, because she said she would keep her mother waiting, and Jill hur-

ried off to her room to dress.

We had what Jill called a pionic dinner in Uncle Brian's study. Every one enjoyed it. but Clayton, who seemed rather put out by the disorganized state of the house, and who was always getting helplessly wedged in be-tween the escritoire and the table. We would have much rather waited on ourselves, and we wished Mrs. Martin had forgone the usual number of courses. When it was over

we all went into the long drawing room, and Jill played soft snatches of Chopin, while Sara and Colonel Ferguson whispered to-

gether on the dark balcony.

Mrs. Fullerton and Lesbia joined us later on, and then Colonel Ferguson took his leave. I thought Sara looked a little quiet and sutdued when she joined us; her gay chatter ha i died away, her eyes were a little plaintive. When we had said good-night, and Jill and I. were passing down the corridor hand in hand, we could hear voices from Aunt Philippa's room. Through the kalfopened door I caught a glimpse of Sara : she was kneeling by her mother's chair, with her head on Aunt Philippa's shoulder. Was she bidding a tearful regret to her old happy life? I wondered; was she looking forward with natural shrinking and a lttle fear to the new responsibility that awaited her on the mor row! It was the mother who was talking one could imagine how her heart would yearn over her child to-night, -what fond prayers would be uttered for the girl. Aunt Pailippa was a loving mother: worldliness had not had not been a congenial companion to me in

touched the ingrained warmth of her cature. I am glad to remember how brightly the sun shone on Sara's wedding day. There was not a cloud in the sky. When I woke, the birds were singing in Hyde Park, and Jill in her white wrapper was looking at me with bright, excited eyes.

"It is such a lovely morning!" she ex Charlie's white lily was too fair to be left to elaimed, rapturously. "Actually Sara is wither alone, and I knew Harcourt Manners as leep! Fancy sleeping under such circumstances! She and mother are going to have breakfast together in the school-room. Do esbia talked in her serious way of Mr. / be quick and dress, Ursula; father is always so early, you know."

> about the room, until her father called her to order, and then she sat down to the table. I do not think any of us enjoyed our breakfast.
> Uncle Brian certainly looked dull; Jill was too excited to eat; poor Miss Gillespie had tears in her eyes; she poured out tea and coffee with cold shaking hands. "Lilian Gillespie, from her devoted friend Maurice Compton," came into my head: no wonder the thought of marriage-bells and bridal finery made her sad. I am afraid I should have shut myself up in my own room, and refused to mingle with the crowd, under these circumstances. I quite understood the feeling of sympathy that made Jill stoop down and kiss the smooth brown hair as she passed the governess's chair: it was a sort of affectionate homage to misfortune patiently borne.

I went up to the school-room when breakfast was over. Aunt Philippa looked as though she had not slept: there was a jailed look about her eyes. Sara, on the contrary, looked fresh and smiling; she was just going to put herself in her maid's hands; but she tripped back in her pretty muslin dressinggown and rose colored ribbons to kiss me and ask me to look after Jill's toilet.

"Every one is so busy, and mother and Draper will be attending to me. Do, please, night's visit extended itself to three weeks. Ursie dear, see that she puts on her bonnet straights And of course I promised to do my best

As it happened, Jill was very tractable and obedient. I think her beautiful bridesmaid's dress rather impressed her. I saw a look of awe in her eyes as she regarded herself, and then she dropped a mocking courtesy to her owr image.

"I am Jocelyn to-day, remember that, Ursu'a. I don't look a bit like Jill. Jocelyn Adelaide Garston, bridesmaid." "You look charming, Jill-I mean Joce-

lyn."
"Oh, how horrid it sounds from your lips, Ursie! I like my own funny little name best from you. Now come and let me finish you. And Jill, in spite of her fine dress, would persist in waiting on me. She was very voluble in her expression of admiration when I had finished, but I did not seem to recognize "Nurse Ursula" in the elegantly-dressed woman that I saw reflected in the pier-glass. day. My acquaintence with Miss Gillespi "Fine feathers make fine birds," I said to grew to intimacy, and I think we mutually

myself. I think we all agree that Sara looked lovely. Lesbia, who joined us in the drawing-room, contemplated her with tears in her

eyes.
"You look like a picture, Sara," she whispered,-" like a fairy queen,-in all that whiteness." Sara dimpled and blushed. Of course she knew how pretty she was, and how people liked to look at her; but I am sure she was thinking of Donald, as her eyes rested on her bridal touquet. Dearly as she loved all this finery and consequence, there was a soft, thoughtful expression in her eyes that was quite new to them, and that I loved

We went to church presently, and Lesbia and I, standing side by side, heard the beautiful, awful service. "Til death us do Oh, what words to say to any man! part." Surely false lips would grow paralyzed over them I

A most curious thing happened just then. I had raised my eyes, when they suddenly encountered Mr. Hamilton's. A sort of shock crossed me. Why was he here? How had he come? How strange! how very strange! The next moment he had disappeared from my view: probably he had with drawn behind a pillar that he might not attract my notice. I could almost have be-lieved that it was an illusion and fancied resemblance, only I had never seen a facelike Mr. Hamilton's.

The momentary glimpse had distracted me, and I heard the remainder of the service Lady Betty is the best of all: she is really rather absently; then the pealing notes of Betty laughs and talks and pouts; she church; we all stood waiting until Sara had wrinkles up like an old woman when she is signed her name, and had come out of the

I was under Major Egerton's care. The crowd round the door was so great that it was with the greatest difficulty that he could pilot me to the carriage. Lesbia was follow. ing us with another officer, whose name I did thought it was a strange thing that he should be in the neighborhood on Sara's wedding-day, and that he should have deigned to play pected him to call the next day, for I had given him my address; but he did not come, and I heard from Mr. Tudor afterwards that he had gone on to Folkestone.

CHAPTER XXXII.

A EXERY ORDEAL.

It is a hackneyed truism, and, like other axioms, profoundly true, that wedding festivities are invariably followed by a sense of

blank duiness.

It is like the early morning after a ball, when the last guests have left the house: the lights flicker in the dawn, the empty rooms want sweeping and furnishing to be fit for habitation. Yawns, weariness, satisty, drive the jaded entertainers to their resting-places. Every one knows how tawdry the ball-dress looks in the clear morning light. The diamonds cease to flash, the flowers are

withered, the game is played out. 64. The smiles seem quenched, somehow; mother

and sisters shed tears; a sense of loss pervades the house; the bridal finery is he perup in the empty room; one little glove is in the table, another has fallen to the flor. All sorts of girlish, trinkets that have been forgotten lie unheeded in corners.

I know we all thought that evening would never end, and I quite understood why Jill hovered near lies mother's chair, listening to her conversation with Mrs. Folterton. Every her conversation with Mrs. Pollerton. Every noward them Aunt Philippes broke down and shed a few quiet tears. I heard her mention Ralph's rame once: "Pror bry ! how proud he would have been of his sister!" Uccle Brian heard it, too, for I saw him wince at the sound of his son's pame; but Jill stoked the sound of his son's pame; but Jill stoked hand, and said, oute naturally her mother's hand, and said, quite naturally, Most likely Raiph knows all about it m sinms, and of course he is glad that Sira is so happy.

Our pretty light-nearted Sera I had no idea that I should miss her so much! Indeed, we all missed her: it seemed to ne now that I had undervalued her. True, she my dark days; but even then I had wronged her. Why should I have expected her to grope among the shadows with me, instead of following her into the sunshine? SATA could not act contrary to her nature. Sad things depressed her. She wanted to cause every one to be happy.

Her feelings were far desper than I had imagined them to be. I liked the way she spoke to Jill when she was bidding good by to us all.

"Jocelyn dear, promise me that you will be good to mother. She has no one but you now to study her little ways and make her Uncle Brian was reading his paper as usual comfortable, and she is not as young as she when I entered the study. Miss Gillespie was, and things tire her." Of course Jill was pouring out coffee. Jill was fidgeting promised with tears in her eyes, and Sara wave smiling and radius. comfortable, and she is not as young as she was, and things tire her." Of course Jill went away smiling and radiant Jill was already trying to redeem her promise, as she hovered like a tall alim shadow behind her mother's chair in the twilight.

"Come and sit down, Jocelyn, my dear." observed Aunt Philippa at last, in her motherly voice. When I looked again, Jill's black locks were bobbing on her mother's lap, and the three seemed all talking together.

There was very little rest for any one during the next few days. Sara's marriage had brought sundry relations from their country homes up to town, and there was open bouse kept for all. Jill went sightseeing with the young people. Aunt Philippa drove some of the elder ladies to the Academy, to the Grosvernor Gallery, to the Park, and other places.

Every day there were luncheon-parties. tes-parties, dinner-parties; the long drawingroom seemed full every evening. Jill pat on one or other of her pretty new gowns, and played her pieces industriously; there was no stealing away in corners now. There were round games for the young people; now and then they went to the theatre or opera : no wonder Jill was too tired and excited to open her lesson-books. My for, Aunt Philippa could not spare me; she said I was much too useful to her and Uncle Brian. I wrote to Mrs. Barton and also to Lady Betty, and I begged the latter to inform her brother that I could not leave my relations just yet.

Lady Betty wrote hack at once. She had given my message, she said, but Giles had not seemed half pleased with it. She thought he was going away somewhere, she did not know where; but he had told her to say that there were no fresh cases, and that Robert Lambert was going on all right, and that as I seemed enjoying myself so much it was a pity not to take a longer holiday while I was about it, and he sent his kind regards; and that was ail. I suppose I ought to have been satisfied, but it struck me that there was a flavor of sarcasm about Mr. Hamilton's

merrage. But he was right; I was enjoying mysell, Lesbia was still in town, and I saw her every day. My acquaintance with Miss Gillespie enjoyed each other's society. Aunt Pailipp seemed to turn to me naturally for help and comfort, and her constant "Ursula, my de will you do this for me?" gave me a real feel ing of pleasure; and then there was Jill to pet and praise at every odd moment.

One day we were all called upon to a imire Sara's new signature, "Sara Fergusin, written in bold, girlish characters. "Do kie is looking over my shoulder as I write it, dear mamma," Sara wrote, in a long post script. "Are husbands always to impertinent? Donald pretends that it is part of his duty to see that I dot my i's and cross my t's: he will talk such nonsense. There, he has gone off laughing, and I may end comfortably by telling you that he spoils me drealfully and is so good to me, and that I am happier than I deserve to be, and your very loving child, Sara,"

"Poor darling! she always did make her own sunshine," murmured Aunt Philipps,

Now, that afternoon who should call upon us but Mr. Tudor? Jill was out, as usus, riding with two of her cousins and Uncle Brian; they had gone off to Kew or Richmond for the afternoon; but Aunt Philippa, who had been dozing in her easy chair by the window, welcomed the young man very kindly, and made him promise to stay to dis-

Mr. Tudor tried not to look too much pleased as he accepted the invitation. A sort of blush crossed his honest face as he turned to me: he had two or three messages to deliver, he said. Mr. Cunliffe had given him one, and Mrs. Barton, and Lady Betty. She, Lady Betty, wanted me to know that Miss Durrell was going to Brighton for a week or ten days, and that she hoped I should come home before then.

I heard, too, that Mr. Hamilton had gove to Folkestone, and that he had tried to in duce Uncle Max to go with him. "But it is no use telling him he wants a change, finished Mr. Tudor, with a sigh; "he is bent on wearing himself out for other people."

Mr. Tudor and I chatted on for the remainder of the afternoon. I had taken him out on the balcony: there were an awning and some chairs, and we could sit there in comparative privacy looking down on the passers-by. Aunt Philippa was nodding again: we could hear her regular breathing behind us : poor woman I she was worn ou with bustle and gayety. I was thankful that a grand horticultural fete kept all the aunu and cousins away, with the exception of the two who were riding with Jill.

Clayton brought us out some tea presently and we found plenty of topics for converse tion. ... og ader

All at once I atopped in the middle of conversation; have my eyes deceived me

or was that Leah ?" was that Leah?" I do not know whom you mean!" he returned, rather stu-pidly, staring in another direction. There was a cavalcade coming up the road,—a tall slim girl, on a chestnut mare, riding on i front with a young man, another girl and at elderly man with a gray moustsche following them, a groom bringing up the rear.

(To be Continued.)

Something of this languor and vacuum is felt when the bride and bridegroom have members Mozes in the bullrushes with an undiven away amid the typical shower of rice. conquerable feeling of undisguised and not altogether unjustifiable envy.

The state of the second second

[FOR THE POST.] A TRIBUTE TO THE GEMS AND FRIENDS OF THE EMERALD ISLE.

O. Erin, while thinking so sadly to-night,
Of the reign of coercion and its unholy blight,
When reading with pride that eloquance grand,
From Parnell, the statesman, and his gallant

band,
Sexton, the orator, with his silver-tongued,
speech,
Makes Smith so often for cloture screech,
And Healy with his soul pouring forth from his

eyes, Makes Saunderson swallow his black Orange

The brave Michael Davitt cannot stand in the shade, And gaze on the work of the crowbar brigade, For his heart fondly beats for the poor and op-So he wages the battle for those who are dis-

O'Brien. so courageous, the world did'st pro-Has brought forth that glorious plan of cam-While Lan-downe & Co. talk of shooting at

stars. The plan bravely conquers the tyrant's crowbars McCarthy, a writer of fame and renown, May his labors for Ireland with success be

rowned. With Dillon, another true son of the soil They are both bright gems of the Emerald Isle. The prince of statesmen is a well deserved name, For him who shines forth with illustrious fame, Gladstone, who has devoted the eve of his life, To tanish coercion and its unboly strife.

I have reviewed those bright gems, How I wish to impart, the most cherished wish of a young Irish heart, May God send and prosper that long-cherished dream--

A Parliament for Ireland on her own College Green.

Montreal, July 8th, 1887.

TRUE TO THEIR COLORS

are the Diamond Dyes, and for that reason they are the standard die colors in all parts of the country. They give fast and beautiful shades, and do not fade. 32 Colors. Only 10 cents

NEW GLASS-BLOWING APPARATUS NEW GLASS-BLOWING APPARATUS.

At a recent meting of the Paris Society of Civil Engineers, M. Appert de cribed his new apparatus by which the pressure of air in blowing hollow ware is automatically regulated. The apparatus consists of a closed cylinder with a picton which can be fixed at different points, so as to vary the cubical capacity of the cylinder. To the cover of the litter are fixed two valves, one communicating with the main air supply pipes, and the other with the pipe used by the glass-blower. The main supply valve is usually open, whilst the blowing valve is closed, so that the pressure in the cylinder is equal to that in the main supply pipe. A lever worked by a treadle is fixed between the two valves, and if the workman presses the treadle this lever first closes the main supply valve and next lever first closes the mai lever first closes the main supply valve and next opens the blowing valve. By this action a definite amount of air escapes out of the cylinder and into the article under treatment. By releasing the treadle again the blowing valve closes and the main supply valve opens, thus recharging the cylinder to the former pressure. If the treadle be again depressed, a supplementary country of air but pre-leafless than the first charge in quanty of air, but smaler than the first charge, is forced into the object which is being blown, and this operation may be repeated until the article has assumed its final shape, each successive opening of the valve admitting smaller and smaller quantities of air. By setting the piston within the cylinder at various points the apparatus is reniered suitable for the production of objects of various sizes.—Industrics.

boiled soft and dry, mixed with a teaspoonful of grated cheese, half a teaspoonful of powdered mace, and a teaspoonful of salt, with enough fresh butter to moisten them into shape. It cheese is disliked, take the yoke of two or three eggs Brush with yolk of an egg and cracker-crumbs.

Steward Dried soft and dry, mixed with a teaspoonful of grated cheese, half a teaspoonful of salt, with enough fresh butter to moisten them into shape. It cheese is disliked, take the yoke of two or three eggs Brush with yolk of an egg and cracker-crumbs.

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THEIR GENTLE ACTION AND GOOD effect on the system really make them a perfect little pill.
They please those who use them. Carter's
Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfec-

JURIES.

NOW THAN THEY DID O' QLD.

Jurymen are better off in these times than in the good old days when it was the law to en-deavor to starve them into a verdict. It is bad deavor to starve them into a verdict. It is bad enough now to be put to loss of time and money, with little or inadequate recompense, without being starved or fined into the bargain. In the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. Lord Chief Justice Reed tried an action when on circuit, in which the jury was locked up but before giving their wardiet had eaten up, but before giving their verdict had eaten and drunk, which they all confessed. This being reported to the Judge he fined them each heavily and took their verdict. In Hilary Term, heavily and took their verdict. In Histy Term, Sixth Henry VIII., the case came up before the tull Court of Queen's Bench, on a joint motion to set aside the verdict on the ground of informality of trial, the jury having eaten when they should have fasted; and next to remit the fines under the peculiar circumstances of the case. The jury averred that they had made up their minds in the case that they had made up their minds in the case before they are, and had returned into Court with a verdict, but finding the Lord Chief Justice had "run out to see a fray," and not knowing when he might come back, they had refreshment. The Court confirmed both the verdict and the fines.—All the Year Round.

FINE ENGLISHMEN.

Talking of being well known, a friend of mine was travelling some time a ago in the company of two Englishmen. They were talking of the

"I suppose you're going to the Queen's Jubi-lee, ain't you?" said one of the Englishmen.
"No. I don't believe I'll celebrate."
"You're a nice kind of Englishman, you

are."
"I'm not an Englishman."
"You ain't? What are you?"

"But you were born in England. You speak like an Englishman.'

I was born in New York." "Hang it! Your people must be English?
"Yes, my father is an Englishman."

What part of the country does he comfrom?"

"Stratford-on-Avon."
"And where's that?"

"Don't you know Stratford-on-Avon, where Shakespeare lived?"
"Shakespeare? Shakespeare?"
"Yes. It's near Warwick."

"Oh, yes, I know," said the other English-

man.
"Don't you remember? The place where we bought the pigs?"
Oh, yes! Stratford, of course."

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE IN PROSTRATION.

Dr. F. C. Hawley, Canandaigua, N.Y., says: "I used it in a case of congestion of the lungs, with marked benefit."

Another English clergyman has been caught plagiarising. Rev. Dr. S. Baring Gould's story, "The Blue Vase," which lately appeared in an English magazine, it is said, was stolen almost bodily from "The Prussian Vase," one of Miss Edgeworth's "Moral Tales."

ARE YOU GOING TO TRAVEL! Don't forget a supply of that Dr. Fowlers Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is a superior remedy for sea sickness, and a positive cure for all bowel complaints induced by bad water, change of diet, or of climate. Whether at home or abroad, it should be kept at rand in case of emergency.

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Grave's Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure ours. If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

USEFUL RECIPES FOR THE HOUSE

ROMAN PUNCH.

Ordinary Roman punch is a plain fruit ice to which rum is added, a gill to a quart, and in serving, a teaspoonful of rum is placed in each glass. A finer sort is made of an ice with the syrup, to each quart of which, when half truzen, are; added three whites of eggs beaten stiff, six tablespoonfuls of powdered anger and one glass. each of rum and brandy. R. min purch glass each of rum and brandy. R. min purch glass with struck three whites of eggs b aten siff, and ne glass each of brandy, champagne, and marasching, and then freezing it.

SPICED TOMATOES, WESTERN STYLE. Peel and slice seven pounds of ripe tomatoes. put them into a pore-lain-lined preserving-kettle, with half their weight in sugar, a pint of vine, ar, and a tablespoonful each of whole c oves, allapte, pepper carns, and sait; set them over the fire and boil them slowly for two bours, attring them often enough to prevent burning; thee cool them in the kettle, and put

them up in air-tight jars of glass or earthen-ware; keep them in a cool, dark place. TOMATO PRESERVES.

Choose perfectly ripe t matees, small and yellow, wipe them first with a wet cloth, and then with a dry one, and prick each one several times with a large needle; for each pound of tomatoes allow a pound of sugar and a pint of water; put the sugar and water in a preserving kettle over the fire, and let them boil together, removing all soum as it rises; when the syrop is clear put in the tomatoes, and let them boil for ten minutes; take them from the syrup with a skinmer, and cool them; put into the syrup for each pound of syrup half ad ounce of green ginger root, scalded and scraped, the yellow rind and juice of one lemon, and one blade of mace; as soon as the tomatoes are qui e cold, return them to the syrup and boil them until they are clear; then cool them in the syrup, and put them up as alr ady directed in other

preserve recipes. RASPBERRY AND CUBRANT JELLY.

Carefully pick over and crush ripe currants and respb rries in equal quantities, and put the crushed fruit into a jelly bag suspended in such a way as to permit the juice to drip through it; let the fruit remain over night in the bag to make sure that all the juice is drawn from it, but do not squeeze the bag, because the fruit juice should be perfectly clear. Next morning measure the juice and allow an equal measure of sugar; stire juice and allow an equal measure of sugar; stir the fruit juice and sugar together over the fire in a preserving kettle until the sugar is dis-solved; then boil them gently until a little cooled on a saucer bec mes a jelly within two minutes. When the jelly is boiled to the pro-per consistency partly cool it and then fill it into glasses; when the jelly is cold put a round

in quarters, one onion in small pieces, one car-rot slic-d, sprig of parsley chopped with a few tender leaves of celery, and one desertspunful of rice. Put them in a stew kettle with three half-pints of water and season with salt to taste. Place over a slow fire and let it boil until reduced to half the quantity; then remove and strain through a fine sieve and serve hot with sippets of toast.

RICE CROQUETTES.—Take a half pound of rice, boiled soft and dry, mixed with a teaspoonful of

peas; steep them in water twelve hours; put them into a pan with just sufficient water to cover them; add the butter and a teaspoonful of salt; let them boil; afterward stew gently till the peas are quite soft and season with pepper, and more salt if required.

of a saltspoonful of pepper. The salad should be dressed at the table, because the lettuce soon loses its freshnes after the dressing is added

A WOMAN'S SWEET WILL.

She is prematurely deprived of her charms of face and form and made unattractive by the amiable qualities as well, is her first duty, boyhood to edit a collection of the national melo-This is safely and speedily accomplished by a dies of all countries. In the course of his labors course of self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's he discovered that he had no Sicilian melody Favorite Prescription, a nervine and tonic of wonderful efficacy, and prepared especially for the alleviation of thosesuffering from "dragging-down" pains, sensations of nausea, and weakness incident to women—a boon to her sex.

Emma Merriam, of Bristol, Conn., who lost her scalp several weeks ago by her hair catching in the machinery in a mill, is having a new scalp built up by grafting. Her doctor has exhausted the list of friends who have furnished the bits of skin and has advertised for outside

Excellent reasons exist why Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil should be used by persons t oubled with affections of the throat or lungs, sores upon the skin, rheumatic pain, corns, bunions, or external injuries. The reasons are, that it is speedy, pure and unobjectionable, whether taken internally orapplied outwardly.

Bret Harte was born in Albany only 43 years ago. He looks ten years older and writes like a man who has succeeded in living down both hope and ambition.

Mr. George Tolen, Druggist, Gravenhurst, Mr. George Tolen, Druggist, Gravennurst, Ont., writes: "My customers who have used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure say that it has done them more good than anything they have ever used." It has indeed a wonderful influence in purifying the blood and curing diseases of the Digestive Organ, the Liver, Kidneys, and all disorders of

Potter Palmer, the big Chicage hotel man, is making a tour of Norway, Sweden and Russia as a change from the customary summer watering jaunt.

Holloway's Pills.—Any dyspeptic sufferer aware of the purifying, regulating and gently aperient powers of these Pills, should permit no one to cloud his judgment or to warp his course. With a box of Holloway's Pills, and attention to its accompanying "Directions," he may feel thoroughly satisfied that he can safely and effectually release himself from his miseries without impairing his appetite or weakening without impairing his appetite or weakening his digestion. This most excellent medicine his digestion. This most excellent heutened acts as a nervine and bodily tonic by aiding nutrition, and banishes a thousand andoying formstof nervous complaints. An occasional resort to Holloway's remedy will prove highly salutary to all persons, whether well or ill, whose digestion is slow or imperfect, a condition usually evinced by weariness, languor, listlessness and despondency.

A popular idea—A great financier is a thief who succeeds. A thief is a great financier who fails.

STORY OF AN IRISH DIAMOND. HOW A LITTLE GIRL IN SAID TO HAVE FOUND ONE

long wak, and is crying bitterly at having to go home empty-han ed."
"Oh, very well," said Mrs. Brooke, "take the stone and give the child what she wants for

This hedd A month or two afterwards a America wei', after orling the public well for some time, broke out thus:--"Do you know if I were in Brazil I should be certain that in this bit of stone you got hold of a real

The bit of stone was submitted to a competent jeweller in Dublin, who entirely con-firmed this suspicion; and the Lough Erne pebble is now set in one of Mrs. Brooke's diamond rings. Unluckily, all traces of the little airl and her whereabouts had been lost.— Youths' Companion.

A SOURCE OF DANGER.

The frequent stuce of danger attending bowel complaints during the summer and fall is the liability to check the diarrhes too suddenly. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawb my will not do this. Inflammation of the bowels does not fo'low its use, as is too often the case with powerful opiates and astringents. It cures promptly and in a natural manner.

HAD LOTS OF FUN. WHAT CAME OF A BOY'S EXPERIMENT IN TOOTH

EXTRACTING. Little Jimmy Joles, aged seven years, came running home crying and spirting blood and teeth cut of his mouth, while his lips were black and burned and swollen. "Oh, mercy! Is my boy killed?" shrieked the

agonized mother.

A harty ex mination revealed the fact that most of her boy was at home, and that his life and health were also in the vicinity.
"Stop your noise!" she commanded, "you are not much hurt; te'l me all about it and mind that you tell me the truth."

mind that you tell me the truth."

"Me and Tommy Toodles," said the boy betwe:n sob, "was playin'in the stable, when my holer tooth commenced to achin' and Tommy said he could cure it. He put some black powder in my m uth and touched it off with a trutch.

match. :
"Didn't you have any more sense than to let

him blow your tooth out with gunpowder?"
asked Mrs. Jones, severely.
"Tonmy said it wouldn't hurt, and we'd
have lots of fun," said Jimmy, brightening up
and attempting to laugh.
"It was awful funny—wasn't it?—to have your mouth burned and your teeth blown out," said his mother, ironically. "Tommy had all the fun.

' No, he didn't mamios. I lost all my teeth, I guess; but you orter see Tommy! Two of my teeth is stickin' in his nose, and one of his ears is clean gone!"-Catholic Standard.

IN GOOD REPUTE.

James McMurdock, writing from Kinsale, says:—"B. B. B. as a remedy for di eases of the blood, liver and kidneys, has an excellent reputation n this locality. I have used it, and speak from experience, as well as observation. It is the only medicine I want, and I advise others afflicted to try it."

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

HISTORY OF THE AIR AS TOLD BY ITS AUTHOR. of sait; let them boll; alterward stew gently till the peal are quite soft and season with pepper, and more salt if required.

Cheese Salad.—This salad is made of lettuce carefully washed, to in with the fingers, put into a salad bowl with a cupiul of grated cheese and dressed with two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, six of oil, a level teaspoonful of salt, and a quarter of a saltspoonful of pepper. The salad should be dressed at the table because the latting score of the view of putting letter, to prove to the most incredulous that the air is English, and was the composition of the very eminent and officed musician. of the very eminent and gifted musician the late Sir Henry R. Bishop. In one of the many conversations on well known English melodies with that gentleman, I took occasion to sak him for information on the subject of "Home, Sweet Home," the authorship of which was often attributed to him, and as often denied by many who claimed it as a national Sicilian air which Sir Henry had discovered and reface and form and made unattractive by the wasting effects of ailments and irregularities are which Sir Henry man unscovered me with the peculiar to her sex. To check this drain upon, because the sex health, but upon her whole history. He had been engaged in his early whole history are collection of the national melohe discovered that he had no Sicilian melody worthy of reproduction and Sir Henry thought the would invent one. The result was the now well known air of "Home, Sweet Home" which he composed to the verses of an American author, Mr. Howard Payne, then resiting in England. When the collection was published the melcdy became so popular that, to use a common phrase, "it took the town by storm," and several publishers, believing it to be Sicilian and non-copyright, re-issued it.— Charles Mackay, in London paper.

A DEPUTY TAX COLLECTOR'S STROKE OF LUCK.

"Joe" Ahern was as cool as an iceberg, not withstanding the fact that he had just won \$15,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery, and he was busy "setting em up." "I never bought a ticket before in all my life," said Joe, "and I only did it this time for a flyer."—San Francisco (Cal.) Examiner, May 13.

FAULT FINDERS. SOME PEOPLE WHO MAKE LIFE A BORE TO OTHERS.

One of the easiest things in the world to do is to find fault, and in no place are there as many opportunities for indulging in this kind of work as in the home. There are so many little things occurring among its inmates where there is a family of any size, such as the misplacing of a garment, leaving a door alar, uttering a thoughtless word, in fact, a great many trivial things that to people inclined to find fault will give plenty of cause. It is a disagreeble thing to find fault, anyway, to most people, yet there are some who seem to like to doit simply for the sake of finding fault. These people do not mean to be chronic fault finders, and it never occurs to them that they are. They would not for the world be thought disagreeable, and but for this one trait would be generally very pleasant companions. They did not acquire this habit at once; any of their friends will tell you that there was a time when they were tell you that there was a time when they were not so; but they began by noticing every little failing or supposed failing among their acquaintances, and the habit grew with them until it appeared as part of their nature to notice and condemn every little fault supposed or real. They are far from being perfect themselves; in truth, they think so much about others, they have very little time.

every little while. To be sure, there are some | was covered thickly with boats of every people, who are perfectly indifferent to fault finding. They will laugh over any reference made to their failugs in a cother majestic vessels moving though the water good natured way, and haven't the least fear of what any one may say in regard to them. They are always the most genial kind of people, smoothing over all the difficulties for your and by so res of steamboats carrying great others that come in their ways for they never. often care to lose him, and when once gone we feel his loss far more than many friends of

older growth.

There are some people from whom we can There are some people from whom we can bear reproof and not feel at all hurt. They correct us in a kindly way and we know it is for our good, accept it in the spirit in which it is given, and though we may not acknowledge it openly, yet in our hearts we are thankful for the corrections. We never look on these people as fault finders, for such they never sre. They are not watching for every little mistake, and only correct, or, more properly, advise us on very rare occasions. There are times when advice from these people is of a very great value, often beloing us over the come our every trial. What a contrast these friends present to the fault finder, to whom nobody would think of going for assistance in time of trouble. - Boston Budget.

I was troubled with Chronic Catarrh and athering in my head, was very deaf at times, had discharges from my ears, and was unable to breathe through my n se. Before the sec nd bottle of Ely's Cream Balm was exhausted I was cured, and to-day enjoy sound health.—C. J. Corbin, 923 Chethut street, Field Manager, Philadelphia Pub. House De. Philadelphia Pub. House, Ps.

My son, aged 9 years, was afflicted with Catarrh; the use of Ely's Cream Balm effected a complete Cure.—W. E. Hamman, Druggist, Baston, Pa.

THE ASSIZES IN TRELAND.

The assizes in Ireland so far this season do not warrant the Tory statements as to the dis-orderly condition of the country. In the King's County the criminal business did not last much longer than an hour. Justice Andrews, presiding at Meath, saw nothing to create uneasiness, and congratulated the grand jury. At Clare only, where that sour place-hunter, Justice O'Brien, was on the bench, was there expression of censure; but no one expects a fair or cardid enjoin on his own. one expe ts a fair or candid opinion on his own country from a person whose aim it has always been to secure his own promotion and minister to the prejudices of his employers who hold patronage in their hands. This illogical functionary admitted that there was great distress in the county, and foolishly argued that this was the result of crime, instead of being its great predisposing cause. The agitation which the judge deplotes was set on foot to remove the germs of that poverty which has invariably led to outbursts poverty which has invariably led to outbursts of natural turbulence. Of course the ex-crown presecutor was eloquent in his denunciation of the "cuttianism of Bodyke." This is the most sincere tribute yet given to the honesty and courage of the brave peasants by the Shannou

THE PROPER CHANNEL for the escape from the system of impurities which would, if they remained, poison the blood, is through the bowels. When the outlet is obstructed it may be disencumbered with Northrop & Lyman's Vege able Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, a remedy which regulates the system, invigorates digestion, and is pure and safe as well as effecive. It cures all diseases arising from Impure

WHY THERE SHOULD BE NO TORY JEWS.

We cannot resist copying a passage from a letter of Sir John Simon, M.P., to his co-religionists for the pithy moral it conveys:—
We Jews owe to the Liberal party every liberty we possess. Through long dreary years they fought the battle of religious and political freedom, while the Tory party resisted step by step, sometimes even with insult, our claims to political equality. It is all very well for the Tories, now that the battle is our and we have been withorious in battle is over and we have been victorious in spite of their persistent opposition, to say that they accept the position and acknowledge that Jews and Nonconformists and Roman Catholics are entitled to equal rights with Churchmen. They accept what they can no longer refuse; they resisted as long and as persistently as they could, and we have nothing to thank them for. For my part, I can never understand how there can be such a thing as a "Tory Jew." Liberalism means freedom; Toryism the reverse. But for the triumph of Liberalism, Jews, Nonconformists, and Roman Catholics would still have been

pariabs in their own country.
But some Hebrews forget that they have emerged from the stadow of persecution, and impudently set up as advocates of the privi-leges of the classes because they think it more

aristocratic

Messrs. Northrop & Lyman are the proprietors of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which is now being sold in immense quantities throughout the Dominion. It is welcomed by the suffering invalid everywhere with emotions of delight, be-cause it banishes pain and gives instant relief. This valuable specific for almost "every ill that fish is heir to," is valued by the sufferer as more precious than gold. It is the elixir of life to many a wasted frame. If you have not purchased a bottle, do so at once, and keep it ready for an emergency. Its cheapness, 25 cents per bottle, places it within the reach of all. To the farmer it is indispensable, and it should be in every house.

NAVAL DEMONSTRATION AT PORTS-MOUTH

IN HONOR OF THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., July 25.—The grand naval review in honor of the Queen's Jubilee came off as arranged to-day and eclipsed anything ever seen in Great Britain, probably in Europe. This town was crowded with visitors and the weather was perfect. Everybody was in holiday attire, and gay dresses and splendid uniforms gave the crowded thoroughfares a brilliant appearance Special trains brought down from London the lords of the admiralty, members of the House of Lords and the Commons, and numerous representatives of the foreign missions. Many prominent Americans were present.

Hoove B. C.

ស៊ីតែ របស់ក្នុនៃ មាន ១ ១

anere pearls of more or less value are found, so they are at places in England. Mrs. Brook took they are at places in England. Mrs. Brook took to collecting these pearls, and children from the neighboring villages got into the habit of bringing any that were picked up, receiving in return a shilling or two for their find.

One day a little girl arrayed from a greater distance than usual, offering not appear but a pebb e. Mrs. Brooke, who was only seeking after pearl, declined to buy it. Shortly atterwards, the burler, a grof natured man came up and suggested she should change her mind,

"The little girl," he said, "has had a various for the little girl," he said, "has had a various wa k, and is evice."

One day a k, and is evice.

One day a little girl, "he said, "has had a various wa k, and is evice."

One day a k, and is evice.

One day a little girl, "he said, "has had a various wa k, and is evice."

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One day a little girl, "he said, "has had a various wa k, and is evice."

auch they never sre, and only correct, or, more properly, advise us on very rare occasions. There are times when advice from these people is of a very great value, often helping us over the rough places. Friends of this kind cannot be valued too highly. They are ever willing to help us in the hour of trial, and our confidence in them is such that they are the first people we call on when we are in-trouble, feeling such that they are the first people we call on when we are in-trouble, feeling such that they are the first people we call on when we are in-trouble, feeling such that they are the first people we call on when we are in-trouble, feeling such that they are the first people we call on when we are in-trouble, feeling such that they are the first people we call on when we are in-trouble, feeling such that they are the first people we call on when we are in-trouble, feeling such that they are the first people we call on when we are in-trouble, feeling such that they are the first people we call on when we are in-trouble, feeling such that they are the first people we call on when we are in-trouble, feeling such that they are the first people we call on when we are in-trouble, feeling such that they are the first people we call on when we are in-trouble, feeling such that they are the first people we call on when we are in-trouble, feeling such that they are the first people we call on when we are in-trouble, feeling such that they are the first people we call on when we are in-trouble, feeling such that they are the first people we call on when we are in-trouble, feeling such that they are the first people we call on when we are in-trouble, and there pointing to the word that they one the that the were decked out to-day for the occasion, and there pointing the the words and there pointing to the still earlier history of the navy, standing as steadily on the casion, and there pointing to the still earlier history of the navy, standing as steadily on the casion, and there pointing to the still earlier histor must be given to Sir Charles Beresford, to whose excellent arrangements both in respect to attention to the guests and the review the success of the affair is largely due. At 3.12 o'clock the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with Her Majesty the Queen, who had left Osborne House shortly before, started from her buoy in Osborne bay, preceded by the Trinity yacht and followed by the royal yachts Osborne and Albert and Her Majesty's ships Cosborne Albert and Her Majesty's ships Enchantress, Helicon, Euphra'es, Crocvdile and ducements to spend money in e ections. But it Osborne and Altert and Her Majesty's ships Enchantress, Helicon, Euphra'es, Crooydie and Malabar. The Queen stood on the bridge and was perceptible to all. The Prince and Princess of Wales followed Her Majesty in the yacht Osborne. The royal yacht and the escort passed between the lines, leaving the coast defence equadrons on the port hand. After proceeding as far as the Horse Elbow buoy the Victoria and Albert turned to starboard, passing between the two columns of large ships forming A. B. and C. squadrons, and then between the lines of and C squadrons, and then between the lines of foreign ships of war. As H r Majesty passed through the endless line of warships, each yardarm being manned with brawny tars, deafening cheer after cheer was sent up from the crews. After the entire tour of the ships had been made, occupying three and a half hours, the great cannon on the large ships began to thunder forth the royal salute, and as each gun sent its tribute out over the waters, the vesse's began to roll and the sen to he ive.

line of men-of-war, and on her return to Osborne, which was not reached until 8.40 o'clock, owing to fog. The vessels drew up in line extended over four miles, and even this line was added to by the great troop ships, laden with spectators, also falling into line and saluting as the Queen passed. At the close of the review the visitors were landed, and immense crowds took up positions along the shore to witness the magnificent display of the evening, when the ships and the town were illuminated. Electric search lights swent the fleet, and the

Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetration and healing properties. It is acknowledged by thousands who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs, and all affections of the throat and chest. The agreeableness to taste makes it a favorite with ladies and children.

THE PARNELLITES BANQUETTED.

Others who were now attracting attention were tempters, imitators and tinkers. Mr. Parnell woudered how long Englishmen would be contented to see the Government march up the hill and down again. The recent elections had forced them to make concessions or resign. The English Liberals might be assured that their English Liberals might be assured that their exertions would not be wasted. Although in Ireland extreme misery had been suffered during the past eighteen months crime had diminished and the people had turned to constitutional methods of adjusting their grievances instead of to physical force. The Liberals might claim therein a great success, for the people recognized that through their exertions the way had been covered to an honorable union. If the been opened to an honorable union. If the Liberals failed in their programme their great reward would be that they had banished violence, outrage and revenge, and taught the nation to depend upon a lawful method of redress. If the Government honestly and fairly tried to carry out the amendments to the Land Bill, and it the execution thereof was in no way frustrated they would never have to use the coercion bil, which would become a standing memorial of the time which the Tory Government of 1887 had wasted. The diminution of crime proved the gratitude of the Irish to ward the Liberals, and he trusted the Irish would long rely upon the good feeling of the Liberals, that even when oppressed, tramp ed upon and evicted they would retaliate slowly. They should remember that the Tory Goven-ment would not last forever. From self interest ment would not last forever. From self interest the Irish would be fools to give away the splendid position won for them, and they would be most ungrateful if in any way they should retard the progress of the Liberals in the path of justice to Ireland. Mr. Parnell's speech was received with loud and prolonged applause. He was followed by Mr. McCarthy.

NOVA SCOTIA'S CROPS.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 21.—The Herald pub-lishes the first of a series of reports on the state of the growing crops throughout the province, and says: "The prospects are fairly encouraging. The greatest drawback this year, as last, was the drouth in the month of June. The want of rain makes the hay crop about the average, and unless the fountains of the great deep are broken up the grain will also be short, though the rains the early part of last week have materially increased the prospects of a good yield of cereals. The cold wet spring also comes in for its share of the blame, and always will in Nova Scotia until a thorough the state of madagraphy of the share of the state of madagraphy of the share of the state of the tances, and the habit grew with them until it appeared as part of their nature to notice and condemn every little fault supposed or real. They are far from being perfect themselves; in truth, they thinks omuch about others, imperfectious that they have very little time to attend to their own. They would be grieved and hurt should their friends retaliate by notioning every little eccentricity of theirs, and, perhaps, had their friends the courage to do, so, it might open their eyes to the unpleasantness of fault finding. It certainly would be a disagreeable duty, if duty it might be called, and few people would care to do it, unless of the same stamp as the fault inners, in which case it would do very little good.

There is not a perfect themselves, and perhaps and have made and hurt should do very little eccentricity of theirs, and, perhaps and their friends the courage to do, so, it might open their reges to the unpleasantness of fault finding. It certainly would be a disagreeable duty, if duty it might be called, and few people would care to do it, unless of the same stamp as the fault inners, in which case it would do very little good.

There is not any one likes to have his faults noticed, least of all does he like to have every sight remark made exaggrated into a fault. Everyboods has faults of some kind, and most people failly realize how greated or them the visiting or waiting o Te Anna Can be seen at the annual

THE CANADIAN SENATE. HOW IT HAS BEEN DEGRADED TO SERVE PARTISAN ENDS.

There is one class of spoils, inded, the distribution of which the Prime Minister of the Dominion enjoys under cover of a constitu-tional fiction far transcending in kind any thing possessed by the President of the United States. He nominates for life the members of the Upper House of the Legislature, whereas in the United States the members of the Senate are elected by the Legislature of the State which they represent. The result of this theoretically Conservative arrangement in Canada is practically the reverse of Conservative. A numine Senate without even a besigner. tive. A numinee S-nate without even a basis of landed weal h, such as is possessed by the squadrons and arranged in the same manner, five coast defence squadrons; each consisting of coast defence squadrons; each consisting of landed wealth, such as is possessed by the observable of lords, or any guarantee either for is single column in shore, parallel to the other lines. The foreign ships of war present were anobored off Broundown.

Never before has the world seen in all its history such a fleet gathered together. It represented every class of vessel in the British navy, from the majestic ironclad to the spitch tors, from the majestic ironclad to the spitch to the controls and reverses the acts of the popular House, in Canada power centres entirely in the commons. The Senate is a cipher; it initiates nothing; it adjourns til busines comes up to it from the Commons. Some of the woold spinying figures. from the Commons, and only shows that it is alive about once in each session by the re-jection of some secondary bill. The saljection of some secondary bill. The salaries which the country pays to senators are simply wasted, and the community is led to repose in the beief that it has a conservative safeguard, where it has i or e. It is true that the institution can scarce'y be said to have had a fair trial. The ratronage, for the most part has been in illiberal hands, and has been systema ically used for the objects of tarty, or for narrower objects still. The as part of the bib ry fund of faction and as in ducements to spend money in a ections. But if is more than doubtful whether, where the basis

> There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a Lottle at onea.

of Government is popular election, real power can be conferred on unybody which has not an elective title.—Prof. Goldwin Smith in the

Contemporary Review for July.

MORLEY'S CRITICISM.

LONDON, July 22.—Mr. John Morley, on opening the Laberal Club at Hackney to-night, said the Government had wasted half a year in passing a measure that was intended to suppress the National League, but directly they obtained it Lord Salisbury changed his attitude and said he would adout the League tolicy rebegan to roll and the sea to he we.

The Queen's reception was most enthus astic and demonstrative, both as she passed down the line of men-of-war, and on her return to Osborne, which was not reached until 8.40

Osborne, which was not reached until 8.40 dishonest. It was useless now to say that they only meant to be dishonest for the three years. They were deluding themselves, if they thought the proposals dependent upon the passing of the Tory land purchase bill would only be temporary. Were the Government likely to review the visitors were landed, and immense crowds took up positions along the shore to witness the magnificent display of the evening, when the ships and the town were illuminated. Electric search lights swept the fleet, and the spectacle affoat and ashore was never equalled. On Monday all the vessels composing the squadrons will put to sea to their several stations, carrying instructions for making sham attacks on various undefended portions of the English coasta, in order to test the efficance of the English land defensive arrangement.

A POST OFFICE ROBBERY.

HALIFAN, July 20.—News has been received in the city of a bold and successfut attempt to In the city of a bold and successful attempt to rob the money order office at Mahone Bay. About daybreak this mooning, while the postmaster, Simon Bourgoine, was cutting wood in his yard, he was approached by a heavy built individual, who stated that he was going to leave the place at once, and wished to transmit a money order to Halifax. Bourgoine took the stranger into his office, opened the safe, and stranger into his office, opened the sate, and took out his cash box and some blank orders. The man produced a \$20 bill to tay for an \$8 THE PARNEILITES BANQUETTED.

LONDON, July 20.—Mr. Parnell and many of his colleagues were entertained this evening at a banquet by the National Liberal Club. The health of the Queen was proposed by Mr. Dillwyn and the gueets all rose decorously and drank the toast. Mr. Parnell eulogized Mr. Gladstone for having put his shoulder to the wheel, and said that before many months the ex-Premier would carry his policy and be recognized as \$20 bill to tay for an \$30 order. The stranger pretended to fill out the order, and the postmaster was engaged counting out the chasge when suddenly the former attacked the official, knocking him intensible with some heavy instrument, and, seizing all the man produced a \$20 bill to tay for an \$30 order. The stranger pretended to fill out the order, and the postmaster was engaged counting out the chasge when suddenly the former attacked the official, knocking him intensible with some heavy instrument, and, seizing all the man produced a \$20 bill to tay for an \$30 order. The stranger pretended to fill out the order, and the postmaster was engaged counting out the chasge when suddenly the former attacked the official, knocking him intensible with some heavy instrument, and, seizing all the money in the cash box, fled up the road. The postmaster was not discovered for several hours, by which time the thief had a good start with his booty, which amounted to nearly \$300. At latest advices the postmaster was suffering extended to fill out the order, and the postmaster was engaged counting order, and the postmaster was engaged counting out the chasge when suddenly the former at tacked the official, knocking him intensible with some heavy instrument, and, seizing all the money in the cash box, fled up the road. The postmaster was not discovered for several hours, by which amounted to nearly \$300. At latest advices the postmaster was suffering the former at tacket the official, knocking him intensible with some heavy instrument, and several hours, and the postmaster was not discovered for seve great pain, and the extent of his injury cannot be ascertained. His assailant is believed to be a stranger in Nova Scotis.

BOULANGER'S SENTIMENTS.

Panis, July 25.—La France states that the members of the party of the Right, after the Schenaebles incident, proposed to Gen. Boulanger that he head a Monarchist coup d'ctat. He responded, "If ever I take part in a coup d'ctat it will be against the Monarchists and to maintain the Ropublic."

WANTED-FOUR FEMALE TEACH-Vers for Roman Catholic school, in the parish of St. Sophie, County Terrebonne. Salary from \$100 to \$140 per annum. Address: JOHN JOSEPH CARRY, Sec. Treas.

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WEDNESDAY......JULY 27, 1887

HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE has warmly endorsed the candidature of Mr. Duncan McIntyre in South Renfrew.

THE EDITOR OF "THE POST" takes this, the earliest opportunity, to return his sincere thanks to the host of friends, many previously unknown to him, who contributed in kind thoughtful ways to relieve the tellum of his recent painful illness. Tokens of remembrance and good will coming at such a time make a deep impression, and will still more strongly urge him to pursue that course which has won their generous approval, personal regard and attention.

THE French Chamber entrusted to a Commission some time ago the duty of enquiring into the question of the separation of Church and State in France. A report which, it is said, is approved by a majority of the Commission has been printed. This document may be very shortly described-it proposes the abolition of the Concordat and the wholesale plunder of the Church. The Communes are to "re enter" (!) into possession of the churches, convents, and priests' houser, and the whole property of the Church, real and personal, and may lease the "Communal edifices," i. c., the churches, &c., to such religious bodies as the State may

Ex-MAYOR MOBRIS, of St. Gabriel, who was yesterday elected an alderman for the new ward, has the distinction of being the youngest member of the City Council. He is a clear-headed for Foreign Affairs, there occurs the following young business man, and will, no doubt, make an excellent representative. A few more young men like him would be a great improvement to | can, which, in the minds of most foreigners, is a the civic body. In go-ahead American cities | magnificent cluster of galleries, gardens, and the aldermen are mostly young men, and there libraries, in the recesses of which the Holy is no reason why the example should not be Father sits a captive, is, as a fact, the most followed in Montreal. We have sensible and clever young men enough to choose from, but offices in the world. No capital in Europe some people seem to think that, to fill the bill for the proud title of "City Father," a man must be the head of a large family and on the shady side of fifty.

PROF. TYNDALL has been making himself ridiculous again by his venomous attacks on Mr. Gladstone. Having abolished God from the universe, this brilliant son of an Orange North of Ireland Peeler doubtless imagines he can make short work of a mere leader of men. But it strikes us that as God still continues to govern the universe in spite of him, so will Mr. Gladstone continue to lead his people.

THE Democratic Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, the other day made a very decided bid for Irish support. This may be good tactics, but we prefer to wait further developments. The Democracy, from the President down, has shown very decided British leanings. This has alienated the Irish to a large extent, while it cannot be denied that Blaine's popularity has immense ly increased.

THERE is nothing just like a sensible, loyal wife, and no one will be more ready to confirm this statement than ex-Alderman McCabe, of boodle horse railway fame. The alderman escaped conviction on the ground of insanity, and was placed by the court in charge of his wife until further orders; a friend being bondsman to the extent of \$20,000. His creditors were about to institute proceedings to test the question of his sanity when his wife suddenly disappeared from New York with her charge. All efforts to discover her whereabouts have been unavailing. Whatever may be said of the court or of McCabe, all will agree that the wife's head is level. Mr. McCabe probably will not apply for a divorce at present or seek other guardianship. Neither will he be likely to bec me a Mormon.

THE question of the establishment of formal diplomatic relations between England and the Vatican is at the present moment attracting a good deal of attention. The Bishop of Salford has stated that the Government are disposed to come to an arrangement, and would at once take such a step if they believed that it would receive the sauction of the public. The Times in an article on the subject hints that anything short of an actual concordat would not be inacceptable. It is strange to find the editor of that disgraceful journal, the constant enemy of the Church. but it is obvious that he does so, for the purpose

Mgr. Persico's duty is, he says, to find that the Church has been 4 misrepresented and disgraced by the conduct and language of not a few of its priests in Ireland." We feel sure that Mgr. Persico will be inspired by a higher power than. the mendacious anti-Catholic organ of the Orange ascendancy party and their sympathizers.

TORY legislation for Ireland is now a laughing stock. What between the Crimes Bill and the Land Bill, they have succeeded in utterly paralysing all law. With all the engines of coercion the landlords find themselves so fixed that if they proceed one way they are sure to lose, if the other way, that they cannot win. The National League, therefore, becomes the government of the country, and its mandates the law of the land. Thus another proof is given that when a people are determined to govern themselves they can do so in spite of queens, lords and parliaments in the world. Failure may as well be admitted by the Tories, and the inherent right of the Irish to make their cwn laws and govern themselves by their own methods conceded without further waste of

Some of our western contemporaries are find. ing food for comment in "the frightfully unsanitary condition of Montreal, as shown by a comparison of the mortality returns of this city for the month of June last with those of other leading cities of Canada." The Toronto News observes:-

"The deaths from all caus's out of a population of 200,000 were 716, as compared with 157 for Toronto, with about 120,000 inhabitants, and 145 out of the 75,000 population of Quebec. The deaths from diarrhoes alone in Montreal were 243, as against 5 in Toronto and 24 in Quebec. By far the larger portion of these deaths occur amongst young children, and are caused by filthy surroundings and generally unsanitary conditions. The infant mortality of Montreal is five times as great as that of Toronto, Quebec and Ottawa

To be fair, our contemporary should note the fact that this enormous infantile mortality does not properly belong to Montreal. The 96 per cent of foundlings who die bere come from all parts of the country, a great many from Ontario and not a few from the United States.

THE Sons of England, a recently established secret society, has made great progress in Cana dian cities of late; it has become quite a formidable rival of Orangeism among the Protestant youth of our cities and seems to have a practical purpose of boodle at bottom. At a meeting of the waterworks investigation in Toronto before Judge McDougall, ex-Ald. Hall said "he believed the Department was run to a great extent under the influence of secret societies." On this the Irish Canadian observes

"Unless the applicant for employment under the corporation belongs either to the Orange order or the Sons of England, he need not apply; for the offices around the City hall are open only to those who can give the countersize. The municipal machine is run in the secret recesses of the lodges; the lodges have full control—and a nice mess the lodges are making of the city's business. The mess will continue till the lodge influence is knocked on the head; and this is the duty-the immediate and imperative duty—which devolves upon the honest members of the city council."

This is a pretty state of affairs, but it shows to what this country is coming under certain merit severe condemnation and increase the baneful influences.

In "The Present Position of European Polibeen written by an ex-Under-Secretary of State passage, which will be interesting to Catholics, especially at the present juncture :- "The Vati wonderfully organized collection of public has the advantage of finding under one vast roof all its departments of state, as is the case at the Vatican. India alone in part shares with the Holy See this advantage, if we consider as the capital of India the dark and dingy building in Charles street, Whitehall. But the Vatican has that which India cannot find, polished diplomatists who are familiar with the life of courts, astute statesmen and men of the world who every morning read the leading journals of all Europe, as well as a host of skilful permanent officials, well versed in office work, and equally competent to indite a despatch in ecclesiastical Latin or in diplomatic French."

A NEW BLOOM.

It would seem that the ecclesiastical institutions of England have undergone an extracrdinary change of late. This change comes from within the Established Church and is the direct act of the Church as a self-acting body.

In full convocation of May, 1887, by a hitherto unrivalled act of transformation, which will ever render memorable the jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, "the Protestant Episcopal Church, as by law established "(as she is legally intituled), burst forth as "The Catholic Church in England"!!! Moreover, in a resolution carried unanimously by the entire Upper House, her "principles" were referred to in these terms : " The principles of the Catho-

lic Church as maintained at the Reformation (whatever that may mean). Whereupon a writer in the Catholic Times (English) observes :- "Horace says 'Dulce est desipere in loco.' So think the English bishops, as it would seem. It is difficult, certainly, to take the Church of England seriously, but if words still have meaning with Anglican Bishops as with humbler folk, how can they reconcile such jubilee talk with the respect due to their 'Supreme Head and Governess,' the Queen? Have pains and penalties of Præmunire no longer terror for them? or have loyal excesses turned their heads, and caused them to forget the following undoubted legal facts, viz. i upon them in the nomination of Mr. Ferguson. (1) Their commissions derive from her abone. In their patents or letters of nomination the clause 'quamdiu se bene gesserit' (so long as remind them that they are their monarch's ser. The concern to which Mr. Ferguson be. vants, and the work of his hands. (2) She has, longs is the largest employer of labor as a thing descending to her, with the same ine in the county and stands well with partial crown, 'the upreme power, jurisdiction, the people by reason of many years order, rule, and buthority over all the estate fair dealing. This influence will be backed by adopting a friendly tone towards the Holy See, took oath upon the gospels that she would main on the Federal Government. The

coronation the Bishops of the State Establishment do not hesitate in full convocation to turn her oath to 'loathing and contempt,' (1) by pub-Institution which she and they have sworn to | and reform government. defend."

LAPRAIRIE.

Nomination of candidates for the Quebec Legislature took place at Laprairie on Saturday. Mr. Goyette was chosen by the Liberals and Mr. Brisson by the Conservatives. The contest. promises to be pretty close; but we have no reason to fear a Conservative victory. Mr. Mercier's eminent success since his advent to people that his government deserves to be sustained, will render the path of the Conservative candidate very difficult. At the general election, Mr. Charlebois, the Conservative candidate-elect, got in by a very narrow majority, although he had all the power and prestige of the government at his back. Now all that is changed, and we feel reasonably certain that the brilliant policy and wise administration of Mr. Mercier will receive emphatic endorsement by Laprairie when the polls close next Saturday evening.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

It is with great pleasure that we learn of the manimous nomination of Mr. Charles Devlin, of Aylmer, by the National Liberals of Ottawa county as their candidate for the Quebec Legislature. He is the best candidate thas could be brought out, and as a supporter of Mr. Mercier will be in a position to urge the claims of the county with force and effect. We trust our friends throughout the county will take an active part in securing his election. His opponent will be, we believe, Mr. Cormier, the exmember. Matters, however, have taken such a hon. gentleman's enemies may say of complete change that it would be downright him, they one and all admit that he is ever will folly to send such a person again to Quebec.

SOUTH RENFREW.

By the lamented death of Mr. Peter Campbell, who so well and ably represented the South Riding of Renfrew in the House of Commons, the electors of that constituency are again called upon to elect a man to represent them. The constituency has a noble record for having at each of the last two general elections returned a gentleman whose voice and vote were always found in stern, steady, uncompromising pret st against the scandals, boodlings and corruptions which have disgraced the Government and Parliament of Canada under the Macdonaldite regime. True, Mr. Campbell's majority was not very large last February, only 60, but that makes it all the more incumbent on the Liberals of the Riding to keep in with the record, nor permit their representation to be made a prop for prolonging the existence of a moribund government.

Nothing has occurred since South Renfrew gave its ast verdict at the polls to lead us to suppose the majority have changed their opinions in public questions. On the contrary, every act of the administration has been such as to volume of popular disapprobation. Against the waste, extravagance, corruption, venality of the Ottawa clique, South Renfrew bas recorded its verdict; and since the late session has shown tics," a work of great ability which has just that the ministry adheres to its old policy, the country will look to it for a reaffirmation of these sound, patriotic principles.

In the candida'es selected to contest the riding the electors have men fairly representative of the two great parties and of the policies and methods which they are called upon to coneider. Mr. Duncan McIntyre, the Liberal nomince, is a gentleman of the very highest standing in the country, of independent fortune, wide experience of public and business life, great personal influence, and emigently fitted in every way to take an independent position in Parliament. He is under no compliments to ministhe present juncture to raise the tone of Parliament. Sir John Macdonald has for years pursued the policy of supressing men of independent ideas, and filling Parliament with needy, and therefore subservient nonentities. The degradation of public life consequent thereon has been very great, and has culminated in exposures which have astonished and shocked the country. The election of gentlemen of Mr. McIntyre's standing and character will, therefore, be a splendid rebuke to this debasing policy and a declaration that the creation of creatures for parliamentary purposes will no longer be tolerated.

rajected by this same riding for reasons greatly emphasized by the facts of the [present contest. In former times he professed to be a Liberal, but since the firm, of which he is an employe. found reasons on land and water for supporting the Tory party, he has become a pliant instrument in the hands of his masters for political purposes. Everything we have said commendatory of Mr. McIntyre's candidature may be truthfully reversed in speaking of Mr. Ferguson. Where the one is thoroughly independent of all undue influences, the other is a mere Man Friday in the pay, and under the control of a great jumbering and railway ring. Where the one has no favors to seek; save what he has a just right to demand on behalf of his constituents, the other is a professional suppliant for government vote as the public interests may dictate, the other will be a mere machine only too anxious on all occasions to prove his subserviency to the ministry for the sake of favors for the ring at his back. Such being undeniably the position of the candidates, an intelligent, self-respecting people should hasten to relieve themselves of the imputation which the Tories have thrust But we are quite aware that the Government place great store by wresting this constituency former class are to be sent only where labor is from the Liberals, and will therefore resort to

commemoration of Her Gracious Majesty's that if the riding is to be preserved from becoming a mere cypher in the wretched row of stages of the settlement, would be essential, and cyphers that string along the Ministerial benches at Ottawa, the people must make a delicly belying her most sacred pledges, (2) by termined, vigorous, victorious effort on their formally danying the essential character of the own behalf and on behalf of a free parliament

A COWARDLY ATTACK.

The entirely unwarranted attack on the Hon.

Mr. McShane by Le Monde and La Presse, two French-Canadian Tory organs, is only what could be expected from such a source. The pretended cause of the atrack is the allegation that the Minister of Agriculture and Public Works is distributing unfair y the patronage at his disposal by giving power, the perfect satisfaction his policy has most of it to his English-speaking f lends, and given, and the general sentiment among the they wind up bitter and scurri ous articles by declaring that "no French Canadians need apply." Everyone who knows the Hon. Mr. McShane must os aware that he is a man of broad and liberal views, and although he may have a parionable inclination to help his own people, no one can say that during his tenure of office as a minister of the Crown he has been in the slightest way biased by such an inclination, but on the contrary has given out the patronage at his disposal more to French Canadians than to any one else. Nearly every contract he has given out, a French Canadian has been the recipient. As an instance of this fact the contracts for the jail, the female jail and the court house were all awarded by him to French Canadians, and in fact so fairly has he acted dition prescribed by the law had been comin these matters that his colleagues, who plied with. In the face of this the jury reare all of that nationality, have given him entire control of such affairs. The true criminally liable for the death of the unfortuinwardness of the whole attack is that these papers are jealous of the Hon. Mr. McShane's popularity, not only with his own people but amongst his French Cana. dian fellow-citizens. Whatever else the ing to do a good turn for even his political opponents; and what is more important, and shows conclusively his sincerity in this respect, he has done favors for them, as many of them can testify. The fact of the matter is, the enemies of the Government are at a loss for a loophole through which to attack them, and so must invent an execuse for so doing.

Le Courier du Canada and other Tory organs have been making malicious personal thrusts at the Minister of Public Works of late, by avowing that he is about to be asked to retire from the Cabinet. The assertion is a silly one, the wish being father to the thought. The Hon. Mr. McShane's presence in the Cabinet, as the of roads and streets. People in the e days, Prime Minister well knows and appreciates, is a however, were glad to get railways on any consource of strength to the administration.

STATE COLONIZATION.

Cardinal Manning has written an article in Murray's Magazine advocating state colonization as a means for relieving poverty and distress in England. The facts of the distress are plain enough. Within the past fifteen years there has been an increase of forty thousand in the number of indoor paupers in England and ! Wales, and what has occu.red in the workhouses during that time is, more or less, a reflex working classes. Every year the population grows by some forty thousand, and, therefore, ment has said, however, that there are caes severe. In the very centres of industry, in marts, in shipping ports, around mills, beside mines and in agricultural districts, there are thousands, nay hundreds of thousands. verge of absolute pove ty. They are the unfortunate proletaires who are doomed to bear the worst ills to which flesh is heir. Sickness, and care, and sorrow, mark them for their own. and too often the precariousness of their work and the social atmosphere in which they find themselves compelled to move, induce is thus the very sort of man which is wanted at habits of vice. Any movement which was said in one of the city papers: "We aims at improving the condition of the e toiling masses, "the independent poor" as they have been called, must receive the eager attention of philanthropists, and it is only natural that an ardent lover of his kind like Cardinal Manning should find in the prospect of reducing the sum of their miseries by helping to place many of them in positions of comfort in the colonies, to make them proprietors of their own land plots, and owners of their own houses, to raise them beyond the reach of want, to fill them with a sense of security.

The Catholic Times, of Liverpool, approves the project, and says :- "If such a project Mr. Ferguson, who is put forward by the could be successfully carried out there could Tories, is the same person who has been twice assuredly be no difference of opinion as to is utility to the State and the individual. That it is capable of realization should Government take it resolutely in hand is the opinion of a number of eminent men who have of late devoted themselves to the study of the subject. A scheme by means of which they propose to bring into operation a system of State aided colonization is, the Cardinal informs us, under careful consideration at the present moment. The outlines of that scheme are clearly defined. A demand is made that a permanent Colonization Board should be established in London under the auspices of the Imperial Government. The manner in which the members who would act as guardians of the interests of the home population are to be chosen is not indicated, but it is suggested that the colonies should sit ex officio on the Board. and that the entire body should be responsible to operating "colonies would, it is believed," tracts of Government lands for coloniz-

build dwellings and make other pref libeling the Irish clergy with greater effect. lished by law,' Yet in this year of the solemn he Tories work all the more vigorously, so arrival and sale of their first crops, and payment pointed this well known fact out in the very were very simple. Mr. Lloyd asked leave of

the Government is asked to provide the necessary funds by way of loan. To meet this debt the emigrant colonists will be required to undertake to repay by annual instalments the cost of their settlement with interest. With the view, no doubt, of insuring the discharge of their obligations on the part of those who are to receive assistance, it is proposed that the Colonial Governments shall nominate the Colonial Governments shall nominate to determine the colonial colonists to set for a time to day that nothing can be done in that direction for the present. debt the emigrant colonists will be required to as resident superintendents of settlements, and shall establish in each settlement a post office the Province, and of which over two-thirds cannot be collected from the compositions shall establish in each settlement a post outcomes and money receiving house for the reception of for retainers, counsel fees and other untarable rapayments, with power to enforce payments due, if necessary. Such is a brief sketch of a project which is now engaging the attention of two committees composed of members of both branches of the Legislature."

THE COTE ST. PAUL RAILWAY

The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case

of this lamentable accident is a matter for con-

gratulation on the part of our contemporary, the Witness, and it is worth while, perhaps, to erquire why. The whole of the evidence went to show that all the necessary signals were given by the men employed on the train; that the notice which the railway company are required by law to place at such crossings was conspicuously posted; that the whistle of the locomotive was sounded; that the speed of the train had been reduced, and, in short, that every con. turned a verdict holding the railway company nate man and boy who lost their lives on the occasion. This same jury stopped the enquiry during its progress, refused to hear further evidence, and delivered a verdict directly contrary to the summing up of the Coroner. Additional evidence, it appears, was ready to be tendered, showing that the horse and vehicle were being driven at a furious rate towards the crossing; so much so, indeed, that persons living on the side of the road called out to warn the man in the wagon of the risk which he was running. It is stated that evidence would also have been produced to establish the fact that the horse literally dashed into the train. There are thousands of such crossings as this all over the country, and it is sta ed by those who have knowledge of the fact, that it is by no means a dangerous crossing, inasmuch as trains can be seen right and left for a considerable distance before they reach it. The Legislature, in its wisdom, allowed the construction of the greater part of the railways in the country on the level ditions. Investors took the securities of railway companies on the terms prescribed by the Legislature. Of late years a great deal bas been written and spoken about these level crossings, and the approach of railways into large cities on the level of the streets. The question has been agitated in Parliament, but Parliament has not thought it either just or right to say to all the railways in the country, "You " must build bridges over or tunnels under your "tracks, or elevate them sufficiently to admit traffic on the highways and streets passing 'under them."-because such a course would of what has taken place in the ranks of the be an act of manifest injustice to those who have invested their money in them. Parliathe struggle for bread becomes annually more where further pro i ion should be made for the afety of the public, and they have empowered the Government by a committee of its members to deal with such, and give authority to prescribe what is needed and to who intermittently suffer from want. They live assess the cost of doing it on the railway comfrom hand to mouth, obtaining only irregular pany, the municipality or individuals seeking employment, and passing their days on the the change, as in their wisdom they see fit-Whether the railway company has or not been appealed to in this particular case to put up gates we do not know, and it is not material to know, but the authorities of the municipality, if they want gates erec ed, ought to understand how to go about the business of securing them. During the progre s of the coroner's enquiry it "suppose we shall have the usual verdict in "this case -- accidental death, -nobody to "blame." Was this written in order to influence the minds of the members of the jury? Whether or not, is it a wise thing in the interest of public morality and the honest administration of justice to make such comments during judicial investigations? We have only one more question to ask. 1s it for anyother reason than that the jury returned a verdict censuring the railway company that the Witness so

THAT SPECIAL TAX.

earnestly commends it?

A very influential deputation waited upon the Provincial Ministers yesterday on a very important matter. Representatives of the leading English and French Canadian banks interrogated the Prime Minister on the question of the special tax inflicted by the former Tory Govern. ment on commercial corporations. The Hon. Mr. Mercier's replies were masterly and dignified, and must have opened the eyes of many who had not hitherto understood the question. It was Mr. Chapleau and his Conservative colleagues who had proposed the law and had carried it through the courts, taking out no less than 432 actions to enforce it. The entering of so many suits was unneces-

sary at the time, and a hardship to the corporations, as was then pointed out by the Hon. Mr. Mercier, in Opposition, but his profavors. Where the one will be free to speak and representatives in London of co-operating tests were unheeded and over \$100,000 costs were made in the courts. These arrearages are now an asset of the Province and the cost inthe Secretary for the Colonies. These co- curred by the country at the time must be paid out of them. Even if the Hon. Mr. Mercier eadily place in the hands of the Board were unwilling to collect these arrearages, he would be obliged to, now that the highest court ation purposes and afford other facilities in the realm has pronounced the law constituthe execution of their designs. The tional. He, therefore, has no other alternative people proceeding to the colonies are to be but to enforce that law. But what, must have classed as emigrants or emigrant colonists. The been gratifying to the Hon. Mr. Mercier and his colleagues was the spectacle of represent known to be in demand; and the latter are to tatives of financial institutions and corporations they behave properly) was inserted expressly to reverything per fas et melas to elect their man, be planted in the lands at the disposal of the which had hitherto been the mainstay of the Board. Pioneer parties of emigrants-single Tory party in this Province sueing for the men-are to be sent out under con repeal of a law which the men they had put in tract to clear and prepare lands, power had made and enforced against them, because they saw that it was necessary to make parations for the reception of the emigrant some display to appease the rising indignation get up on his hind legs and howl. But Mr. colesiastical by law. (3) At her coronation she all the resources of power and patronage at the colonists to follow. For the effectual accoma of the agricultural and working classes at their plishment of the Board's object, a considerable reckless extravagance and the general corruption coolly. He says, and the soundness of his tain the Protestant Reformed Religion estate majority to be overcome being slight will make outlay, including advances to settlers until the of their administration. The Prime Minister words cannot be disputed, that facts

for food stores to be provided during the early succinct reasons he gives for collecting the

"1. The law, and the action of his predecessors in imposing the law, which left him discretion, these arrears being an asset of the

tion for the present. 3. The large amount of costs already paid by

expenditures.

4. The financial condition of the Province, created by the preceding Conservative administrations, the financial situation being such that every cent due to the Province is required."

A clearer or more complete answer could not be given, and the effect of it will be to strengthen the hands of the Liberal Government in Quebec hereafter.

THE FOUNDLING EVIL.

Our pious contemporary The Witness made a great splurge last night on the foundling question, printing a while page of matter on the subject, the substance of which appeared weeks ago in The Post. Our pious contemporary, as usual

exaggerates, as any sensible reader would at once see. Throughout the whole article not an opportunity was lost to have a fling at the poor Sisters, who, even by its own showing, are doing noble work in spite of the great disadvantages they are under and the ridiculous small amount of money granted them by the Government for the maintenance of foundlings. But The Witness has always been blinded by its bigotry, It can see no good in Catholic institutions, any. how, as its outrageously biased utterances on Catholic subjects for years past amply testifies. "The only religious daily " has alway been the means of preventing a better system being established for looking after foundlings, for any assertion on such a subject coming from it was immediately taken cum grano salis, as its state. ments to-day must still be taken.

THE POST, some weeks ago, when it brought the matter before the public, endeavored to do so without exaggeration. We pointed out that the root of the evil lay in the insufficiency of funds at the disposal of the Sisters for the support and the attendance required by these little waifs. Dr. Hingston, in an interview with our reporter, explains where the whole difficulty lies. On Ju y 8th in answer to a question as to what remedy he (Dr. Hingston) would suggest to prevent the present enormous death rate, the doctor replied :

"If wet-nurses could be procured all practical difficulty would be at an end, but such nurses require nowadays more waves than first-class cooks. If a child is brought up on the bottle the greatest attention and care must be given it, and with the greatest attention a large proportion die. What is wauted is a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day! Why, it's absurd.

"If enough money was was granted by Government it might induce mothers to nurse, or persons might be found who would undertake the task and do it properly. With regard to the charges of inattention and neglect by those who take foundlings out to farm, I cannot speak, although I have seen cases quite to the contrary, where the women were loth to part with their little charge -. "

In regard to the work the Gray Nuns have done for the common cause of humanity, l)r. Hingst in pays them a deserved tribute, and shows the difficulties they have ben laboring under for years. He said :-

"The poor Sisters do their best for these little waifs with the means at their disposa". They pay out a large amount annually of their own resources for the case and nourishment of resources for the cale and noursament of foundlings. They have but one object in taking in the little ones—to save life, and to relieve unnatural mothers from the atternative of destreying their offspring in the cesspool or water closet. Nothing but the dread of adding to the list of clime by the wholesale destruction of such children in this way has prevented the Grey Nuns from closing that part of their asylum, for it has been a source of the greatest anxiety and incessant grief to them."

It would appear, and a great many believethat the Witness has been moved in this matter more by sectarian animosity than benevolence and philanthropy. It has frequently misrepressented THE Post on the subject, and has tried to make it appear that we have joiced with them in an attack on the Sisters. Everybody who has read our articles on the subject know that such has not be n the case, but, on the contrary, as our columns will show, we have had nothing but admiration and praise for their charitable deeds and intentions. The foundling evil is a social evil, and blame can only be at. tached to the Government for having neglected it so long.

The Provincial Government have now taken the matter into consideration. The Hon. Mr. McShane informed a representative of THE Posr some days ago that it was the Prime Minister's and his intention to take immediate step. to put a stop to a state of things which has been a disgrace to our common humanity.

PUBLIC AND SECRET SERVICE.

We read in the Toronto papers that the suspension by the Customs Department of Mr. Frank Lloyd is causing excitement and a great deal of dissatisfaction in Orange circles. Conforences were held by prominent members of the order, and .ndignation was freely expressed at what is held to be high-handed action on the part of a superior officer. Mr. Lloyd is a packer in the Toronto custom house, and is the District Master of the Orange Order for East Toronto. He has been suspended for one week from duty and pay, by orders from Ottaws, for being absent from duty on the 12th of July without leave, the occasion being the fourth offence of a similar nature within the period of eighteen months, unistance. Diggs

We can easily imagive the disgust and indig. nation of the Toronto Lambs on the bate idea of one of their number being made to suffer, however remotely, for such an offence. For we learn from the same papers that the persecuted Mr. Lloyd was not only a man of light and leading among the Orangemen, but also an active worker in the Tory cause at election times. That any superior official should dare dream suspending so high and mighty a son of William, is enough to make every Orangeman in Toronto Patton, the collector, takes the matter very and the public, on the other, would be best and the purious in the faithful discharge of the i's devotion to T ryim by the murder of duties of their appointment. Men, on entering William O'Brien. the public service, which they generally did by a scramble, shou d be prepared to comply, without murmuring, with the rules of the service and to forego a certain amount of personal liberty. Besides these considerations there were others. Of the eleven packers employed three were absent, sick or on holidays, and the time was a busy one. Then, again, there were Roman Catholics among the packers, and were they to ask leave on the the day. During the last few months the far-17thof March, or when the National Land League marches in procession, they would, on the same principle, be refused. "But I wish," continued Mr. Patton. "to point out that this is Mr. Lloyd's fourth offence si. ce January, 1886, and of the Dominion Parliament will see the moveit becomes my duty when the surveyor of department reports such an offence to me to Tory party. Sir John Macdonald and his chief transmit the report to headquarters. This is what I have done in this instance, and after considering the case the Commissioner instructed that Mr. Lloyd should be suspended for one Canada, while the great industrial and week from duty and payment unless o herwise advised."

There can be no disputing the absolute correctness of Mr. Pat'on's position on every point. But Mr. Lloy I evidently fe t himself superior to the rules of the service because of bis Orang ism and warm political services. His the mercy of the manufacturers. Every year persistence in absenting himself when leave of sees farm produce decrease in value, while absence was refused made his offence contumacious. But the Orangemen who laid their grievances before the Mail said :-

"Mr. Patton knew the position which Mr. Llayd occupied in the Orange order and the obligations he was under on oath in discharging those obligation. He ath required him to be present on the Twelfth, which is the day of all days to the O angenen. Art ndance on the ceremonies of that day is a command from the ledges which every Orangeman fee's it his duty to obey, because it is a part of his reli-

Mr. Patton had nothing whatever to do with Orange obligations or their observance. His business was to see that the officials acting under oath performed their duties as required. If any of these officials, says Mr. Patton, had another and more binding oath to the Orange order than he had to the government that emproper manly stand and sent in his resignation.

This incident, however, only emphasizes our fermerly expressed opinions concerning the necessity for destroying the pernicious influence of sec et societies in the civil and municipal services. No man should be allowed to enter government or municipal employ without giving sitisfactory assurances that he did not belong to any of these "orders." To join them afterwards should be ipso facto dismissal.

AN IRISH VIEW OF THE SOUTH RENFREW ELECTION.

The Irish people are a power in South Ren frew. For a long time past they have ranged themselves on the side of the Liberal party in Dominion as well as Provincial issues, and to them, perhaps, more than to any other class in the Riding the Reformers owe their success. In the present contest the reasons which induced them to take sides with the party led by Mr. Blake have been greatly strengthened and confirmed. In Parliament Sir John Macdona'd has carried out in vote and speech the principle which actuated him when he said that were he in the British House of Commons he would be on the side opposed to Home Rule. The Irish electors of Renfrew should, therefore, bear in mind that in voting for Mr. Ferguson they place themselves on record as sustaining the archenemy their country in Canada. For, arch-enemy their country in Canada. For. after all. Mr. Ferguson is but the henchman of the Premier, and, if elected, will vote just as he is bidden by the Conservative whip.

When Irish Torier, who should have suffered anything rather than abandon the Nationalis phantic subservience to their Orange master, how can it be expected that a mere man of straw, set up for the sole purpose of securing an unquestion ng vote for the ministry in Parliaunquestion ng vote for the ministry in Parliament, he ex ected to do otherwise than trot at the hee's a neader who never yet permitted a follower to enteriain an independent thought? The division on the snt-Coercion resolution in the late session shows clearly which party is the friend of Irish freedom. Every man who voted fiction have familiarized us with the names of in favor of the Coercion Bill was a Tory! many English birds of the common sort. Ade-Not one Liberal voted in that way, scription of them, as seen by American eyes, is but the whole party to a man followed Mead. Hereafter, when we go to England, we Mr. Blake and Mr. Laurier in condemning
Fory tyranny in Ireland. This broad fact
should be enough to decide the Irish vote in
South Renfrew. The return of Mr. Ferguson
would mean additional strength to the antiIrish element in the Commons, whereas in Mr.
McIntyre we could have one whose influence
would be with ve in that eternals to which the would be with us in that struggle to which the Irish in America as well as at home have devoted themselves with all their energies.

In the United States the Irish people have wisely pursued the policy of sending men to the legislatures whose sympathies were known to be with the Irish cause. The result is to be seen in the fact that the state legislatures throughout the Union have come out squarely with resolutions condemning Tory coercion and favoring the policy of justice and conciliation laid down by Mr. Gladstone. If the Irish people of America had not thus looked after their representatives and secured the right men, the splendid declarations that were sent by state after state to England in favor of Ireland would probably never have been heard. And, if this policy by the Irish in America was far seeing, wise and effective, how much more do the lish in Canada need to unite in securing friendly voices in Parliament? Here they have a vigilant, active, implacable enemy, an emy who would use them for their, own abasement. It is, therefore, of the very first importance that the Liberal element in the Canadian Parliament, which has proved its friendship for the Irish cause, should be strengthened on all occasions. The election of Mr. Ferguson would be a decided blow against the Home Rule party in Canada, and amount to a virtual declaration that the late member, Mr. Campbell, was wrong when he voted with

absence for the 12th, but had been refused, be- miliating and destructive a result. They have absence for the latest and no power to grant it in their power to prevent it, and we trust cause it, as the power he would not have they will rally as one man in support of Mr. I ave. It is instance. He always McIntyre. Much depends upon this election, granted seed to said for the purpose of for should the Tories succeed it will be claimed making a display of rel sious and political as a victory over the Irish in Canada, and be making and he had always endeavored to heralded throughout the Old Country as an show his staff that the Crown, on the one hand, endorsation of the party which, in Canada, sustained Lansdowne and was ready to prove

MR. MoINTYRE ON RECIPROCITY.

Mr. Duncan McIntyre's card to the electors of South Renfraw will be found in another column. It is brief and to the point. He takes his stand decidedly on the side of those who advocate Reciprocity with the United States. This is really the great, the burning question of mers of Ontario have declared them elves in unmistakable terms in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity. The Liberal press has taken the same attitude, and it is certain that next session ment culminate in a general d sruption of the organs have declar d against Reciprocity, because he is in the bands of certain rings who are coining millions out of the people of farming classes have a hard time to make ends meet. But if there is any one thing which the farmers of Canada require it is access to the markets of the United States. For them the N.P. has been a thousand times worse than failure, while it has placed them absolutely at everything the farmer uses is made doubly dear by the impositions of a prohibitive tariff. Manufacturers have made their "combines" for regulating supply and prices to suit themselves, treating workingmen and farmers with indiffer. ence, because of their immunity from competition behind the tariff, and thus the whole productive forces of the c untry are made subject to the greed of a set of rings who are backed and maintained by the Government.

Surely it is t me this monstrons, unjust, unnatural system, received a check. Indeed we cannot hope or expect anything like a fair distribution of the rewards of labor so long as the most important class in the country is kept in a state of vassalage through a one sided tariff. Reciprocity can be obtained, and were the Liberals in a majority in Parliament it would ployed him, he should have taken the only be obtained. As the matter stands the strength of the Reciprocity party in Parliament is unknown. The question has yet to be discussed. but we may be pretty sure that the unanimous voice of the rural constituencies of Ontario will have a decided effect. We are, therefore, prepared to see resolutions in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity carried by a good majority in the Commons next session. The farmers of Renfrew have in this election a first class opportunity for making known their will in regard to this great question, since Mr. McIntyre has made it the leading plank in his platform. Every argument, every reason, political, material, econo mical, is in favor of the election of the independent Liberal, and we trust we shall have the pleasure of scoring a triumph for the cause he represents on the evening of this day week.

BOOKS.

The August number of Godey's Lady's Book is crowded with attractive reading matter.
The editor, Mrs. Croly, leads off with an admirable article on the "Coming Woman;" Mrs. Marian Reeves follows with another instalment Forest." There is a striking story, "Jennie, the Circus Rider," by the English translator of "Salaembo," M. French Sheldon, and many Forest." other attractive features. The fastion department is enlarged, and always contains novel and interesting styles; and the "Chat with Corment, a fine magazine, every line of which is fresh and readable. Address Croly Publishing Company, Box H.H. Philadelphia, Pa.

A pe-trait of General Guzman Blanco, the President and an ocrat ruler of the United States of Vanezuela, furnithes the frontispiece American village can produce. As yet the main features of village society have not suffered so much change as that of our cities, and Mr. Hawthorne does good service by embalming these types before they pass away. Col. I. Edwards Clark, of the U. S. Bureau of Education, presents an elaborate review of the new ods adopted during recent years in our schools and colleges. The change began with industrial art teaching, and in this line the greatest development is to be expected, although the more general effects are far reaching and apply already to all departments of education. The Supplement contains the brief easays of "The American Pulpit," letters to the editor on "Timely Topics," "Suggestions for August," by a physician of experience, and a large collection of anecdotes, illustrated, in "The Portfolio."

A STEAMSHIP ON FIRE. QUEBEC, July 25 .- At 9.30 o'clock this morn ing an alarm of fire sounded from box 23, located on the Queen's wharf. The members of the on the Queen's wharf. The members of the fire brigade were promptly on the spot. The fire proved to be among the cargo of stores now being loaded on the steamship Napoleon III. to supply the different lighthouses situated at points down the river. Two streams of water were quickly got into the hold of the vessel and deluged the cargo with water. If it was not not form the timely arrival of the fire brigade the Napoleon III. would now have been a thing of the past, inasmuch as the cargo was composed mostly of coal oil. The cause of the brign of the fire, it is believed, was through the barelessness of one of the mechanics in the employ of Carrier, Laine & Co., who are finishing repairs to the vessel. The man in question was rivetting the iron plating inside of the vessel with hot bolts, and somehow or other allowed one of the heated bolts to drop down the friends of Ireland. State the insurance one or the nested bolts to drop down among the cargo, which quickly ignited. The deaver to come to terms. Of these two among the cargo, which quickly ignited. The deaver to come to terms. Of these two cargo stored will be obliged to be unloaded joined the Indians, four were allowed to return cargo stored will be obliged to be unloaded joined the Indians, four were allowed to return after they had sworn to assist the insur-

THE OUEBEC EXHIBITION. The Prespectus Issued For This Year's Pre-vincia: Show.

The following is a copy of the circular just issued by the permanent exhibition committee, relative to the approaching provincial exhibition, to be held in Quebec during September next. The circular states: "If those who take an interest in the Provincial Exhibition will take the trouble to compare the prize list of the take the trouble to compare the prize list of the forthcoming exhibition with the previous lists, they will notice several innovations which cought to be accounted for. They will see that while adhering to the placy of the predecessors and offering the same liberal encouragement to the importation and beeding of improved races of horses and cattle, the Exhibition Compared to the exhibition Compar mittee has attempted to draw attention to cer-tain breeds which very nearly deserve to be called indigenous, as they have come over with the first French settlers. While fully acknowledging the great benefits arising from the imports ion of improved breeds, the committee think it right to encourage the attempts of in-telligent men (well qualified to test and compare the relative merits of the different breeds) to save the few remains of the old Canadian horses and reconstitute it, and collect and

organize heids of Canadian cattle.

It is no light undertaking requires great
patience and a considerable outlay, and deserves the liberal encouragement which the committee offers. Those who can remember the stal-lion will acknowledge that it was a fine type of pluck and vigour, and well adapted to our requirements, and as for the Canadian cow, her reputation as a good milker is well established; she is very hardy and can be kept in good order with less expense than any other cow. To secure a reliable star; the Government has instituted a pedigree book for the registering, without charge, of such animals as, after a careful survey by the official vetericary surgeon, will show the points characteristic of the old Canadian cattle. With the same purpose of developing our home resources, the Committee has turned its attention to Canadian grown tobacco. The climate is favorable to that crop; it promises to become s great source of profit if our farmers will only mprove their mode of curing it. The prize list has been prepared with a view to encourage the care'ul handling of that crop, and show what

In order to meet the views of the Horticultural Society of Quebec, and, at the same time, secure a reasonable chance of fair weather before the season is too far advanced, the Committee have appointed for the Exhibition the week from the 5th to the 10th September. It is week from the oth to the 10th September. It is rather early, estern'ty for the Eastern part of the Province, for agricultural products grown during the present season, but the Committee will admit grain and tobacco of the crop 1886, and furthermore, will award prizes for grain in the sheaf. With the assistance of the Provincial Dairy Association, the committee hopes to be able to give a practical turn to the exhibition of dairy produce by means of a series of interesting experi-ments to be carried on on the grounds. The lately introduced system of ensuage for the prevention of green fodder deserves special attention, and the committee has made arrangements for the immediate construction of a silo on the Exhibition Grounds and the filling of it with green fodder; it will be opened during the exhibition, and the value and quality of its contents tested in the presence of the visitors. For the different branches of industry, the committee has sought everything deserving en-

committee has sought everything deserving encouragement, taking special care to bring under public notice new industries still struggling in their infancy and gain support for them.

It is a subject of astonishment to thoughtful men to see how little we appreciate the importance of our Gulf fisheries. Thousands of fishing vessels cross the Atlantic every year, to respect our door a bountiful harvest. Why should we not take our share? The Government has been specially requested to sanction the granting of additional rewards for the products of the Gulf fisheries. The committee appeals to the good will of the farmers and manufacturers of the Province of Quebec, and hopes that they will contribute their share to the success of the Exhibition and at the same time advance the interest of the country and their own by showing our wealth and the greatness of the Exhibition and at the same time advance the interest of the country and their own by showing our wealth and the greatness of the Exhibition and at the same time advance the interest of the country and their own by showing our wealth and the greatness of the Exhibition and at the same time advance the interest of the country and their own by showing our wealth and the greatness of the Exhibition and at the same time advance the interest of the country and their own by showing our wealth and the greatness of the Exhibition and at the same time advance the interest of the country and their own by showing our wealth and the greatness of the Exhibition and at the same time advance the interest of the country and their own by showing our wealth and the greatness of the Exhibition and at the same time advance the interest of the country and their own by showing our wealth and the greatness of the Exhibition and at the same time advance the interest of the country and their own by showing our wealth and the greatness of the Exhibition and at the same time. own by showing our wealth and the greatness of our resources. The entries for the cathle must be made on or before the 29.h August and for the other articles on or before Saturday, the 3rd September. In c nclusion the committee refers to the exhibition pamphlet containing the prize list and other information. It will be seen that the comfort of the visitors Will attended to, and that the citizens of Quebec, whose hospitality is well known, have appointed special committee to make arrangements with the railways and steamboats, and with the hotels, and prepare amusemen s for their visit. ors during the Exhibition.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

OTTAWA, July 20 .- An extra of the Canada Gazette, i sued late to night, contains the bank attement for June. The statement altog-ther statement for June. The statement altogether is highly favorabe, showing as it does that the banks are not only in a prosperous condition, but that the volume of the business of the country is lar ely in excess of this time last year. The note circulation has increased over a million and a quatter; the discounts to the general public have increased six and three-quatter millions, while the deposits have increased nearly six millions, about five and a half millions of which are in the savings bank branch. One very favorable feature of the branch. One very favorable feature of the statement is the reduction of overdue debs secured and un ecured b. \$375,000, being a reduction of about 25 per cent. on the amount outs anding at this time of the year. The total liabilities, exclusive of capital, are \$149,413,632 and assets \$229,241,464. The following is a statement of the increase and decrease this month as compared with June last year:— LIABILITIES.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Notes in circulation Dominion Government deposits.	\$1,237,525	\$3,000,619
Provincial Government de-	PWAYIMA	1,390,567
Other deposits		************
Other banks in Canada	*********	161,405 211,928
Due to agencies or other banks in foreign countries	41,568	
Lue to agencies or other banks in the United Kingdom	*********	514,013
Other Habilities	00.110	
Specie		881,317 $1,623,390$
Dominion notes		543,536
Balances due from other banks		
Balances due from other agen- cies or other banks in foreign		****
countries		J,688,154
other banks in the United		
Dominion Government deben- tures or stock.		1,000,515
Provincial, British or fersion or Colonial public securities other than Canadian	110.099	
Loans to Dominion Govern-		
Loans to Provincial Govern-	_	
Loans on stock of municipal or other corporations, etc.	121,572	
Loans to or deposits in other		342,945
Current loans and discounts to	6,704,139	
Overdue notes and other debts		264,078
Overdue notes and other deuts		111,098
Real estate other than bank premises	*******	
Mortgages on real estate sold by bank	""ឥធី ចំពីរាំ	06,189
Bank premisesOther assets	100,001	06,183 404,797
TORN IN H		
TORN IN D	TATAM, .	

TORN IN HALF ORUEL TORTURE OF A PEACEMAKER-INSURREC-

TION IN PANAMA. PANAMA, July 25.—A picket of soldiers was recently sent to Beni, a province of Bolivia, by the Lopaz authorities, but they were cut off by the Indians and slaughtered. On receiving particulars of the affair the prefect sent seven missionaries to the Indians to en-

rectionary cause, while the seventh was barbarously murdered. One leg was tied to the tail of a horse and the other leg to the tail of another, and the horses were figged until they started in opposite directions, literally tearing the man in balf. This cruelty was practised on the tail of tail of the tai him because he endeavored to persuade the Indians to become peaceable. The prefect has collected 150 men, and intends to attack the Indiana

The Government of Nicaragua has give notice to Great Britain and France of the termination of the treaties concluded with those

DUNCAN McINTYRE NOMINATED BY THE LIBERAL PARTY FOR SOUTH

RENYREW. RENFREW, Ont., July 22.—Mr. Duncan Mc-Intyre's acceptance of the nomination by the Liberals of South Renfrew was received by the president of the association, David Halliday, Esq., to-day, by telegram from R gins, N.W.T The tollowing despatch was received by the president of the ass ciation from Hon. Alex. Mackenzie:—

REGINA, July 22.

To David Halliday, Renfrew, Ont :-"I heartily congratulate you on the nomina tion of McIntyre, and trust all true patriots will give him an enthusiastic support.

MACKENZIE" (Signed), The reading of this telegram created un-bounded enthusiasm in the Liberal committee ro ma to night.

COLONIZATION LOTTERY. THE OFFICIAL LIST OF PRIZE WINNING NUMBERS

AT DRAWING ON JULY 20TH. The first prize, a block of real estate, valued at \$5,000, was won by No. 65796; other real estate, valued at \$1,000, was won by Nos. 61129

81211, 86489. Prizes valued at \$4.0 were won by Nos. 4304, 13303, 25897, 28260, 39236, 46970 Prizes valued at \$300 were won by Nos 8429, 10026, 25642, 28620, 29110, 41236, 41535, 46749, 52944, 54927, 69585, 89620.

Prizes valued at \$200 were won by Nos. 4317, 6780, 7183, 10157, 14640, 26991, 30595, 32440, 32787, 33448, 33701, 33905, 38488, 42660, 42×67, 43097, 45387, 46948, 54879, 57758, 68612, 69661, 82412, 83804, 85673 86116.

Prizes valued at \$100 were won by Nos. 661 Frizes valued at \$100 were won by Nos. 661, 16500, 40665, 53578, 71817, 85235, 96257, 5506, 18791, 42463, 54228, 72496, 8573, 98953, 8844, 26131, 43711, 59045, 72523, 85764, 9777, 26340, 59845, 60647, 74025, 86299, 11700, 29144, 51253, 60731, 79525, 88788, 11874, 32471, 51516, 62474, 80622, 90414, 12109, 36995, 52172, 68158, 81322, 90873, 14202, 40725, 82545, 60041, 82462, 92853 91773, 16393, 40575, 53545, 69041, 82462, 92853 Prizes valued at \$50 were won by Nos. 1437 7732, 16655, 23437, 38423, 49268, 2323, 8053 18009, 24523, 42813, 49408, 3607, 9900, 18415 25129, 45402, 49644, 3768, 10911, 18899, 26885 46280, 49718, 4183, 12909, 19809, 29574, 4655 50111, 5509, 12999, 19390, 31456, 46790, 50955, 5743, 14919, 22137, 31509, 46891, 51623, 6655, 16626, 23409, 31859, 47923, 52202, 94543, 98583, 52896, 54265, 57517, 58712, 59374, 59488, 59651 60985, 61064, 61431, 62458, 66147, 70587, 72001 **73620**, **73826**, **76565**, **76866**, **76969**, **78006**, **78333** 73620, 73820, 76803, 76803, 76803, 76804, 76 93910.

\$20 each.

The 1000 tickets ending by 96 have drawn

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF RELIGIOUS FRENZY AND SUPERSTITION IN SPAIN.

Pants, July 25.—A very extraordinary case is about to come before the high tribunal of Ma aga. A few months ago a woman b. long ing to the village of Torrox declare! that the Virgin Mary had appeared to her and had or dered her to pre ch a new gosp-l for the salva-ti n of mankind, as the end of the world was at hand. The woman's story seems to have been believed without hesitation, and soon the whole village was in a state of religious frenzy. The woman preached in favor of the aban tonment of earthly possess us, and advocated a return to the mode of life and habits of primitive man. During the heigh of the frenzy a large fire was lighted in the village, into which the converts to this fanta-tic supersti ion threw their valuchiles, furniture and clothes, men, women and children dancing and shouting around the fire in a state of complete nudity. Warned of what was going on, the local gendarmie arrived only just in time to save the infants from being thrown into the fire by their frenzied mothers, and to prevent the houses of the village from being set on fire.

THREE FISHERY SEIZURES. CLOUCKSTER SCHOONER CAPTURED AT SHEL-

HALIFAX, N.S., July 25.—Three seizures of Yankee plackers are reported to-day. The company of men of truth and honor to fol-mackerel are inchore all along the coast, while nothing but schools of herring hover outside the line. This, of course, is exasperating to the two hundred sail of Americans in North Bay. Sunday was a glorious fishing day, and all the Yankees were out running the gauntlet of the limit and stalling fall whereaver a cruiser was Yankees were out running the gauntlet of the limit and stealing fish wherever a crusier was not noticeable. About eighty sail congregated at East Point, a famous fishing spot where the Highland Light was seized. Eight vessels were poaching inside the line when the cruiser Critic swung around the point. The Yankee schooners, of course, immediately set sail and were soon lost among the fleet hovering on the limit, but the Critic managed to capture two limit, but the Critic managed to capture two seines and two seine boats with fourteen men aboard belonging to the Glouzester schooners Jonas H. French and Argonaut.

The seines and boats were handed over to Collector Foley at Souris. The American Consul took charge of the men.

The two vessels will be captured the first time they are found in Canadian waters. The Gloucester schooner Annie Hodgson was caught hovering around Shelburne harbor in a suspicious manner to-day. She had had com surpicious manner to-day. She had had com munication with the shore, had not reported at the customs, and when a cruiser's boat appeared in sight she crowded on all sail and put to sea, but was overtaken and brought back to port.

Her skipper, Capt. Morrison, pretended he came in to look for, found and took aboard two men who had strayed from his vessel the day before. This is probably true, but he should have reported, especially as he was right opposite the custom house. Capt. Knowlton, who made the detention, believes she was hovering

for hait

GLOUCESTER, Mass,, July 25.—A telegram
was received to-day from United States Consul Carleton, at Souris, P.E.I., stating that
seines and boats, with all the crews of the
schotners Col. J. H. French and Argonaut,
were seized yesterday off East Point, P.E.I.,
but the Description setters Critic. It is said the by the Dominion cutter Critic. It is said the vessel's boats were close inshore with the seines set when the cutter appeared. The vessels cleared out and escaped the cutter, but before getting home, as they will have to out in for assistance.

The Government has agreed to purchase for distribution abroad large quantities of "The West Shore," an illustrated western magazine relating to British Columbia. The magazine is

drog the state of the

THE ORDER OF THINGS.

Out from the towers the bells are tolling,
Tolling a requiem for the dead;
Down in the street a tide is rolling,
Rolling wherever by passion led. Young and old and sinner and saint, Jostle along the dust-pared way;
The proud and haughty, the weary and faint,
Side by side in the light of day.

And I ask my heart as a song it sings—
"Is this the working of human pride";
Or is this the philosophers' "order of things,
This spectacle passing side by side? This spectacle passing side by side.
Women, alas! from whose brazen faces,
The blush of shame has long since flown,
Men, who e errors in mighty places
Are to themselves in secret known.

Honest virtue and toiling hands, And prudent my rons of many years. A wondrous crowd on life's broad strands
Where laughter flunts in the face of tears. For some are feasting and some are sad,
And some are walking in gloom alone; And others in crowds more wise than mad Are talking in curious undertone.

Human serpents, whose hissing flame Withers the earth that gives them life; Creatures—ah! for a fitting name, To brand their brows in the mart of strife. And smiling faces and laughing eyes, And tongues that prattle in empty glee, With chatter that's most made up of lies, Like prophets preaching of what's to be; As though the planets had ceased to rol', And things invisible walked on earth. And men, who doubt if they have a soul, Had found the end of their mortal birth ! Slanderers, hypocrites, liars and thieves, Fair without but foul within, Like the delicate coating of virgin leaves. That hides the reptile nor deems it sin.

Fiends, in the sacred forms of men! Wretches, in woman's matchless grace! When shall the light break, when ah, when, To bound them out of their hiding place And these are a part of the order of things!
Laugh ye fools with brainless skulls; Mad ve he, but your madness brings Naught of the folly and crime that lulls A troubled conscience to hellish rest. A weakness such as the wise proclaim-Striking their breasts and deeming it best, Mocking themselves in reason's name.

The wretches hoarding their filthy gold, And flaunting their gain in the face of the Too often purchased by honor sold,

And denying themselves what they should procure-With jackanapes boasting of ancient line, With fussy old fogies of passionate are Induced by too copious drafts of wine—
And modern snobs of a modern growth
Whose portals are blazoned with heraldry fine: Too fine to be good, and too good by my

troth, For them to go very far back in their line-Bartering shylocks bred in the gutter Walking in purple and linen fine; And men—but, alas! what tongue can utter A fall like theirs in a single line? Sincerity macked in the garb of sham, And idnots don the flowing gown, With a smack of classical college cram, They build a chateau of great renown-A castle in Spain. or a castle of straw Is a suitable structure for any man, Who drudges upon the highway of law, And believes in keeping all he can.

And others as well of a brother tribe, Whom Veltaire humbled ages ago,

With exquisite tantalizing jibe That readers of books must surely know. All these and more are a few of the sights Passing along with the order of things, Each individual guarding his rights, And creatures as well; e'en the cricket that sings, In the crack of the hearth and the gloom of

night. When the world is wrapped in a death-like в'евр. And naught save a few burntembers, whose light Flares out of the ashes arey and deep.

A few of the things in the street each day, The rolling tide from the beach of life, Swelling out in the narrow bay That locks the waters of hellish strife: Swe'ling and ebo'ng in mournful sighs,
As it kases the strand where passion led, Then struggling back in a heaving rise,
It sinks to rest with a countless dead. BARNEY O'HEA.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL AGAIN DISTINGUISHES HIMSELF BY ABUSEING MR. GLADSTONE.
London, July 25.—Prof. Tyndall, publishes another anti Gla store letter, making the candidacy of Sir G. O. Trevelyan on the Liberal ticket for Bri geton the occasion. In this letter Prof Tyndall uses the following language: "Something has been gained for the cluss of healthy political action when Sir George Otto Trevelyan, whose presence hitherto has been dry ot in the issues of Unionism, takes his priper place under his appropriate master. "

I must renew my solemn profest against the scattered kyalists of Ireland being handed over to the tender mercies of the Romish hier-HALIFAX, N.S., July 25.—Three seizures of George Otto Trevelvan has abandoned the

BOODLER McCABE ELUDES THE POLICE AND CROSSES THE LINE.

New York, July 19.—The district attorney's office was demoralized to day over the escape of ex-Alderman McCabe. While officials there are endeavoring to hide their chagrin, Inspector Byrous' detectives are engaged in a hunt for the facility. McCabe is a receptation Hamilton. fugitive. McCabe is at present in Hamilton, Ont. His wife is with him and his lawyers have already successfully complicated his finances so that credit is are left out in the cold. Mrs. McCibe is credited with engineering the whole scheme. The story as told by friends of the alleged insane boodler is as fol-lows: When McCabe was called to trial for bribhry his counsel claimed he was not of sound mind. A sheriff's jury so decided, and Recor-der Smyth committed him to his wife's care until such time as he might recover his reason. John E. Farley and Robt. McCafferty put up \$20,000 as a guarantee that McCabe would be on hand whenever he was wanted. McCabe's creditors put a watch on his movements and came to the conclusion that if he was insane he could not legally transfer his property to his wife and then defraud them. They have ac-cumulated evidence to show that he is sane, and when Mrs. McCabe learned that a motion would be made to test his sanity unless he paid up, she made arrangements to save her husband. The scheme was to have a commission decide that McCabe was of sound mind; then the district attorney would have to try him. His bondsmen have been taken care of, and McCabe will reside in Canada herestter.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

At all principal railroad ticket offices will be found on sale, at low rates, during the tourist season, round-trip tickets, via. the Burlington Route, C., B. & Q. R. R., to Portland, St. Paul, Minneapolis and all principal resorts in the Northwest; and also to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Col. In addition, the Burlington Route rups at frequent data in conthe boats could escape they were seized. Springs and Pueblo, Col. In addition, the It is thought the vessels will be seized before Burlington Route runs at frequent dates in each Burlington Route runs at frequent dates in each month excursions to San Francisco, Los Angelos and San Diego. When ready to start, call on your nearest ticket agent, or address Paul Morton, General Passenger and Ticket Agent C., B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

Smith, the driver of the wrecked Robbins' car, is still alive, but inflammation of the brain has set in and he cannot long survive.

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IMPERIAL POLITICS. MEETING OF LEADING CONSERVATIVES.

LONDON, July 19 .- At the meeting of Condecided that if general hostility shou'd be manifested in the House of Commons against the bankruptcy clauses of the Irish land bill the Government would find a substitute for them. Some difference of opinion was developed as to the additional to the advisability of meddling with Irish rents, but it was finally decided to provide for a reduction on a sliding scale, and upon certain conditions. No mention was made of the autumn session. All the references made concerning the Liberal Unionists were of a cord al nature. The Marquis of Salisbury info med the assemblage that the difference between the semblage that the difference between the Liberal-Unionists and the Government regarding the Land Bul had been satisfactorily adjusted, concessions having been made which removed the chief objections which had been entertained by Mr. Chamberlain and has friends. The Government had also decided to authorize the Land Commission to re-onsider within a certain period the rents of holdings proved to have been afforded by a fall in the prices of produce and cattle. The meeting favored an early prorogation of Parliament, expediting the passage of the Land Bill and the Allotments Bill, and devotion of the rest of the ression to the and devotion of the rest of the ression to the consideration of the Supply Bill, so that an adjurnment might take place not later than the third week in August.

Major Edward James Saunderson (Conserva-tive) followed Lord Salisbory and expressed thorough disapproval of the Tories surren-dering to the Liberal Unionists. The Conservatives in doing this, he contended, were paying too high a price for the Liberal Unionists' support. The Earl of Kilmorny said he concurred in the sentiments uttered by Major Saunderson and protested against the poposed interference with judicial rents in Ireland. Without that amendment the Land Bill was a most liberal measure. The Right Hon. Henry Chaplin said he would support the Marquis of Salisbury's proposal on condition that the landlords should be compensated for any interference with judicial rents. The majority of the assemblage gave entire approval to the Premier's proposals.

LONDON, July 19.—Sir James Ferguson, Parliamentary Secretary of Foreign Office, stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that a question of as out of the powers to the election of Prince Ferdinand to the Bulgarian throne would not arise until after the Sultan had reactioned the election, and the Sultan's sanction had not yet been given. Concerning the Egyptian quest on Sir James said no negotiations were proceeding and it was unlikely that the suspended negotiations would be soon resumed for the Sultan's Drumaned Wolf, British Special Eavey, not having given England's ratification, no withdrawal of ratification could take place. The House of Commons went formally in a body to the House of Lords this afternoon when the royal assent was given to the Iri-h Crin es Act Amendment Bill, and it was thus made the law

of the realm.

The Right Hou. E. Stanhope, Secretary for War, intimated that the Government did not think it desirable to continue importing army horses from Canada. Those which had already been obtained from Canada, he said, were good, but the price required for them was too high. Henceforth the War Department would get the horses it needed at home.

T. M. Healy (Parnellite) asked the Speaker if the time was not opportune for bringing before the House the conduct of Sir Robert Nicholas Fowler (Conservative), ex-Lord Mayor of London, and now a member for London, in calling Mr. (leorge Howell (Home Ruler), member for Northeast Bethnal Green, a liar. The Speaker said Mr. Healy was rot entitled to put such a question. The incident occurred in March and peace had since been made between Mr. Howell and Sir Robert Fowler. Mr. Sexton gave notice that he would move for the suspension of Sir Robert Fowler for one month (Parnellite cheers).

A B ODLER'S ESCAPE

CHIOAGO, July 24.- W. J. McGarrigle, the convicted bootler, has escaped. All day to day every available policeman as d detective in Chi-cigo have been trying vamly to find him. Telegrams have been sont all over the country in the hope of heading him off, but little hope is entertained that he will ever again be in the custody of the people of Cook county. Last evening Sheriff Watson drove up to the camby jail in his buggy, got out and disappeared in the bui ding, reappearing in a few minutes with McGarrigle. The two energed the vehicle and drove to AlcGarrigle's house in Lake View. Upon arriving there Sheriff Wason and his charge dismounted and entered the house. McGarrigle are ed his wife and children very affectionately and all entered the front room. In a few moments McGarrigle matter to a few houses. Garrigle went up states to see the baby, Sheriff Watson remained downsairs in the Sheriff Watson remained downstairs in the front room. Although McGarrigle was ent of sight he was not out of hearing of the elleriff, who heard him talking in the room upstairs. Presently he descended and said the would like to take a bath. McGarrigle went into the bath room accompanied by his wife, closed the door and Sheriff Watson heard Mrs. McGarrigle tell the domestic to bring some clean clothing for Mr. McGarrigle. Sheriff Watson could hear the water running in the bath, and then asked a lite at time for the bath, and then asked the scattered k yalists of Ireland being handed over to the tender mercies of the Romish hier-try and the Irish National League. Were the necessity aside, I would be prepared to go beyond mere prot st against the infamous consummation. To what a pass have we come? Liberal England and Liberal Scotland fouled in Liberal England and Liberal Scotland fouled in the room with him, to tell her father he must have mashes of one perverted intellect. Sir the mashes of one perverted intellect. Sir abandoned the first time grew suspicious that something was wrong, and stepping to the door that separated the front parler from the bedroom, knocked and called "McGarrigle," No response was returned, and upon entering the bedroom Mrs. McGarrigle said that her husband was still in the bath. The sheriff at once made for the bath room, and upon entering saw that McGarrigle had not changed his underwear and had not been in the bath. Then came a hasty search, but McGarriglo had disappeared entirely. the sheriff ran out of the house, searched the yard and the outhouses and finally roam d throughout the neighboring yard, but he was unable to find a trace of his prisoner. He finally hastened to the nearest station, the police of the entire city were soon aroused, detectives by scores began the second that any policeman was were soon aroused, detectives by scores began to scour the city and every policeman was ordered to remain on duly indefinitely in the hope that some of them might run across the ex warden. The reason for taking McGarrigle home from jail is found in the fact that States Attorney Grinnell, for reasons of his own, has had frequent consultations with McGarrigle, most of them outside of the jail. It was arranged that the two should meet at McGarrigle's house. The States Attorney for some reason ranged that the two should meet at McCarrigles house. The States Attorney for some reason could not keep the engagement. McCarrigle was convicted a short time ago for having been engaged in the wholesale robbery of Cook county and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and was awaiting the result of a motion for a new trial. He was formerly Chief of

> Professor Goldwin Smith has withdrawn from the editorial position on the Week, and has severed his connection entirely with that journal. Hereafter he will devote himself to magazine work, in which field he will find larger and more

> The return rate for the excursion from all points in Ontario on the Canadian Pacific sailway to all points on the Candian Facinc iall-way to all points on the Manitoba & North-Western railway on the 17th of August is fixed at \$28, good for sixty days, with the choice of rail or boat on return.

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TORY CONCESSIONS.

THE TWO AMENDMENTS TO THE LAND BILL WHICH THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSE TO MAKE. .

The Cowper Commission Plan Followed in a Bough Way-The Creditor Not to Proceed Against the Tenant's Rights-The Government Mave No Desire to See the Judicial Bents Revised-Addresses by Gladstone, Parnell and Others.

LONDON, July 22.—In the House of Commons last night after Mr. Smith had spoken, Mr. Gladstone arose. He contended that Dr. Tanner's apology should suffice. Mr. Smith had introded d an ill-advised element into the discussion by suggesting that Dr Tanner imputed a falsehood to Mr. Long. Did not Mr. Long, in like manner, impute a falsehood to Dr. Tanner? Was an imputation upon an Irish member one thing, and an imputation upon an English

The Speaker here intervened and told the memb ranother? Hous that D. Tanner's apology shou'd be held to cove the offence of which he was accused. Mr Smith thereupon withdrew his motion

and the turid at ended.
On motion to commit the Land Bill in the Houe, Mr. P. B Haldane, Liberal, after a short discussion, withdrow his motion asking the transfer of the widness of family observed. that provision be made to reduce family charges on lish land, the government promising an

inquiry into the subject.

Mr. Illingworth, member for West Bradford. a L beral, moved the adjournment of the debate. He appealed to the government to make a disnet and defin te statement regarding the and fications of the bill. Mr. Smith said that the motion to adjourn itself prevented a statem nt of the main changes which Mr. Bal'our would have otherwise made. The government would be prepared to put the amendments on the paper to morrow and to proceed with the bill of Monday. If the opposition in ended to delay or frustrate the passage of the bill on them would rest the responsibility.

Mr. Balfour said the Government would make a statement of the proposed amendments. Messrs. O'Connor and Labouchere having Mr. Illingworth withdrew his motion, and Mr. Balfour, rising amid cheers from the Opposition, said that the only important amendments the Government proposed related to what had

THE "BACK DOOR" GIVEN LANDLORDS for eviction, and to the question of the abate ment of rent. With regard to the first amend-in nt, it had been framed to prevent a creditor from proceeding, not against the ordinary assets of a debtor, but against the ordinary assets of a debtor, but against the tenant's right. (Cheers.) With regard to the second, Mr. Balfour said the Government was unable to accept any such proposal as Mr. Morley's amendment, which seemed to be meant to throw all include larges into the melting with throw all judicial leases into the melting pot and bring out brand new ones revised on the present reals of prices. The Government adhered present to the of prices. The judicial rents ought not to be revised, but recognized the fact that the House had undertaken to manage land contracts in Ireland and make the landtords good by act of Parliament, and rec gnizing also the revolt in prices, they proposed to do what the English landlord would proposed to do what the largets landiors withd do in a smilar case. They would ad pt in a rough way the Cowper commission plan on a sliding scale, which would produce the necessary abatements for the next three years until the purchase act was in force. It was consequently proposed that the Land court be instructed to devise a scale of remis ions, based solely on the various prices in different districts

Mr. Parnell admitted that the bill, as altered, would do much towards relieving the Irish ten ants, and he, therefore, heartily welcomed it but he hoped the Government would go a ster further and enceavor to mitigate the hardships resulting from their delay in dealing with the question. He urged that the judicial decisions of the commission should affect the present year's rent. After further remarks of Messrs. Goschen, Dillon and Rusell, the House then entered into committee, pro forma.

STANLEY HEARD FROM.

REPORTS ESTABLISHING THE FALSITY OF HIS B PORTED DEATH.

LONDON, July 22.—A despatch from St. Paul de Loan is says the Stanley expedition arrived on May 28th at the confluence of the Aruwim and the Congo, between Baugala station and Stanley Falls. The flotilla carried 450 men. Only a few were ill. Stanley made a camp on the heights bordering the right bank of the Aruwimi commanding the surrounding country. The wather was fine and the prospects of revictualling favorable. On June 2nd Stanley started for Wadelni with an execut of five European efficient. Wadelai with an escort of five European officers and 380 men, leaving the remainder of the men and 380 men, leaving the remainder of the men under an officer in camp on the Aruwimi. At Bowa t was thought that it would take Stanley two months to reach Wakelai or meet Emin Bey's camp. It was expected that the steamer Stanley, whose engines were greatly strained by the difficult rassage up the river. would be able to start on June 3rd on her return to Leopold-ville, where she would repair. She would then reacond the river to Aruwini with the stores resscend the river to Aruwini with the stores left at Stanleypool and the men left at Bolobo

u der Capt Bartlett.
BRUSSELS, July 22 — Governor Janesen, of the
Congo Free State, on July 2nd telegraphed
Gen. Strauch, administrator-general of the interior department of the State's Central Government here, as follows:—"Send me 600 pieces of stuff. Stanley started on July 2 to Wadelai." This despatch was sent from St. Thomas, and General Strauch says he considers that the tenor of the message shows that Governor Janssen in ordering the pieces relied on the expedition making regular progress. The news of Stanley's arrival at Aruwimi was despatched by an English officer whom Stanley left in charge of the camp there, and this was taken by a steamer to Leopoldvide and thence by an express messenger to Bowa, a route more easily and rapidly made than the one to Matadi.

A GOOD ACT.

"As a cure for all summer complaints I highly recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, having often used it with the best results. I have often been thanked for recommending it." William Haw, Ancaster, Ont.

HORRIBLE SLAUGHTER. THE SICKENING DEATH METED OUT TO THIRTEEN

LABOREBBS.

NEW YORK, July 21.-A gang of Italian laborers, working on the Eric railway, between Allendale and Hohokus, were run into this morning by an express train, killing 12 or 15 of them and wounding many others. The scene was sickening.

NEW YORK, July 21.—About 7 o'clock this morning, on the Eric road, a gang of Italian laborers were at work bellasting about three-fourths of a mile above Hokokers. The Chicago express, which was an hour late, rushed around the curve before the men had the alightest warning and dashed through them slightest warning and dashed through them, killing 12 or 13 on the spot and wounding many others. The shrieks of the victims were heart rending and when the train slowed up the track presented a sickening sight, being covered with mangled hodies and the rails being spattered with blood and strewn with broken bones and pieces of ragged flesh. Some of the bodies were mangled beyond description and crushed out of semblance of humanity. To most of the victims death must have been instantaneous, but some of them seem to have been in the last throes of death when the train was brought to a standstill. The train waited about fifteen minutes and then proceeded on its way. The conductor of the train said that the train hands of the express were not to blame, and said the foremen of the gang should have been on the look out and warned the men of the train's approach.

New Jersey farmers cut their hay by moonlight to avoid the intense heat of the day.

THE CAPITAL'S SUMMARY. ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE SEAT OF CANADIAN

"GOVERNMENT. Tolla y pilosi OTTAWA, July 23.—The following is a state ment of exports for the month of June :

Produce of
Produce of other

Canada. countries. Produce of the mine.... \$ 388,033 \$... 2,951
Produce of the fishery... 784,937 4,142
Produce of the forest... 3,440,998 211,015 Animals and their pro-56.046 2,926,479 1,555,124 331,282 55,855 45,897 Manufactured articles.... Miscellaneous.....

Coin and bullion.....

Total \$9,483,308 \$1,314,092 last year, being an increase of about \$1,000,000, of which three millions are in the produce of Canada and one million in the produce of other countries. These figures do not in a ber case include the last returns for the year from British Columbia, which will add to both amounts, and probably augment the increased export for

the year. The greatest increases are in animols and their produce of \$2,000,000; agricultural products over \$1,000,000, and manufactures over \$250,000. Produce of the mine shows a decrease of about \$150,000, and the forest over \$300,000, The fisheries are just \$606 more than last year The following is a statement of goods entered for consumption for the month of June:—

Dutiable goods, \$7,105,366; coin and bullion, \$151,481; free goods, \$2,869,816; total, \$10,136,-163; duty collected, \$2,047,204.

To day's Canada Gazette contains only one appointment, that of Wa'ter Armstrong, of G and Falls, N.B., as sub-collecter of customs. No ice is given that on the 26th September, at the office of he Minister of Railways and Canals, the Oatario & Quebec Railway company will apply to the Governor in Council for sancti n of the lease to the Ontario & Quebec Railway company of the portion of the railway of the West Ontario Railway company lying between Woodstock and London, executed on 21st July.

Rules and regulations and tariffs of tolls are published with reference to the Government public wharves at Cascades, P.Q., and Buc Notice is also given that a gas buoy on the Pintsch system has been placed on the west

end of Madaine Island, replacing a red can buoy Supplementary letters patent have been issued to the Hart Emery Wheel Company, of Hamilton, increasing the capital stock from \$10,000 to \$25,000

An order in council has been passed setting apart Brome Lake and adjacent waters, including Scud Lake, P.Q., for the natural or artificial propagation of fish, and fixing the close season from the 1st of March to 1st of

Orders-in-council have been passed with reference to the issue of special permits for the removal of duty paid spirits in five to ten gallon packages into British Columbia; reserving certain lands in the Rocky Mountain Park for Mounted police purposes; and placing certain classes of wines on the free list.

Notice is given that excise promotion examinations will be held in London, Toronto, Montreal, and St. John, N.B., on the 23rd August and following days, and a special ex-amination will be held in Toronto and Moatreal on 13th September and following days.

An extra Canada Gazette was issued this morning containing quarantine regulations for Grosse fale and other quarantine islands. They provide that no one shall be allowed to land at Rimouski unless the quarantine officer is satisfied that such landing will not be detrimental to the public health; that all persons ill with a shall be landed at Grosse Isle and the vessel disinfected; also, that all steerage pa-sengers are to be vaccinated, unless they can show they have been vaccinated or have had the amalipox within seven years, or in case of there having been a case of smallpox on boa the voyage, then every person on board is to be vaccinated. If any person refuses to be vaccin-ated he is to be landed at Grosse Isle and put in quarantine and the expense of keeping him

quarantine and the expense of keeping him charged to the vessel.

A meeting of council was held this afternoon to settle some routine business connected with the Railway department. Hon. Mr. Pope presided, and Hon. Messrs. Thompson, Costigan, Caron and Carling were also present. The two last left last night, Sir A. P. Car. n for Gaspe and Hon. Mr. Carling for Dalhousie. Hon. Mr. Pope also left for the Eastern Townships.

The Department of Agriculture has been rotified that the Ruenog Agriculture has been notified that the Buenos Ayres has left Glasgow with 800 Icelanders on board bound for the

Mr. John Mather, of this city, is preparing plans for a mammoth flour mill to be built on the Lake of the Woods for a company in which Sir Donald Smith, Sir George Step en, Allan Gilmour and others are in crested. The mill will be as large as any in Minn-apolis.

The Canadian Pacific Railway authorities The Canadian Facilic Kailway authorities here were notified that by mutual arrangement a summer commutation passenger tariff went into effect yesterday on the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways. This a rangement will only apply to summer resorts and shows a slight decrease over the schedule in force hither-

A consignment of tea for C. T. Bate & Co., shipped from Yokohoma, Japan, on the 18th June, reached this city on the 19th mat, and is now in the warehouse. It was shipped via the Port of Vancouver, B.C., and was thus received in one month from date of shipment.

GREAT GAIN.

"I used a great deal of doctor's medicine for kidney complaint during five years, was getting worse all the time until I tried B. B. B. I took three bottles, gained in weight from 180 to 150 lbs. I can highly recommend Burdock Blood Bitters to be a good medicine." Thus testifies John Walton, of Springfield, N.B.

AN EARLY EVICTION.

A little Austin boy, whose impecunious parents are always moving from one house to another, was asked by the Sunday school

Why did the Israelites move out of Egypt?" reckon.

AFTER LONG YEARS.

"I was troubled with liver complaint for a number of years, finding no cure. I tried B.B.B. I took four bottles, and am perfectly cured, strong and hearty." Mrs. Maria Askett, Alma,

LORD SALISBURY ON PROTECTION. LONDON, July 22.—The Marquis of Salisbury. replying to adeputation which called to urge the Government to take some action to protect British trade from the effects of foreign competition assisted by bounties, said it was impos-sible to speak too strongly of the injustice which ounty systems inflicted on British workmen. An European conference would soon con sider the matter, and in the meantime he would only say that there were two ways for Englishmen to deal with their assailants in this contest. If reasoning failed, Englishmen might return the

FRETFUL INFANTS

are not so because of their depravity, but be cause they are not properly fed. Many of the so-colled "foods" serve more to irritate than notified the little ones. Lactated Food, however, is a perfect nutrient, and can be depended upon to make the babies healthy and happy.

TIBELS COME HOME TO ROOST ÷ लेलुक का के देश eiros yllaretli este The London "Times" to be Sucd by Frank

Hugh O'Donnell

TO YEAT A CLEEK THE THE THEFT IS SEEN

special political aptitudes, to entertain no it yourself. In your eagerness to crush my interposition you have affeed yourself, and now we possess the result in the refined gold of that most libellous article against me in your issue of the 17th inst, which was your truculent reply to an inoffensive correction of one of your fundamental mis-statements of matters of fact. That was a great error of strategy on your part. Within the four corners of that perfectly in-famous libel, almost every sentence is a gross, tangible, and horrible lie or the suggestion of it. Every lie is solid and circumstantial, and definitely localized; and, mark me. you shall pro e every one of them home. There is not one of them situated in foreign parts. They all purport to narrate transactions here at our own doors. When I step into the witness box, you will not find one wished for pretext for confusing the issue by a single true Atlantic episode. You shall be allowed to budge not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury not over to Chiesgo, nor Poker Flat, nor the Great Wall of China. What you have said you shall stick to. You have libellously described me as resorting to most dishonest 'quibbles' on 'irrelevant' matters, in order to disguise my reluctance or inability to meet your statements. You shall prove it. You have libellously declared me to have been for years in your very city of London the 'colleague' of murderers. You shall prove it to a jury of London. You have libellously connec ed me with the concealment, here in your city of Lonoon, of the tools of intended assassination. You shall prive it to a jury of Lindon. You have licellously connected ma with your lying story that here in London, Charles Stewart Parnell knowingly supplied funds for the object of saving murderers from the reach of justice.
You shall prove it to a jury of London.
"I give you, indeed, one alternative. I show

you one measure of mercy. Considering that it is at least psychologically cone-ivable that judging by your ravings—you are to some ex-tent liabe to be the dupe of your insane prejudice, I allow you one week to adopt the fol-lowing alternative:—

"1. Explicit retraction of the libel, and sincere apulogies to me and my former colleagues. "2. Explicit and hum be apology to the pub-lic opinion of England, which you have endra-vored to envenom for the purpose of setting people against people and nation against nation :

and '3. As a material confirmation of these repractions and apologies, and as a partial compensation for your horrible practices against Chris ian and civic charity and fellowship, payment of the sum of £10,000 for charitable objects within the metropolis of London with-

out distinction of religious decominations.

"This is my reply to your insulang challenge for expl=nation. You will have ample opportunity for letting me know what you think of it before twelve good citizens of London, Perhaps you will allow me to intimate a suspicion finally, that you may be found to be as well dis-posed to shirk trial by jury as investigation by Parliament. I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

"F. HUGH O'DONNELL Ex-Vice-President and Hon. S cretary of Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain; Ex-Member of Executive of Land League of Great Britain during Mr. Charles S. Par-

nell's imprisonment." P. S .- I feel that I am bound to add, in view of your present attitude, th t I consider it was largely due to your culpable negligence that the hapless victims of the Phoenix Park butchery were allowed to walk without protection into the trap of murderers. On Wednesday, the 3rd o May, I posted in your office, I believe with my own hands, the most urgent, concervable letter, besteching that no sudden over-confibesseching that no sudden over-confidence, that no premature dropping of precau-tions, even in the midst of the joyful prespects which seemed to be opening unbefore the nations, wh careemen to be opening up before the nations, should be allowed to jeopardize the work of international reconciliation. During the sax or seven months in which I had felt it incumbent upon me to do what lay in my humble power to upon me to do what lay in my humble power to supply the gaps in the direction of the constitu-tional movement created by the wholesale im-prisonment of the Parliam-ntary leaders, I had the most ample opportunities of observing the deplorable and exasperating operation of the policy of "driving disaffection under the sur-face," which is again the watchword of an English Government. I had acred as Mr. Par-all's expresentative at the Stoffard election nell's representative at the Stafford election, where the Land Leaguers were enabled to seat their Tory ally at the expense of the Gladstonian candidate. I had carried the written instructions of Mr. Parnell out of Kilmainham to the Land Lesgue electo s of Derry, urging the coalition of the Land League voters with the Tory party sgainst the Gladstonian Solicitor-General. On a hundred occasions I had been obliged to witness the expression of fierce and passionate reprobation called out by the news of every fresh razzla among masses of the Insh population. I too often heard also and had seen how the desperate enemies of Parliamentary action were finding a too fruitful soil for their theories in the minds of thousands who were theories in the minds of thousands who were taught to see, in the triumph of Coercion, England's only answer to constitutional agitation. While the tidings of the liberation of the untried prisoners, and the appointment of the almost affectionately esteemed Lord Frederick Cavendish, filled Liberals and Parnellites with approximately and the state of the control of with sanguine delight, I doubted that the loads of hate accumulated in so many hearts during so long would be-come in an instant as if they had never been. I felt that the apparent triumph of Constitution alism in that moment was only calculated to goad into disappointed fury the party of vio-lence and revenge. I flung myself upon your hospitality. I entreated you to publish a voice of warning in your columns. You preferred to delay my appeal until it was too late, and before your issue of the 6th of May, containing my letter, reached the Irish capital, the calculations "Why did the Israelites move out of Egypt?" of violence and revenge had triumphed over "Because they couldn't pay their rent, I Parnellism and reconciliation, and the green sod of the Phoenix Park was drenched with the life blood of the grey official and the martyr statesman. And, forecoth, you are now the accuser of my former colleagues and myself.

JENKS' DREAM.

F. H. O'D.

But you shall have your jury.

Jenks had a queer dream the other night. He thought he saw a prize fighters' ring, and in the middle of it stood a doughty little champion who met and deliberately knocked over, one by one, a score or more of big, burly-looking fellows, as they advanced to the attack. Giants as they were in size, the valiant pigmy proved more than a match for them. It was all so funny that Jenks woke up laughing. He accounts for the dream by the fact that he had just come to the conclusion, after trying nearly every big drastic pill on the market, that Pierce's tiny Purgative Pellet's easily knock out and beat all the rest hollow!

Many persons do not know that Jefferson Davis is blind of an eye; and more do not know he was thus afflicted. When he was about 14 years old he and his cousin, Joseph L. Davis, were shooting with cross-bows at a mark on a pine stump. One of the bolts fired by young Jefferson flew back and struck him fairly in the eye, putting it completely out.

London, July 21: Dir Tanner (Home Ruler) appeared before the House of Commons this, afternoon; in obedience to his summons, to explain the charge made by Mr. Long (Corserva-tive), that the doctor had in the looby, and in the presence of several members, called Mr. Long a "d—d snob," and used other impro-The following appears in the Loudon Daily the presence of several members, called Mr. Long a "d'—d snob," and used other improvements of June 27;—Mr. E.H.H.100 Donnell, late per language. Dr. Tanner said the regretted the trouble the House had been put to about the matter. Mr. Long's manner and language passages:

"Now, sir, I shall afford you the pleasure of lobby were part of an arrangement to annow "Now, sir, I shall afford you the pleasure of lobby were part of an arrangement to annoy having your jury." Only with this luttle qualifiinm. Mr. Long twice importanced him, and cation—that you are to be sifted down to the reasonable proportions which will allow twelve division (a matter over which he was still very indifferently chosen citizens, even though devoid sensitive), "that was a nice sell you got."

THE TANNER LONG, EPISODE.

sensitive), "that was a nice sell you got?",
Here Dr. Tauner said he was sorry for replying
to Mr. Long as he did, and withdrew the indedoubt whatever upon the character of your pro-decdings. What the House of Commons, or so much of the lest part of it, failed to do, I have continued to effect. Or, rather, you have done not not make use of the alleged words about a not not make use of the alleged words about a sell. Geo. Hawkesworth Bond and James Bigwood (Conservatives) confirmed his statement. Mr. Patrick O'Hea (Home Ruler), M. P. for West Donegal, said he was also present, and that he heard Mr. Long say: "That was a nice sell you got." Mr. O'Hea added that Dr. Tansell you got." Mr. O'Hea added that Dr. Tan-ner was jeered at by Mr. Long and his com-rades. Sir J. Goldsmit (Liberal Unionist), urged that the House let the matter drop. Mr. W. H. Smith said he regretted that he was unable to accept Sir Julian Goldsmidt's advice. Dr. Tanner had offered no explanation of his failure to attend the House last Monday when must mark its sense of misconduct in some manner. If a month's suspension was too long, the term of suspension would be shortened.

ASTONISHING SUCCESS. It is the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Poeumonia, and in fact all throat and lung dise-ses. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to re-commend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and not one case where it were sold last year, and not one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in the United States of Grand States and Canada.

A VILLAIN'S CRIME EXPIATED.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., July 22.- David Hoff man was hanged here to day for wrecking a Missouri-Pacific passenger train on the night of the 11th of January last, at Dunbar, wher Engineer Dewitt was killed, and a number of passengers were seriously injured. Hoffman ascended the scaffold with a firm tread. He made an effort to say something, but broke down. The trap was sprung at 10.24, and he was strangled to death in eight minutes. His confederate in the train wrecking is serving a ten years sentence in the penitentiary, having turned State's evidence. The militia company was called out to keep order, but everything passed off quietly.

A BLOODY AFFRAY

is often the result of "bad blood" in a family or community, but nowhere is bad blood more destructive of happiness and health than in the human system. When the life current is foul and sluggish with impurities, and is slowly distributing its roisons to every part of the body, the peril to health, and life even, is imminent. Early symptoms are dull and drowsy feelings, severe headaches, coated tongue, poor appetite, indigestion, and general lassitude. Delay in treatment may entail the most serious consequences. Don't let disease get a strong hold on your constitution, but treat yourself by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and be restored to the blessings of health. All druggists.

THE ST. THOMAS HORROR.

A WARRAND ISSUED FOR THE ABREST OF THE THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE INAUGURATES A CONDUCTOR OF THE TRAIN. THOMAS, Oat., July 22.—At a lete to-night Henry Angles, fireman of the wrecked engine, swore positively that Conductor Spettigue had told him subs quent to the acci-dent that he had not tested the ar brakes before starting from Port Stanley. He a cribed the cause of the failure of the ain trakes to work to the box can next the engine being too short and causing an improper fitting of the pipe. He the box can next the engine being too short and causing an improper fitting of the pipe. He said Engineer Donnelly did all in his power to stop the train. Jas. Stewart, station master at St. Thomas, testified to its being the conductor's duty to test the air brakes before leaving Port Stanley. The County Crown Attorney then suggested to the cooler that it would be advisable to have a warrant issued for the arrest of Ctnductor Spettigue, as the accident had undoubtedly been caused by his negligence. coroner immediately acted upon the suggestion and a warrant was issued and the arrest made, The inquest was then adjourned till Monday

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR-

Please inform your readers that I have a posi-tive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have of the offices in the upper part of the outlong, been permanently cured. I shall be glad to and the quotations were received by him with out interruption for the balance of the day. send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will be send me their express and P. O. address.

Thus far the open board is victorious, but the send me their express and P. O. address.

Respectfully,
DR. T. A. SLOCUM,
BRANCH OFFICE: 37 Yonge St., Toronto. 32-L

Mr. George W. Childs has added another to his great collection of souvenirs. It is the silk hat that the late General Grant wore during his tour around the world. The late General's initials in gold-plated letters are placed on the

CONSUMPTION CURED.

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

Reports made to the State Comptroller of New Jersey show that in the past year 240 persons were killed and 685 injured on the railroads of that State. Yet there was no great collision or disaster involving a large loss of life at any one time.

No one knows better than those who have sed Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given when taken for dyspepsia, dizzines pain in the side, constipation, and disordered

Chicago began upon strawberries early in April, and is yet receiving a fair variety of strawberries from the far North. Not many cities have so long a season of this delicious

MARRIAGE IN GREENLAND, THE PREACHER RESORTED TO AS THE MATRI

"The Voidens Gang of Chris iania is publishing the journal of the Danish missionaries in Green-land. The preacher is invariably resorted to by both young men and maidens as the and. The prescher is invariably resorted to by both young men and maidens as the matrimotial sgent. A young man comes, to the missionary's house and ave to him, "I want to marry." "Whom?" asks the missionary. "Have you any one in your mind?" "Yes," answers the lover, "but she will not have me. I want you to speak to her." "Have you not spoken for yourself?" "Many times, but he always says. No, no." "That is nothing," says the pastor, "you know the ways of maidens. Does she like you?" "It is difficult to find out." "She will tell you." The partor accordingly sends for the girl, who comes willingly enough, kn wing weat the message means, "Well, my daughter, he observes, "it is time. "Well, my daughter, he observes, "it is time you should think of marriage." "I never you should think of marrisge." "I never, never mean to merry," is her invar able and conventional answer. "That is a pity," says the minister, "becau e I have a good husband for thee." "Who is he?" she asks. The missionary then tells her his name—although she knows it as well as he does—and launches out into the lover's praise. He is strong, good-looking, kindly; he caught two fine whales where his companions took none or whatever else can be said to his rejute. After the catalogue of his merits has been reor whatever else can be said to his rejute. After the catalogue of his merits has been recited, the grl replies, "But I think him a good-for-nothing." "Ah, we l," says the missipeary, "thou art not wise. There is not lad can fling a harpoon as he can I shall soon find him a wife." He then wishes the girl a good day, affecting to believe that the interview is over. But she is sure to linger, and after a sigh and a bush, she whispers, "So, it is particularly your wish Herr Pos-"So it is particularly your wish, Herr Pastor? I do not quite like him," with a deep sigh, "but if you—' At this p int she virtually hands over the business to the minister, who has to tell her that she knows she loves the lad; that she would not come if she had not thought of accepting him, and that nothing is wanting but to ask the blessing of Got upon their union. The marriage, curiously enough, usually takes place upon the very day on which the bride has emphatically protested that be will never have the bridegroom!

DOCTORS CAN GET SOUARE.

"Freddie, what are you going to do when you get to be a big man ?" asked a Prairie avenue "A doctor," answered Freddie, prompt y.
"Wouldn't you like to be a lawyer, like

papa ?"
"Yes, but I'd rather be a doctor."
"Why is that?"
"Why is that on? there so much "Cause they don't have so much trouble to

get their money."
"Indeed And why not !"

"Cause, when people don't pay, they can give em more medicine."—Merchant Traveller. A DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION STREATOR, Ill., July 21.—The powder house of the C. W. and V. Coal company was struck

by lightning at 2.30 a.m., causing a terrible ex-plosion, killing one man and wounding many, and demolishing all property for books around and demolishing all property for bocks around
it. There was not a window left unbroken
within half a mile of the explosion, and not
a vestige of the powder house remains, while
where it stood is an excavation about sixty
feet long, forty feet wide and twenty feet
deep. Rescuing parties were formed and
the search for the dead and injured began. Strange as it may reem, only one fatality has been reported, but a number were seriously injured. Among the wounded are:
Mary Lane, right hip br ken: James Blackmore, hurt in the back; Mrs. Blackmore, several ribs broken; Mrs. Thos. Birdwell, badly cut by flying glass; Mrs. Hatte Reaschon, an aged widow, struck over the eye with a brick, badly njured. A tramp who was sleeping in a car near the powder h use was fatally injured. The number of mi or c-sualties will reach The number of mi or cosulties will reach a bundred. There were for y-five dw llings al most totally demolished, and there is not a plate glass left in the business part of the city. It is impossible at this time to estimate the loss, but it will probably reach \$100,000.

A BUCKETSHOP CRUSADE.

MOVE WORTHY OF EMITATION. oo. July 22.—The directory Board of Trade have started in on a crusade against the bucketshops, and are determined that nothing shall stand in the way of their complete extermination. The anti-bucket-hop on the Board of Trade. As a move toward proving the falsity of this as-ertion, the Board of Trade market report committe have ordered the removal of the ticker companies of all the t ckers in the offices of the su-pected concerns This was found in ffectual, as the quota ions were then secured from the blackboard open board of trade and transmitted by wire 'to tue bucketshops, The open board quotations were then shut off and the tickers removed and the telegraph companies warned to desist in sending out quotations, except to approved par-ties. The open board yesterday received its quotations by wire from some roundabout sour e, but during the night was cut off and the open board left without quotations for several minutes at the opening to-day. Almost immedistely after the board op net, however, the blackboard man of the smaller institution was

by which the bucketshops obtain quotations will soon be closed. HOT WEATHER HINTS.

"I have one rule," observed a stout gentleman recently, "for getting over the hot weather comfortably, and that is contained in two little comfortably, and that is contained in two little words—eat less. This rule is neither trouble-some nor expensive, and for warding off much of the discomfort of the so-called heated term it is nearly infallible. I usually begin to put it in force during the first warm days of spring, and it takes the place of the patent medicines so popular at that season. Later on I enforce it more rigidly, and in the almost unendurable heats of summer I find my comfort increases in inverse ratio to the amount of food increases in inverse ratio to the amount of food eaten.'

The authority of a weighty person upon a subject which affects him and his like more than any other class in the community is not to than any other class in the community is not to be despised and his dictum has the best of reasons for its existence. The chief office of food is to create heat, and at a time of year in which a superfluity of this commodity is already created it is the part of wisdom to avoid wilfully adding to the amount. For any one to eat the same quantity at a dinner table in June that he would during the same meal in January is equivalent to wearing a heavy overcoat in summer because it was cus-tomary to do so in winter. The heated faces, vibrating fans and the frequent demands vibrating fans and the frequent demands for cooling drinks which meet us on every hand testify not so much to the warmth of the weather without as to the degree of internal combustion proportioned to the daily amount of food. Experience is, of course, the best guide in the matter, but when any meal is followed by a sense of heaviness, duliness, drowsiness, or increased heat, it is an indication that the hints of experience have not been heeded.

At a Boston hotel the head waiter came out of the office and informed the learned and cul-tured clerk that a man was raising a disturbance because he could not have his accustomed seat at the table. "Go in again," said the Browning-saturated clerk, "and propitiate him in some way—I leave it to you." Back went the water to the dissatisfied boarder and said, "If you don't like the way things is done here you can get right out or I'll propitiate you pretty quick.

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, life-less, and indescribably miscrable, both physi-cally and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after enting, or of wood cally and mentally; experience a sense follness or bloating after eating, or of "gonefollness or bloating after eating, or of "goneing, tongue coated, bitter ov bad tate in
mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent
headaches, blurred eyesight, "foating specia,"
before the eyes, nervous prosaration or exhamstion, irritability of temper, hot flushes,
alternating with chilly sensations, sharp,
bitting, transient pains here and there, cold
facet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or
disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant
indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number
of these symptoms, you are suffering from
that most common of American malacies.
Billious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated
with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more
complicated your disease has become, the
greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached,
Dr. Pierce's Goldon Medical Discovery
will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If ne-

toms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Pierce's Goldon Medical Discovery will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Eungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

Br Pierce's Golden: Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other exerctory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their discases has an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and Strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful, medicine has gained great eclebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chilis and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

Dr. Flerce's Golden Medical Discovery

CURES ALL HUMORS.

from a common Blotch, or Bruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum; "Fever-sores." Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are computed by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczena. Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles. Sore Eyes, Scrotulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, "White Swellings," Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large Treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a Treatise on Scrotulous Affections.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and bodily health will be established.

CONSUMPTION.

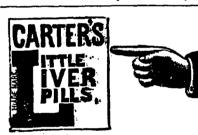
which is Scrotula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the carlier stages of the disease. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for all Chronic Diseases of the

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Bleed, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affectious, it is an officient remedy.

Sold by Druggists, at \$1.00, or Six Bottles for \$5.00.

World's Dispensary, Medical: Association, 663 Riningsta, BUERABO, N. Y.



CURE

HEAD

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO., How York City.

COUCHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption CURED BY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAN 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per boille.

OZZONI'S COMPLEXION

Have you a Pain Shywhere: about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER' and Get Instant Relief. BEWARE. OF IMITATIONS.

144.65 (2.1)

25 Cts. Per Bottle.



INVALIDS' HOTEL SURGICAL INSTITUTE

No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Not a Hospital, but a pleasant Remedial Home, organized with

A FULL STAFF OF EIGHTEEN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

And exclusively devoted to the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

This imposing Establishment was designed and erected to accommodate the large number of invalids who visit Buffalo from every State and Territory, as well as from many foreign lands, that they may avail themselves of the professional services of the Staff of skilled specialists in medicine and surgery that compose the Faculty of this widely-celebrated institution.

A FAIR AND BUSINESS-LIKE OFFER TO INVALIDS.

We carnestly invite you to come, see and examine for yourself, our institutions, appliances, advantages and success in curing chronic diseases. Have a mind of your own. Do not listen to or heed the counsel of skeptical friends or jealous physicians, who know nothing of us, our system of treatment, or means of cure, yet who never lose an opportunity to misrepresent and endeaver to prejudice people against us. We are responsible to you for what we represent, and if you come and visit us, and find that we have misrepresented, in any particular, our institutions, advantages or success, we will promptly refund to you all expenses of your trip. We court honest, sincere investigation, have no secrets, and are only too glad to show all interested and and add people what we are doing for suffering humanity.

NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS.

the our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic obscuses just as successfully without as with a personal consultation. While we are always glad to see our patients, and become acquainted with them, show them our institutions, and familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not some one person in five hundred whom we have cured. The perfect accuracy with which scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments, appears claust minute particulars in their several departments, appears claust minute out it in the light of the early ages. Take, for example, the electro-imagnetic telegraph, the greatest invention of the age. Is it not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to exactly locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Our venerable "clerk of the weather" has become so thoroughly familiar with the most wayward elements of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can sit in Washington and foretell what the weather will be in Florida or New York as well as if several hundred miles did not intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science, all science, discusses have certain unmistakable signs, or symptoms, and by reason of this fact, we have been enabled to originate and perfect a system of determining, with the greatest accuracy, the nature of chronic diseases, without seeing and personally

examining our patients. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination of the patient, we claim to possess no mirroulous powers. We obtain our know-doe of the patient's disease by the practic application, to the practice of medicine, of well-established principles of modern science. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has endowed us that we owe our almost world-wide reputation of skillfully treating lingering or chronic affections. This rystem of practice, and harvelous success which has been attained display certain phenomena, which, being subjected to scientific analysis, furnish abundant and unmistakable data, to guide the judgment of the skillful practitioner aright in determining the nature of diseased conditions. The most ample resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he or she may reside from the physicians making the treatment of such affections a specialty. Full particulars of our original, scientific system of examining and treating patients at a distance are contained in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." By R. V. Pierce, M. D. 1000 pages and over 300 colored and other illustrations. Sent, post-paid, for \$1.50. Or write and describe your symptoms, inclosing ten cents in stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, will be sent you, with our terms for treatment and all particulars.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

BISEASES OF Diseases of the Diseases of the Diseases of the Diseases of the Disease which does not exist. Our Complete Treatise on Diseases of the Disease o

ERIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, and kindred madades, have been very largely treated, and cares effected in thousands of cases which had been pronounced beyond hope. These diseases are readily diagnosticated, or determined, by chemical analysis of the urine, without a personal examination of patients. who can, therefore, generally be successfully treated at their homes. The study and practice of chemical analysis and microscopical examination of the urine in our consideration of cases, with reference to correct diagnosis, in which our institution long ago became famous, has naturally led to a very extensive practice in diseases of the urinary organs. Probably no other institution in the world has been so largely patronized by suffers from this class of mahadies as the old and world-famed World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel. Our specialists have acquired, through a vast and varied experience, great expertness in determining the cract nature of each case, and, hence, have been successful in nicely adapting their remedies for the cure of each individual case. ten cente in postage stamps.

These delicate diseases should be carefully treated

These delicate diseases should be carefully treated by a specialist thoroughly familiar with them, and who is competent to ascertain the exact condition and stage of advancement which the disease has made (which can only be ascertained by a careful chemical and microscopical examination of the urino), for medicines which are curative in one stage or condition are known to do positive injury in others. We have never, therefore, attempted to put up anything for general sale through deuggists, recommending to cure these diseases, although possessing very superior remedies, knowing full well from an extensive experience that the only safe and successful course is to carefully determine the disease and its progress in each case by a chemical and microscopical examination of the urine, and then adapt our medicines to the exact stage of the disease and condition of our patient.

WONDERFUL
To this wise course of action we attribute the marvelous success attained by our specialists in that important and extensive Department of our institutions devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the kidneys and bladder. The treatment of diseases of the urinary organs having constituted a leading branch of our practice at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, and, being in constant receipt of numerous inquiries for a complete work on the nature and curability of these maladies, written in a style to be legsily understood, we have published a large Illustrated Treatise on these diseases, which will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stumps.

BLADDER

BLADDER

BLADDER

CESS. These are fully treated of in our illustrated pampilet on urinary Diseases. Sent by mall for ten's in stamps.

STRICTURE:

STRICTURE:

TULE.—Hundreds of chese of the worst form of strictures, many of new greatly aggravated by the carcless use of instruments in the hunds of indexperienced physicians and surgeons, causing false hassages, urinary fistule, and other complications, annually consult us for relief and cure. That no case of this class is too difficult for the skill of our specialists is proved by cures reported in our illustrated treaties on these maladies, to which we refer with pride. To intrust this class of cases to physicians of small experience is a dangerous proceeding: Many a man has been ruined for life by so doing, while thousands annually loss their lives through unskillful treatment. Send particulars of your case and ten cents in stamps for a large, illustrated treaties containing many testimonials.

Epileptic Convulsions, or Fits, Paralysis, or Palsy, Lecometor Ataxia, St. Vitus's Dance, Insomnia, or inability to sleep, and threatened insunity, Nervous Debility, arising from overstudy, excesses, and other causes, and overy variouy of nervous affection, are treated by our specialists for these diseases with unusual success. See numberous cases reported in our different illustrated

AND Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, both through correspondence and at our institutions, constitutes an important specialty.

Throat and Lung Diseases, which give much valuable information, viz: (i) A Treatise on Consumption, Laryngitis and Bronchitis, price, post-paid, ten cents. (2) A Treatise on Asthma, or Phthisic, given new and successful treatment; price, post-paid, ten cents.

Byspcpsia, "Liver Complaint," Observation of the price of t colored plates (160 pages).

HERNIA (Breach), or EUPTURE, no RADICAL CURE matter of how long standing, or of what size, is promptly and permanently cured by our specialists, without the kulfe and without dependence upon trusses. Abundant references. Send ten cents for

Illustrated Treatise PILES, FISTULE, and other diseases effecting the lower howels, are treated with wonderful success. The worst cases of pile tumors are permanently cared in litteen to twenty days. Send ten cents for illustrated Treatise.

DELIGATE
Organic weakness, notices debility, premature decline of the manty powers, involuntary vital losses, impaired memory, mental anxiety, absence of will-power, melancholy, weak back, and kindred affections, are speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured.

To those acquainted with our institutions, it is hardly necessary to say that the Invalids' Hotel and Surpical Institute, with the branch establishment located at No. 3 New Oxford Street, London, England, have, for many years, enjoyed the distinction of being the most largely patronized and widely celebrated institutions in the world for the treatment and cure of those affections which arise from youthful indiscretions and permicions, solitary practices, we, many years ago, established a special Department for the treatment of these diseases, under the management of come of the most skillful physicians and surgeons on our Staf, in order that all who apply to us might receive all the advantages of a full Council of the most experienced specialists.

Council of the most experienced specialists.

We offer no apology for devoting so much attention to this replected class of discases. Ho Apology.

We offer no apology for devoting so much attention to this replected class of discases believing no condition of humanity is too wretched to merif the sympathy and best services of the noble profession to which we belong. Many who suffer from these terrible discases contract them innocently. Why any medical man, intent on doing good and alleviating suffering, should show such eases, we cannot understand; and yet of all the other maladies which afflict mankind there is probably rone about which physicians in general practice know so little. We shall, therefore, continue, as herefore, to treat with our best consideration, sympathy, and skill, all applicants who are suffering from any of these delicate diseases.

Our Dat Home. distance just as well as if here in person.

A Complete Treatise (130 pages) on these diseases sent scaled,

A Complete Treatise (130 pages) on these diseases sent scaled, in plain envelope, secure from observation, on receipt of only ten

SURGICAL

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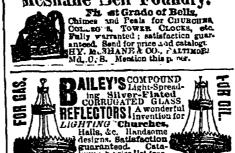
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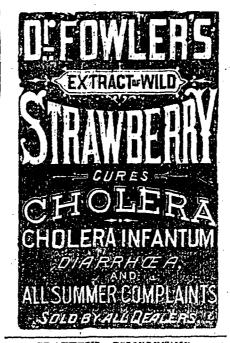




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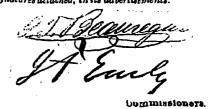
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Wednesday, July 17

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Thursday, July 18 Passengers, if they sodesire, can embark at Montres after 8 p.m. on the evening previous to the steamer's

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 2688, Dame Aurelle Laforce, of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted a demand for separation as to property against her husband, Roger Dandurand, hotel course of the saw Discourse.

keeper, of the same place.

T. A. ST. JULIEN,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 16th June, 1887.

47-5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF
Montreal, Superior Court, Dame Marguret
Jane Moarthur, of the City and District of Montreal,
wife of Milton Pennington, of the same place trader,
and duly authorized a cater or pastice, Plainti, vs. the
said Milton Pennington, Defendant.
An action for separation as to property:
been instituted against the said Defendant.
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IRISH NOTES.

The Dublin correspondent of the Liverpool Times writes glowingly of the reception accord ed by thousands of admiring Corkmen to Mr. William O'B ien, M.P., and his sidus Achates, Mr. Denis Kilbride, on the occasion of their landing at Queenstown on their return trip from the United States. "It is the only bright speck that has appeared on the lowering horiz n of Irish politics this week," says the correspon-

Polisiher crime be committed or not in Ir beet by those with whom the Government is at ramin, re, the police manage to keep up the reconcer to Agrerian Outlages," as they are cal end side official returns for these "outlages" in Iretart for the months of April and May show a total for the former month of 86 and for the lass r | 62 Of the number for April, the analysis shows the case of murder, one of man-slaughter, in one of firing at the person. May shows no ser ous crim. This is a very meagre showing, it must be confessed, upon which to attempt to base the claim for a cruel coercion

There are at present twenty-five branches o the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in Dubl n. A bazzar in aid of the society was held lately in the Round Room of the Rounda in that , and was the most successful yet held under auspices of the society in Dublin.

dr. T. Healy, M.P., who distinguished him f by his heroic struggles in the House of mmons against the enormities of the Coercion has gone to the Rhine to recuperate his

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin recently ordained at the ordina ions in Maynooth College a very large number of students who were presented for the various orders. 105 received the first tonsure; 92 the lectorship; 95 the order of acolytes; 30 in all were ordained subdeacons, 67 deacons, and 44 priests.

Under Mr. Parnell's guidance of the Irish people there has been a remarkable decrease of people there has been a remarkation cerease or crime in Ireland. The list of crime, according to the returns, committed from and including the year 1881 to 1885, shows the following: In 1881, 5311 crimes: in 1882, 4301; in 1883, 3025; in 1884, 2935; in 1885, 2850.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL ALLEGED TO HAVE SOLICITED THE NATIONALIST

PARTY FOR AN IRISH SEAT AS AN EX-TREME HOME RULER.

LONDON, July 22.—The statement made by Mr. Jus in McCarthy at the Parnell dinner on Wednesday evening, that Lord Randolph Churchill had once importuned the Nationalist party to make him a parliamentary candidate for an Irish seatin the House of Commons on an extreme Home Rule platform, has done his lordship no good, if it has not, indeed, worked him harm, and already his friends are calling upon him to de y it. That, however, it is claimed, would be a difficult matter for him to undertake, since it is alleged that certain currespondence on the subject which passed be-tween Lo d Randolph Churchil. and the gentleman who acted as go between at that time is event of any display of indignant repudia ion on the part of the erstwhile Conservative leader still in existence, and will be forthcoming in the

FRANCE AND EGYPT.

PARIS, July 11 .- The Republique Francaise, commening on the Anglo-Egyptian convention, pronounces it a master piece of duplicity intended to raisfer Egypt entirely to England. "France." the paper continues, "does not dream of seizing Egypt. She only asks that Egypt shal be inviolable to all the powers—to England equally with France." The Journal des Debats says:—"We are resolved to offer England a complete guarantee that we do not think of 'aking any position on the Nile that she may vacate, but we are determined to main-tain France's incontestable rights."

A WOMAN'S WEAKNESS. A high official of the government was in a communicative mood. He sat, tipped back in his comfortable arm chair, and said to a Boston Traveler correspondent: "I have made a discount of the content will be a benefit and the content will be a ben Traveler correspondent: "I have made a discovery that is worth millions to bashful men.
You know there are some fellows who never can go into ladies company without being em barrassed, but I have found out something that will make a bashful man the equal of the most self-conscious woman that ever lived. Now let me tell you my se-cret. I started out on the broad, general p'atform that a woman is more sensitive about her feet than anything else. Having settled that in my mind I began a series of experiments. The horse car is my favorite place. I love to see a queenly woman get into the car and sit down with the air of knowing that she is the best d.essed lady present. In an apparently unconcerned way I attract her attention by looking steadily at her feet, with an occasional glance at her face. Of course I avoid all appearance of impertinence. I assume the appearance of importance and a man who sees something that interests him. No matter how calm the victim is when she enters the car, inside of five minutes she will be so nervous that she will fairly ache to get to her destination. She may have the handsomest foot in the world, and know that it is encased in a nicely fitting shoe, but she will wilt all the same. It is a woman's weakness. I have tried it on young girls of sixteen and old women of eighty—the result is the same. Achilles was vulnerable only in his heel, but you can't look steadily at a woman's little toe for two consecutive minutes without making her feel as though she would like to murder you."—Catholic Sentinel.

DRINK WATER BEFORE BREAKFAST.

According to Dr. Leuf, when water is taken into the full, or partly full stomach, it does not mingle with the food, as we are generally taught, but passes along quickly between the food and the lessor curvature, toward the pylorus, through which it passes into the intestine. The accretion of mucus by the lining membrane is constant, and during the night a considerable amount accumulates in the stomator than the stomator of the

If food is taken into the stomach when in this condition it becomes coated with this nucus, and the secretion of the gastric juice and its action are delayed. These facts show the value of a goblet of water before breakfast. This washes out the tenacious mices and stimulates the gastric glands of secretion. In old and feeble persons water should not be taken cold, but it may be with great advantage then taken warm or hot. This removal of the accumulated mucus from the stomach is probably one of the reasons why taking soup at the beginning of a meal has always been found so beneficial.

ENGLISH OUTRAGES.

A few days ago an outrage was perpetrated at 1 udl y in Staffordshire in connection with a trade dispute between certain workmen there and their employers. Three shops were blown up, the coupants of which were working for a man who was believed to be opposed to granting the demands of the chainmakers for an advance in wages. Can sters filled with powder with fuses attached were lowered down the chimneys and exploded, completely wrecking the establishments and severely injuring many

of those engaged in them.

If something of this kind had occurred in Ire'and the cable would have brought us lengthy and detailed statements of everything connected. with the transaction. The English papers would have been filled with denunciations of Irish barbarity and di-regard of the laws and of human life, and the English House of Commons would have resounded with execrations of the offenders and demands for fresh restraints upon the whole Irish people on account of those acts. But this ou rage was committed in England, and, therefore, the report of it only occupies half a dozen lines in obscure corners of the London dail es, who do not, moreover, seem to consider it deserving of even the briefest comment. So much for English ideas of fair play and abhorrance of crime

GYPSIES AND THEIR ORIGIN.

IN MANY RESPECTS THE STRANGEST OF PROPLE KNOWN TO HISTORY-TRAMPS AND KNAVES.

The gypsies are a vagab and people found in place.

nearly all parts of the world. They are them the selves ignorant of their origin, and no lisse and sik murlin, tults and point d'esprit historical record exists of their earler collars and pastrons are pa's rose, blue, heliotimigrations. So there are different theories about them among writers. Some say that they came originally from Egypt —the name gypsy is simply a corruption of Egyptian—others that they came from Persia, Arabia or India. The weight of evidence in the language, physicagomy and habits of this vagrant people is in favor of their Indian origin. The e is to-day a wandering tribe in the Upper Ladi, the remarks of the standard of the persistence of the standard of India, known as the Zingarro, and the name of the gypaies in the first European country which they visited was the Zingari. It is impossible that this similarity of names should be a chance coincidence. For ther, the first appearance of the gypsies in Europe occurred when the Mongol conqueror, Timour, was laying waste the fruitful va leys of southern As a, and marking the trail over which his army passed with streams of human blood. Over 90,000 men, women and children were elaughtered in the province of Bagdad; 100,000 between the Indus and Delhi. The Zingarro, the tramps of Oriental society, the poorer classes, who had no possessions to excite the cupidity of the invaders, fled in bands to the westwaro, while the conquering party marched toward the east. The first of these people came to Italy in the first decade of the fifteenth century. In the first decade of the fitteenth century. In 1422, there were about 14000 of them in that country. They made their first appearance in the province of the Danube in 1417. Aug. 17, 1427, a band of them came to Paris. They had the themselve the Country of Paris. caught enough of European speech to make themselves understood, and claimed to be Christians who had been driven from Egypt by the invasion of the Saracens. The Parisians were disposed to receive them hospitably, but as they proved to be great thieves, they were soon afterward expelled from the city. They continued to wander in France, however, and other bands joined them. They appeared in England about 1506, and in Sweden in 1514. Wherever they went tians who had been driven from Egypt by the invasion of the Saracens. The they pretended to the arts of palmistry and fortune telling to get better opportunities to carry on their thieving practices. Spain ban-ished them in 1492, and a century later 18newed the decree strenuously. In England they were expelled by special proclamation of Henry VIII., and also by Elegaceth. Italy, Denmark, Sweden and Holland also took to \$4.50; in bags, \$1.80 to \$2.00 for ordinary, Henry VIII., and also by Elizaceth. Italy, bing lots at \$1.00 to \$2.00 for ordinary, Denmark, Sweden and Holland also took to \$4.50; in bags, \$1.80 to \$2.00 for ordinary, measures against them. In Scotland they were treated kindly, and efforts were made to civilize to \$2.65.

The market for bran is steadier them, though without much success. Germany and holders are asking higher prices, tales on Johns, Nfld. Here the maket remains firm at the success. these have only proved successful sirce Joseph II. of the latter country, in 1872, made and enforced severe laws against vagrants. There are about 700,0000 gypssies in Europe, the most of them being in southern Russia, the Danube provinces, Austo-Hungary and Spain. The severe laws against them have generally been repealed. The gypsies have intermarried but little with otter races, and the proximity of civil ed races for four c.nturies and more has made but little impression on the r original barbarity. The language of the gypsies, though everywhere preserving forms of an unmistakable Indian origin, differs greatly in different countries, as these people are much in-clined to corporate words of other tongues with their own.—Church Progress.

GERMAN LYNCHERS

EXPLATE ONE OF THE MOST ATROCIOTS CRIMES EVER KNOWN IN NEBRASKA.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., July 24.—For two days rumors have been afloat that an organized mob would make an attempt to lynch Lee Shellen berger, the murderer of his little daughter. On Friday night an attempt was to have been made, but the sheriff having been forewarned, the mob was dispersed by the militia. It was supposed to have been the end of the matter, and, therefore, citizens were rather surprised when it was learned this morning that the vigilants had secured an entrance into the jail last night and hung Shellenberger. The mob approached the court house about 2 o'clock a.m. noiselessly, masked and well armed. The guards being taken completely by surprise were easily overpowered. An effort to break in the heavy iron doors of the corridors was fruitless, and the sheriff's office, which is directly over the prisoner's cell, was entered and an opening about three by six feet was made in the floor, through which part of the mob entered. The door was broken open and the prisoner dragged out in the court yard and a rope fastened around his neck. He declared his innocence of the crime and requested that his body be buried in the old homestead until he was proven innocent, when he should be re-moved to the side of his dead father and buried like other people. He never broke down, and remained nervy to the last. He was strung up, dying with a curse on his lips. The mob, which was composed chiefly of German farmers from the vicinity of the murder, then dispersed, and they left sing-ing loudly a German song. The crime for which Shellenberger was lynched was one of the most atrocious and blackest in the history of the state. The victim was Maggie Shellenberger, a bright child of eleven years. On April 29, 1886, he came to town and informed the sheriff that his little daughter Maggie had committed suicide. She was found at the bottom of the cellar steps with two frightful cuts across her throat, one almost severing the neck. Shellen-berger and his wife, stepmother to Maggie, were arrested on suspicion, and at the trial he was convicted. He secured another hearing, how

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION SETTLED.

ever, and his legal execution was put off indefi-

St. Petersburg, July 21.—The Afghan houndary question was settled yesterday. Russia receives the territory between the Kusk and the Murghab Rivers, accepting in return the English frontier line on the Oxies River considerable amount accumulates in the stom-ach; some of its liquid portion is absorbed, and that which remains is thick and tenacious, terms of the arrangement of 1883.

FASHION POINTS.

Bustles grow smaller. Myrtle leaves are mixed with orange blossom Lustrous light weight mohairs are again used

for travelling dresses. Very small ornamenta!-headed pins are much

used for dress purposes.

Detachable collars and cuffs of velvet and velveteen are worn with wash frocks.

The belted blouse waist is the style for wash frocks in this midsummer weather. The immense variety in parasols is one of

the prettiest features of this season's fashions. White dress fabrics of all kinds, but es pecially white wash goods, are in demand just

Exquisite costumes entirely of lace, with hat to match, are worn over under-slips and skirts of tinted surah.

Even the gauntlets of long gloves are dotted and barred in some cases to match the toilet this season.

Small bonnets and tiny toques and turbans and very large Directoire hats are the favorites in millinery this summer.

Two colors that actually swear at each other when worn in the same tailet in this hot weather are heliotrope and red.

Magnificently lace-covered and ribbon and flowered-trimmed parasols are used with dressy ace and other handsome summer toilets. Large artificial butterflies, made of gauze of feathers and tinsel, with tipy jewelled eyes and pencilled wings, are pretty worn in the hair on

dressy occasions. Large flats of lace, white and cream colored, made up of lace flounces over white millinet

rames, make the coolest and most becoming of ali summer hats.

A lace flat requires no trimming, but two or three large ros-s or hows of tinted sibbon under the brim give the da h of color and the suggestion of ornamen ation needed.

Combs are worn like large pins—narrow and high. There is, sometimes, placed at the back of the head, where the twist begins, a long

comb with short teeth, to keep the hair in

rope, scarlet, yellow and black, but no white. Old-fashioned berege is r vived among fashion. able fabrics, and it is as pretty as ever, or prettier, for it comes in finer grades, resembling fine mous-elin de laine is texture more than

woolen gauze. The latest travelling must or dust catcher is the Irish peasant's coak, made of six or more bradths of surah, and long enough to envel p the whole p rson from hear to foot. The whole fulness is simply cathered to a deep standing collar of velver. These reasont cloaks have no common vervey. These reasons thouse have in selecters, but the fronts are doubled up to form aling sheevs. There is a belt underneath to arjust the fulness slightly to the figure in the

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

FLOUR, GRAIN &c.

FLOUR -Allowing for the improved export enquiry for Quebec, Newfoundland and Great Britain the market has been unsatisfactory, for the reason that unprofitable prices have had to be accepted in order to do business. We revise to our prices as follows:—Patent, \$4.00 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (Marican), \$4.10 to \$4.30; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban) \$4.10 to \$4.30; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.00 to \$4.65; Superior Extra, \$3.80 to \$4.00; Extra Superfine, \$3.70 to \$3.76; Fancy, \$3.50 to \$3.70; Spring Extra, \$3.45 to \$4.55; Superine, \$3.20 to \$3.30; Fine, \$3.05 to \$3.15; Middings, \$2.80 to \$2.90; Pollards, \$2.40 to \$2.55; Ontario bags (strong) b. i., \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.70 to \$1.75; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.70 to \$1.75; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.70 to \$1.85; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.85; the reason that unprofitable prices have had to

to \$2.65

Bran, &c.—The market for bran is steadier and holders are asking higher prices, sales on track being reported at \$13 50 to \$14 per ton; amaller lots, \$14 to \$15. Shorts \$15 to \$16.

Wheat.—Some recent through engagements have been made in Chicago on a through rate via Montreal to Liverpool at 25c ver 100 lbs.

Whe sampler of Canada red and white winter The supply of Canada red and white winter wheat of last year's crop is almost exhausted, and values are nominally quoted at 88 to 90c on the basis of last sales in the West. Canada spring is quoted at 82 to 84c, and Luluth at 84

Manitoha hard is quoted at 83 to 91c as to quality.

CORN.—Owing to the dry weather in the West prices are advancing, and we quote in bond here

at 47c to 48c. Pras.—There have been sales during the week at 66c to 67½c per 66 lbs affoat, and at the close there is a somewhat steadier feeling. The new crop is said to have been injured by the extreme

OATS.—There is tome enquiry, and sales have been made at 24½c and 24½c per 32 lbs afloat, which are very low prices, and we quote 24½c to Barley .- Malting barley, 50c to 55c; feed do

Ryr.-Prices are quoted nominally at 55c to

BUCKWHEAT.—There is no enquiry, and prices are quoted at 40c to 42c per 48 lbs. Last sale at

421c.
MALT.—Trade quiet at 80c to 90c per bushel for Montreal, and at 70c to 80c for Ontario. SEEDS.—Business is stagnant, and prices are more or less nominal. We quote as follows: Canadian timothy, \$2.75, and American at \$2.60. Red clover seed nominal at \$5.25 to \$6 per bushel, and Alsike at \$5.50 to \$6. Flax seed, \$1.10 to \$1.25. Advices from Three Rivers, P.Q., report prospects of a good crop of timothy.

PROVISIONS, &c.

PORK, LARD, &c.—There is quite a fair job-bing trade doing in pork, Canada short cut being scarce and dearer, sales having been made within the past days at \$17.50, which is the lwest price it can be bought at, and higher lwest price it can be bought at, and higher prices are expected shortly. Lard is selling at 9c in pails for Canadian and at 9c to 9c for Chicago brands as to size of lot. Tallow is quiet and low, sales being made at 3c to 4c. We quote: — Montreal short cut pork per bbl., \$17.50 to \$00; Canada short cut clear per bbl., \$17.00 to 00.00; Chicago short cut clear per bbl., \$17.00 to 00.00; mess pork, western, per bbl., \$00.00 to 00.00; short cut, western, per bbl., \$00.00 to 00.00; thin mess park, per bbl., \$00.00 to 00; mess beef per bbl., \$00.00 to 00.00; India mess beef per bbl., \$00.00 to 00.00; India mess beef per bbl. per bbl., \$00.00 to 00.00; India mess deer per lb., ce., \$00.00 to 00.00; hams, city cured per lb., 00c to 12c; hams, canvassed, per lb., 00c to 03c; hams and flanks, green, per lb., 00c to 00c; lard, Western, in pails, per lb., 00c to 03c; lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb., 9c to 00c; bacon, per lb., 10c to 11c; shoulders, per lb., 00c to 00; tallow, common, refined, per lb., 33c to 43c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER-There is evidently a healthier movement in this article, owing to an improvement in the export demand. Sales of creamery were made at 19c to 20c in the country. The movement in Eastern Township is limited, owing to small supplies. Good straight lots, however, have been taken at 16c, and for strictly fancy beleated it is said that 18c would be raid for have been taken at 10t, that 18t would be paid for selected it is said that 18t would be paid for export. In Western a good turnover has been firm Selected fleece sells eff-oted for both English and Lower Ports account, sales being reported of a car at 14t, a car southdown at 25t to 26t. at 14jc, a car at 14jc, and a car at 15t. In the

country 14c has been offered for car lots of choice Western on board cars, whilst business has also been done at 12c to 12c on board cars, the difference being accounted for by the range

of quality CHEESE.—Prices have advanced lo to 11c per lb., the cheese going out by this week's ateamers cating 9½ to 10½c, also 10½c. In the country the advance has been very marked within the past day or two, as high as 10½c to 10½c having been paid in the B lleville section.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs—Receipts were liberal until recently, when they fell off, but supplies on hand are ample for all requirements. There is a good deal of western refrigerator stock in the market, which has to be sold at 14c to 14½c candled. Several barrelled lot have been dispused of at 14c to 14½c. Fresh and fancy stock in cases, however, will command 15s; and we quote 14c

to loc as to quality.

Honey—New C lifornia strained honey is offered in New York to arrive at 61c per lb. Old stock here is unsaleable, and trices are nominally quoted at 8c to 11c strained as to

quality.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP -Only an occasional small parcel changes hands at about the old range of values, namely, at 55 to 65c, as to quality. A lot of 450 lbs of townships sugar in small bricks was sold at 8c., and a lot of 700 lbs, rather dark in color, at 7½c. The range of prices is from 7½ to 10c, as to quantity and Hors.—There is nothing of an encouraging

character to report in this market. Latest saleshere were reported at 15 to 17c for English and Ashes —The market has been quiet but steady, with humaness during the week at \$4.73

to \$4.50 per 100 lbs.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES .- The market is well supplied with American apples in barrels, and sales have been made at \$4.50 to \$5 per bbl. Canadian apples are 25c per pasket lower, with sales at 75c per ba•ket.

PINE APPLES.—Are in rather limited supply, last sales in barrels being reported at \$3 to \$3.50

ar LEMONS.—There is still an active enquiry, and sales are made readily at \$1 to \$5 per box.

ORANGES.—Scarcely any in first hand, the ea on being about over.
STRAWBERRIES.—The season is now over.
RASTBERRIES.—Wild berries have sold at 60c

to \$1 per pail according to qual ty, and in crates sales have been made at 13c per quart. BLACKBERRIES. - Sales are reported in crates

at 8c per quart.

CURRANTS.—There is a fair demand with sales at \$1 per hasket for red and white, and at \$1 to \$1.50 for black as to quality.

CHERRIES.—The supply is light and the few

lots received find ready sale at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per BARTLETT PEARS .- A few crates have been

received from New York, and have sold at \$3.50 to \$4.50 p. r cra'e. CALIFORNIA FRUIT .-- A good trade has tran

Stired in California fruit, plums having sold at \$3 to \$3.25 per b x, peaches at \$3.05 to \$3.25, and pears at \$5 to \$5.25.

BANANAS.—A good trade is passing at \$1.25 to \$1.75 for reds, and at \$1.50 to \$2.50 for yel-

TOMATOES. - Supplies are increasing, and West ern have fold at \$1 to \$1.25 per box.

POTATORS — Old are simply unsalcable, the new crop being only wanted. It is too early,

PRACHES.—The first lots of S uthern penches have been received from New York, and have sold at \$2.50 per crate. The quality, however, was poor.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Sugar, &c.--Un er a good demand and re duced supplies, owing to, the burning of the St. Lawrence refinery, prices have advanced fully ic, and we quote granulated 6ic, and yellows file to 6c. Barbadoes molasses are firmer as d higher at 32c to 33c.

SALT Fish.—A few barrels of New Cape Breton herrings have arrived and have sold at \$5 to \$5.50 per bhl. Dry codfish is in good mand, with business reported at 84 to \$4.25 per quintal. In other kinds there is nothing doing. Advices from below state that the catch of Cape Breton herring is light.

48c to 50c, but with very little business at the moment. Cod and cod liver oil will, it is believed, be scarcer this fall owing to the fact that there is none making; as there is little or no codfish to make it from. It is said that where 20,000 gallons used to be made in former processors note being made now. searons, not a barrel is bring made now. We quote cod oil dull in this market at 30c to 33c to 34c as to quality. Cod liver oil is quoted at 70: to 75c.

SOFT COAL.—There is still a good demand and prices are firm, with an upward tendency Cargo loss of Cape Breton are quoted at \$3.20

There are no shrepakins selling, but lambskins are quoted at 35 to 40c. In Chicago native pack rs steers are scarce, and a car sold here last week at 11½c. The western market is steady, and the hides are in good condition. Some Hamilton have sold here at \$8.75 for No. 1, and \$7.75 for No. 2. Toronto hides are held for full prices.
GROCERIES.—A fair volume of business has

been done and country trade is well up to the

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. General wholesale trade is quiet at the pre-

sent time. Remittances fair.

BUTIER.—Receipts have fallen off, and prices are slightly firmer. Rolls in good demand and firm at 13c to 15c, the latter for choice. The best tub jobs at 15c, and medium to good at 12½c to 14c. Creamery firm at 18c to 18½c at the factories. Cheese firmer, with a small jobbing trade at 10c to 10½c. Eggs are in good demand and firm mand and firm.

FLOUR AND GRAIN —Trade very quiet and

prices weak. Sales were made of superior extra at \$3.70 and of extra at \$3.60, and more can be obtained at these figures—Patents are quoted at \$3.60 to \$4.20, according to quality. Wheat has ruled dull and prices close at about the lowest— There has been a little trading in No. 2 fall at 82½ to 83c on track, and yesterday some was offered as low as 81c. No. 2 red winter sold a few days ago at 83c, and is now quoted at 82c. No. 2 spring nominal at 80c. Barley dull and nominal; some samples of new barley have offered and a few cropping expected. have offered and a fair crop is expected. Oats dull and unchanged, with sales of western at 31c to 31½ on track, and of eastern at 29½c. Peas firmer. Oatmeal is quoted at \$3.50 to 3.65 for car lots and at \$3.74 to 3.85 for small lots.

car lots and at \$3.74 to 3.85 for small lots.

GROCERIES.—Sugars are higher, with granulated at 7½c, and Canadian refined at 5½c to 5½c.

Paris lump 7½c to 7½c. Rio coffee 22c. Fruits firm, with sales of Valencia rateins at 6½ to 6½c, and currants at 5½c. Fresh trout and fish firm at 5½c per lb.; black bass 7c to 8c. Teassteady, with a fair demand.

LIVE STOCK.—Trade has fallen off consider-bly. Owing to the unsatisfactory condition of ably. Owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the British markets, prices here are low, and re-ceipts of cattle small. Shipping steers are quoted at 4c to 44c per 1b., and bulls at 34c. Other descriptions unchanged. POTATORS.—Receipts of new are moderate and prices steady. There is a fair jobbing trade at \$2.50 a barrel.

Provisions.—There is little change in the condition of this market.

Wood.—Business is more active and prices firm Selected fleece sells at 24c to 25c; ordinary grades at 21c to 22c, and coarse at 20c. Southdown at 25c to 26c. Supers firm at 25c,

NATIONAL

Colonization Lottery

CLASS D.

Drawing Third Wednesday of every month. The Third Monthly Drawing will take place on

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17, 1887 At 2 p.m.

TOTAL VALUE OF PRIZES:

\$60,000.00

FIRST SERIES—LIST OF PRIZES 1 Real Estate......Value, \$5,000 \$ 5,000 do 3,200 3,600 6,200 5,000 26 Sets of Furniture... $\begin{array}{c} 200 \\ 100 \end{array}$ 50 do do ... 100 Gold Watches.... 5,000 20,000 1000 Silver Watches.... Value. 859 060

1,000 4 Waggons..... 50 Gold Chains.... 2.000500 Eilver Plates..... 557 Lots Value, \$10,000 Tickets—Second Series, 25c.

Second Series—List of Frizes:

1 Real Estate......Value, \$1,000

2 do do

19 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

S. E. LEFEBVRE.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The idea is gradually developing in the popular mind that coloring dairy goods is a decep jur and a fraud. The coloring is used for notile purpose than that of covering up defects. A herd of Lows properly fed and cared for will herd of cows properly led and cared for will turn out first-class tutter, having a first-class color; but if they are improperly fed and car-d for, the butter will be corres-pondingly inferior and defective in color. There railings are conceased by artifi-cial coloring, and the consumer has this in-ferior butter imposed upon him for a first class-article, when in reality it is far from it, and lacks in the nutritive and healthful qualities of lacks in the nutritive and healthful qualities of first class butter. Honesty requires that everything should be seld for just what it is. Then why not let butter be sold in the same way, including color? If people prefer high colored butter and are willing to pay more for it, then let those who turn out the genuine article have the benefit of the preference. No first class dairyman will object to this, for even in winter he keeps his cows in such condition that they turn out a rich, high colored butter. He is the poorest patron that the butter color manufacturers have.—Farmer.

We have so often advocated the use of this vegetable in the a tempt to renovate lands that it may be supposed by some that it is one of our hobbies. We have such confidence in its value as a fertil zer, that we do not hesitate to place it at the head of all green crops for fertilizing worn-out soils in the south.

Those few butter makers who pride themselves on making strictly choice, fresh parcels for the most fastidious customers, never fail to provide for new-milch cows every month in the year. The butter product from a cow long in milk is insipid, flavoriess and lacking charac-

Claim has been made that eggs can be pre served if the sir coming to them is first filtered to as to remove all the germs therefrom In this way the eggs re packed in cotton, wool or wadd ng, and it is claimed that this succeeds very well, indeed. Thorough preparation of the soil before plant-

ing not only secures a better germination of seed, but a de materially in making the cultivation a less laborious task. With the soil throughly prepared and in fine condition before planting enables us to commence the cultivation much earlier and to be made more thor ugh. This in turn should, as a natural consequence, secure a better growth of plants, with a greater vitality and a larger yield.

Wood ashes decompose bones. Expose to the weather a barr I filled with alternate three-inch layers of broken bones and ashes for several months, and on examination the bones will be found to be reduced to a jelly-like substance, forming phosphate of potash, one of the most powerful as well as lasting fertilizing materials known, and one which, when exposed to the sun for a few days, may be easily reduced to powder—the very best condition for applying to the

land. - Husbandman.
Irring winter, or in fact any season of the year for that matter, there is nothing better to spread over the floor of the poultry house than saw-dust. It quickly abscrbs all the moisture of the manure, is not chilling co'd to the feet; woop.—Cordwo d steady. Maple, 3ft 2 in, \$7; birch, \$6.50; ocech, \$6; tamarac, \$6. Maple, 4 f, \$7.50.

Hidden — The local market is quiet and 50c the manure, is not chilling co'd to the feet; affords an opportunity for scratching and dustring themselves in winter, and mixes well with the manure. It is excellent to spread under the manure. perches to receive the droppings during the night, and is more clean than loam or garden

> Fowls that have scaly legs should receive immediate attention, for the sooner it is attended to the easier it is to cure. It is quite a common affliction at this time of the year, and takes away from the beauty of the fowls. The scales are caused by innumerable very small parasites which gather together in the form of thin scales. It can be easily cured at first by the application of a mixture of sulphur and lard, but if it is delayed the scales will increase in size and will soon have a white wartish appearance. They will then have to be bathed several times with warm soapsuds, or an oil of some kind, until they become soft. They can be picked off quite easily, after which the sulphur and lard should be applied two or three times. This will cure scaly legs, and keep the fowls free from this trouble for some time to come, as the sulphur is very obnoxious to insects of all kinds.

CHOLERA INFANTUM

This most fatal disease of Infancy, PREVENTED,

CONTROLLED, and CURED by [A] JAFAHTS WO JAYAUDS

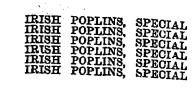
It has been successful in hundreds of cases where other prepared foods failed. FOR INFANTS.

of any ago, it may be used with confidence, as a safe and complete substitute for mother's milk. FOR INVALIDS. it is a perfect Nutrient in either chronic or acute cases. Weak stomachs always retain and relish it. Physicians and mothers concede its superiority. The most palatable, nourishing and economical of Foods.

150 Meals for an Infant for \$1.00. EASILY PREPARED. At Druggists-25c., 50c, \$1. Send for valuable Circulars and Pamphlets. Free.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., Montreal.

Brocade Silks reduced to 3°c per yard.



We would call the a tent on of transient buy. ers to a special importation of the celebated Pim Brothers (rish Pollar, n all e ding shades, goods which need no recommendation, being universally known.

S. CARSLEY.

All Irish Poplins reduced in price during the

Iron and Brass and All Brass Bedsteads Iron and Brass and All Brass Bedsteads Iron and Brass and All Brass Bedsteads Iron and Brass and All Brass Beisterds Ir n and Brass and All Brass Bedsteads Iron and Brass and All Brass Bedsteads

The s'ock of Pedsteads has been great'y reduced this month at 50c on the dollar, to c out balance of stock. Hair Mattresses and Hair Pillows and Feather Pillows at heavy reduc-

1

S. CARSLEY.

PARAGON CARPETS PARAGON CARPETS PARAGON CARPETS PARAGON PARAGON CARPETS PARAGON CARPETS

The Rich Carpets are in extra heavy Wilton and Brusse's, choice colors and beautiful borders. All sizes can be furnished.

S. CARSLEY,

BABY'S BIRTHDAY. A Beautiful Imported Birthday Card and to any baby whose mother will send nather parents of two or more other babies, and their parents addresses. Also a handsome Dismond Dye Samp's Card to the mother and much valuable information. Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.



ItA particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail registered & Cts. Circulars free. ELY BROS, Druggists, Owego, 8 Y.

MARRIED.

McDONALD-McKINNON-On the 19th inst., in St. Finan's Church, Alexandria, by the Rev. Father McDonald, Mr. A. D. McDonald, son of Mr. D. McDonald, to Miss Teresa Jamesia McKinnon, daughter of

L. W. McKinnon. QUINLAN - LAPRARIE.-At St. Gabriel's, on July, the 18th inst., by the Rat. Father Rouleau, P.P., James Quinlan to Jane Laprari, eldest daughter of Adolphe Lapraria, Esq., G.T.R. (New York papers please copy.)

DIED. MENES.—In this city, on the 24th inst, Francis Joseph, aged 6 years and 3 months, youngest son of the late John Mines.

SHEA. - At St. Gabriel Village, on Sunday, the 24th instant, James, aged 15 months, young est son of John S. Shas. BANNERMAN .- On the night of the 23rd

instant, at 11.45 o'clock, from an attack of hear disease, Robert C. Bannerman, cordage and pipe manafecturer, aged 53 years, formerly of Glasgow, cottlent. Thirty-three years a resident of this city, highly esteemed and much regretted. LEO. ARD.—In this city, on 23rd inst., Elizabeth (Lilly) Leonard, wife of Thomas Meahan, aged 28 years 7 months, formerly of Bathurst, N.B., and latterly of Montreal.

Buried in Cote des Neiges Cometery. 20 GILMOUR-In this city, on Sunday, the 24th inst., Hannah McGettigan, aged 58 years, a native of Londonderry County, Ireland, wife

of Jas. Gilmour. TIERNEY—In this city, on Sunday, the 24th inst., Anne Holden, aged 43 years and 6 months, a native of Ballintemple, County Cavan, Ireland, beloved wife of James Tierney. CAFFERTY.-In this city, on the 22nd inst.

William Cafferty, aged 24 years. GLEESON.—In this city, on the 22nd inst., Bridget Higgins, aged 65 years, native of Tipperary Co., Ireland, widow of the late Patrick Gleeson.

WOODS.—In this city, on the 20th instant Mary Quinlan, aged 65 years, beloved wifeel the late Alexander Woods.

COUPLAND—At Sault au Recollet, on the 21st inst., Agnes Louise, aged 6 months and 8 days, infant daughter of W. F. Coupland CARMODY.—At Merrickville, on July the 14th inst., Michael Carmody, aged 75 years, native of County Limerick, Ireland, uncled Thomas Carmody, of this city.

KANNON.—In this city, July 18th inst. Michael Kannon, J.P., father of Dr. M. M. Kannon, brother of John and Patrick Kannon aged 70 years, a native of the County Armagh

A PECULIAR SUICIDE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—A sad suicide, which presents one of the most remarkable cases of fond attachment for a domestic animal that his probably ever been recorded, occurred last night at Bryn Manw. The family of John Herp, the gardener at the Bryn Manw hotel, had a shep herd dog of which they were very fond. The especial care of the dog was committed to Allan, the sixteen year old son of Mr. Harp, who was attached to the dog. Yesterday the dog did and young Allan was greatly affected. He paid a mournful tribute to his pet by digging a nest grave, and even prepared a small headstand, placing a memorial inscription thereon. Last presents one of the most remarkable case placing a memorial inscription thereon. Lar evening the report of a pistol was heard by the family and learners are family, and later the dead body of Allan was found lying across the newly made grave of the