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VOL. XXXV.—NO. 3.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1884.

PRICE - FIVE CENTS.

RCHBISHOP RYAN INSTALLED.

MPOSING CEREMONIES BEFORE A VAST AS-SEMBLAGE—THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—In the great temple which stands as the worthiest monument of the late Archbishop Wood a vast assemblage gathered to-day to greet the new Archbishop of Philadelphia, the Most Ray. Patrick J. Ryan, D.D., LL.D.

From the time His Grace crossed the State ine until he entered the archiepiscopal residence last evening his progress was one con-tinuous ovation, and this morning the throng that gathered to witness the imposing ceremonies of installation filled the great audi-torium of the Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul to overflowing and blocked the neighboring streets as early as nine o'clock. the archiepiscopal residence adjoining the Cathedral were assembled the various or ders of the priesthood, the Jesuit Fathers. Augustinians and Dominicans, waiting to take ther place in the procession. The clergy formed in the Cathedral chapel. Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, primate of the United States, stood within the chancel clad in his purple robes. Beside him were Bishop his purple rooss. Beside him were bishop Becker, of Wilmington, Del., and Bishop O'Hara, of Omaha, Neb. The officiating clergy, who entered and were robed on the altar, were:—Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton, Pa., celebrant of the Mass; Rev. William Kieran, D.D., deacon, and Rev. Ignatius F. Horstmann, D.D., snb-deacon. They were soon joined by the Most Rev. Archbishop of Philadelphia and his deacons of honor Revs. P. R. O'Reilly and Nicholas Cantwell. The procession then marched from the

chapel into Eighteenth street and thence into the Cathedral. First came the acolytes, clad in ich scarlet cassocks, and then, in striking contrast, the sombre black of the seminarians. Behind these came a long line of the local clergy, followed by the visiting Bishops and Archbishops and 200 of the most distinguished of the clergy of this and adjoining States. The Most Rev. Archbishop Ryan, with his episcopal escort, brought up the rear of the pocession. As the priests took their places the chancel the great choir and organ suddenly broke into the grand harmonies of Havdn's "Te Deum."

IMPOSING CEREMONIES. The Very Rev. M. A. Walsh, Vicar-Gen-

ral of the diocese and late administrator of he vacant See, read the installation prayer, after which the Archbishop received his mitre and advanced to his throne on the north side f the chancel. Behind him sat Bishops Shanahan, O'Hara and Becker. Archbishop Gibbons, attended by Rev. Dr. Foley and Rev. Father McManus, of Baltimore, ascended the throne on the opposite side of the chancel. All the attendant clergy then paid their homage to the newly enthroned Archbishop, advancing by twos in the order of schiority, and kneeling to kiss the Archbishop's ring. At the completion of this ceremony the Archbishop, approaching the altar, knelt and chanted the prayer of invocation to the patron mints of the Cathedral. St. Peter and St. Paul. He then arose and pronounced to the people the impressive words of the pontifical benediction. The solemn pontifical mass was then celebrated, Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton, officiating as celebrant, after which the installation sermon was preached by Bishop Shanahan, of Harrisorg, and His Grace the Archbishop of.
Philadelphia delivered his inaugural address.

THE INSTALLATION ADDRESS.

In his inaugural address Archbishop Ryan moke feelingly of his predecessors in this irchiepiscopal chair, and expressed solicitude for his own ability to carry on their great work. Referring to the magnificent Cathedral, crowded with the faithful and the grandeur of the imposing scene, he said that to a man who knows not or appreciates not the genius of the Catholic religion occasions like this may appear as those of mere man worship credulous people, and that grasping his croalmost royal purple, while men stoop to kiss 'Go teach all nations. He who hears to hears me, I am with you until the end of water in a short time.

of the world.' I come to you with the shepberd's crook in my hand, the symbol of the gentle authority of the good Shepherd and Bishop of your souls. I come with the mitre, the helmet of salvation," m my head, because now I must be at once Protected and rendered visible to you in the Reat battle between the right and the wrong, he true and the false, in which, though all Tith the cross on my breast—the sign to man salvation and civilization and victory. Treat is the mission that we have to the world in this nineteenth century! All must unbine to effect it. We are the teachers, without the silent but persuasive quence of your personal example tehall teach in wain." In continuation, ere hope for the future, and as a cannon

by saying:--"To God and to you I consecrate what may remain to me of human life." chinery, was \$303,000. The coolness of the This brief peroration was delivered with officers and men accounts for the small loss

ed its climax this evening, when about nine thousand faithful Catholics marched in review before the archiepiscopal residence in honor of the installation of the metropolitan. The whole line, as it moved in a dazzling circle whole line, as it moved in a discount with a constant around Logan square, was brilliant with a constant which tinted the foliage the watch asker. of every tree in the square and lit up the towers of the Academy of Natural Sciences on the one side and the massive dome of the Cathedral on the other. Eight of the processions, ten divisions and fully seven thousand of its individual members, belonged to the Catholic Total Abstinence Arch-Diocesan Union. The ninth divisionmore than fifteen hundred strong-was made up of German, Polish and Italian Catholic societies, while the tenth and smallest division contained the Emerald beneficial societies, seven branches. The total abstinence unions' whole seventy-seven societies were represented, while twenty-four societies marched in the minth division and seven in the P. J. Hayes, chief marshal of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, commanded the hosts of that organization. Henry A. Oesterle was chief marshal of the German, Polish and Italian societies, and Mr. F. Hayburn of the Emerald Beneficial Association.

THE U. S. TALLAPOOSA.

The Collision Yesterday of the Massachusetts Coast-The Alleged Result of Carelessness -Four Lives Lost-Scenes at the Wreck-The Crew Landed.

Boston, Aug. 22.—The U. S. steamer Tallapoosa, with 140 men and officers, bound to Newport to take on board Secretary Chand-ler, at 11 o'clock last night, during a thick fog, when three miles northeast of Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, was struck bow on by the schooner James S. Lowell, from Balti-more, for Portland with coal. Her side was crushed in and she sank in five minutes in ten fathoms of water. As she went down her whistle was blowing as a signal of distress, and was heard by the Boston and Savannah steamer Gate City, bound for the latter port, which came up immediately, and with the schooner Mary Hood, which happened to be in the vicinity,

RESCUED THE CREW,

with the exception of the surgeon, Clarence E. Black, and Geo. A. Foster, a landsman, who are said to be missing. The Gate City blew her whistle, and the steamer Fish Hawk, lying at Woodsholl, sent out a steam launch. all landed at Woodsholl. The Tallapoosa lies The smoke-stack and topmast are alone visible. The schooner James S. Lowell also has on board several of the Talkapoosa's crew. The Tallapoosa is a paddle-wheel vessel of 650 tons, and carries two guns. She has been used as a despatch boat.

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

WOODSHOLL, Mass, Aug. 23.—Captain Reed, of the schooner James Lowell, states that he was passing through the Sound last pight with a strong southwest wind, having all sails set, the vessel going nine knots. The night was clear but dark. When two miles away the lookout reported, "Light ahead," and shortly it was seen to be a red light and I said, speaking to the wheelsman, "Red? Lord, keep her straight." I stood near the wheel all the time and the course was not altered until word came that a green light could be seen. To avoid collision, seeing that the steamer was doing nothing to avoid us, I ordered the helm hard down, but before it could be done and before my vessel had altered her course at all the two vessels struck each other,

on the part of an obsequious priesthood and THEIR STERNS SEEMINGLY COMING TOGETHER exactly. Our stem glanced by the Tallasier sceptre and wearing his mitre-crown and poosa's and penetrated her hull. After the vessels had stopped the steamer swung round the ring that weds him to his sacred office, alongside the Lowell, and her crew might dangerously calculated to engender have jumped aboard, but it was not then ad to foster pride and arrogance in the heart known what was the condition of either vesif a prelate so honored. But, he said, the sel. After getting my family, who were on urch, while she exalts the office, ever board as passsengers, into the boat, I examnumbles the man. The higher we mount in | ined my vessel and found she was leaking her hierarchy, like one ascending a great quite badly, though not in immediate danger mountain, the vaster seems the horizon of responsibility that circles us, the more lonely the vast solitudes that we tread, officers and crew had left her. As she went greater the firmament of God down those who could do so took to the rigabove us and the more insignificant ging and were taken off later. The schooner will individual selves. "To yon, beloved dildren of the city," he said, "I come as a later the steamer Gate City later. A stranger of the city." ther. A stranger to you personally, I am was signalled and came to our assistance stranger in my representative character. After all the saved had been transferred to come with my credentials from Him who her she steamed away to Woodsholl. Our vessel is badly damaged. She made 21 inches

THE COLLISION WAS THE MOST CARELESS piece of work I ever saw. The lights of the Lowell were perfectly visible for a long dis-tance. The executive officer of the Tallaroosa to whom the reporters are referred, deolined to make any statement. One of the men on the look-out on the steamer says he saw the schooner's light 15 minutes before hworthy, I am now your leader. I come the collision and reported the fact. Several of the steamer's crew acknowledge that the steamer was at fault. The schooner was the steamer in exactly the opposite direction. the sailing vessel having the right of way by law. Many of the men were a considerable time in the water, ten of them, being suall teach in vain." In continuation, fished up nearly half an hour after the steamer said that thinking men begin to see that sank. Numerous vessels are cruising about the united Christianity of the Church ere hope for the future, and as a cannon drowned and wreckage. The steamer had a folling on the earth touches it but at one quantity of government freight aboard and

poosa, including all repairs, but without machinery, was \$303,000. The coolness of the such feeling as to produce a very visible effect of life. Every bout's crew were at their on the thrilled congregation.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The popular ovation to Archbishop Ryan, the new head of the Archiepiscopal See of Philadelphia, reachwas on the deck when the collision occurred. Later advices from Cottage City report four persons drowned: Dr. Black, Wm. O'Don-nell, seaman, of Boston, Wm. Jones, landsman, of Washington, and Geo. Foster, color

Boston, August 22.-Lieut. Everett, with one hundred men from the wrecked Tallapoosa, arrived to-night. A sailor who was in the pilot house says the captain, navigator and mate saw the light of the schooner, but a disputed whether it was a green or red light, and finally the captain exclaimed, "Well, do something; turn her one way or the other," and then we struck. One of the men at the wheel declares, "They gave an order hard astarboard, when it ought to have been hard aport. About sixteen men were on the deck of the government boat, the watch on deck; but, according to a statement of several of the watch, they and most of their comrades were asleep forward. The men of the crew below were rudely awakened by a terrific shock, and sprang from their hammocks. The water flooded the berth deck, and instantly the sailors, abandoning every thing, rushed on deck through the debris. The only order heard was

"MAN BOATS; ABANDON SHIP!" There was no confusion, only great haste. Twenty or thirty men took to the water instead of the boats. All this happened in not over five minutes. The Tallapoosa had already begun to settle and in a few minutes the hull was completely submerged. Not one of the head officers had left the craft. Capt. Merry, Lieut. Everett, Engineer Towne, master mechanics Steever and Walker and four sailors took to the rigging, surmising the depth of the water was not sufficient to submerge the maintop. Ensign Whittlesy and mate Gallagher clung to the ridge rope. carpenter's mate being injured in the hand when the mast fell, hurried to have the surgeon attend to the wound. As he was so doing he heard the cry of "Abandon ship." The two men hastened on deck, and the sur geon made his way aft to the hurricane deck, Here he stood under an awning holding fast to a settee. He did not seem to realize his perilous position, and when Lieut Everett called out that he had better provide himself with a life-preserver. The surgeon respond-

The Lieutenant pointed them out, but his friend did notmove. Asailor hurrying by heard the fated officer remark to himself, "Well, I The Gate City lay by until 3 o'clock, transferring the crew to the launch. They were immediately the vessel sank. It is supposed all landed at Woodsholl. The Tallapoosa lies the awning prevented the officer from clear-on what is known as Squash Meudow Flat. ing himself from the wreck, and he was immediately drowned. The second man lost was a coloured saloon hand named Geo. Foster. He had quickly seized a life preserver, and rushing to the hurricane deck threw himself, preserver in hand, over the stern. He struck one of the monkey rails and was probably instantly killed, for the preserver floated up but the body was not seen. The other two missing men, Wm. O'Donnell, seaman, and W. E. Jones, landsman, are confidently believed to have stowed themselves away on the Gate City.

162 DAYS WITHOUT FOOD

THE REMARKABLE CASE OF KATE SMUSLEY OF FORT PLAIN-DEATH NEAR AT

Canojoharie, Aug. 22.—The self-starving case of Kate, daughter of George Smusley of Fort Plain, baffles the medical profession. Her physician, Dr. Wm. Zolen, says that she is a living skeleton, yet so bloated that she actually weighs more than three months ago. Her parents and physicians have begged in vain to get her to try and hold something on her stomach, but she positively refuses to swallow anything, only occasionally taking slight quaffs of water in her mouth, which is quickly ejected without being allowed to enter the stomach. The girl has taken no food for 162 days up to noon to-day, and no water or liquid in her stomach in 00 days. She is 20 years of age, and was previous to her sickness spinal disease. Every effort was made to cure her, but she finally gave up hope and adopted the slow method of suicide by starvation. She suffers great pain, causing her body to keep in constant motion from one side of the bed to the other. Death is expected at any moment.

THE ALBION BANK SUSPENSION. Albion, N.Y., Aug. 22.—There was exreme quiet and no enquiry at Burrows' Bank this morning. Great confidence that the de-positors will be paid seems to exist on all sides. Mrs. R. S. Burrows, with her son, W. R. Burrows, returned to Albion from Boston last Friday. Mrs. Burrows said the statements circulated to the effect that Albionpeople had perfect confidence in A. S. Warner were incorrect. She had been trying for years past to get him to account, but without avail. Warner had promised and promised. She suspected all was not right and believes Warner commenced his irregularities even before her husband's death, he being laid up for some time with a broken hip. She had no confidence in Warner's honesty. Bullard & Sawyer, attorneys for W. A. Parmaley, have caused an attachment to be issued to the sheriff against Warner for \$10,000 for money loaned. Thomas Williams, bank examiner, arrived this morning and took charge of the

FOR A BRITISH REPUBLIC.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE ATTACKS THE CROWN AND THE LORDS.

He Says the St. James' Gazette is Right in finence of America-His Newspapers.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 25 .- Mr. Andrew Carnegic was interviewed by a Despetch reporter to day, at his cottage at Cresson Springs, concerning the charge preferred against him by the St. James' Gatette, of instilling republican sentiments into English politics and of being at the head of a con spiracy which aims to destroy both the Crown and the House of Lords. He said : "The conspiracy charged by the St. James' Gazette is not a foreign one; it is of home growth, an expression of the determination of the masses of Great Britain to rid themselves of 'an antiquated institution,' and a burden. have been much in Great Britain, and have talked a great deal to its people for many years, and being a Scotchman by birth, I take great interest in my native land. Ameri cans are generally of the opinion that England is conservative, loves its royal family and adores the Lords. Whenever the people of Great Britain receive the suffrage and seats in Parliament are distributed ac cording to the population, this opinion will be found erroneous. At present twofifths only of the people have votes, and the country is so gerrymandered that a minority of this minority elects a majority of even the House of Commons, the only one in which the mons, the only one in which the people have a voice. Even the House of Commons is composed largely of men who secret ly desire to maintain existing abuses. Therefore it is that the land of Great Britain is tied up in the hands of the aristocracy by the laws of primogeniture and entail. The power of the Church is likewise maintained immenso revenues in connection with the State, and one million pounds per annum is squandered to maintain in idleness a royal family. Many millions are also given in pensions to the descendants of men and women

who carned them by ignoble services. I believe that even to day if a ballot were taken throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and every respectable citizen of twenty-one years were allowed to vote, a majority would be found in favor of electing the Chief Magistrate after the death of Queen Victoria, and in favor of the sentiment that hereafter the flag of England should proclaim equal rights to its citizens. The St. James's Gazette is quite right in the saying that I would destroy, if I could, both the Crown and the vestige of privilege throughout the world had I the power. It is also right in stating that this platform is more serious and dangerous to existing institutions in Great Britain than that of the dynamiters. We appeal to the reason of our fellow-citizens by constitutional methods, and the dynamite box is a child's

toy compared to the press."
"You assert, then, that England must go to the political school in which the United States is the teacher?"

"The present generation of Englishmen are looking not only at the United States, but at their own colonies of Canada, Australia, &c., for political instruction. England is no longer, as she hitherto has been, the pioneer of political progress, but is now compelled to follow her own children. There is not to-day upon the programme of the political parties of England one thing of which the newest colony is not already in possession. No branch of the English-speaking race scattered throughout the world any longer looks to England for political guidance On the contrary, they examine what England has that they may avoid it. England is so far behind in the political race that her antiquated institutions are the laughing stock of the English speaking world. Her throne, her Church and State, her House of Lords. her primogeniture and entail, her sham re presentative system, are all unworthy of a nation which has played so great a part, and, in my opinion, has still so great a part to play in the history of mankind."
"What influence will the present status

have on the Church question?" "The enemies of Ireland are the Tories. prepossessing and a general favorite. She If it had not been for the House of Lords was taken ill twenty-three months ago with much would have been done by the Liberal party to render justice to that unhappy land. If the House of Lords persists in throwing out the Franchise Bill, and Mr. Gladstone appeals to the country, his majority will probably be so large that the Irish vote will not be necessary to secure a working majority in the House of Commons. In this case Iroland will have to wait a little. If the Lords yield and Mr. Gladstone has to go before the country upon any other issue than that of the Lords versus the Commons, Mr. Parnell will be the arbiter of Irish politics and will secure, I believe, a modicum of home rule. But the final solution of the question is not an Irish republic, nor a Scotch republic, nor an English republic, but a British republic. A thorough union of these three people under free conditions—every citizen possessed of equal privileges, as Ameri-cans have—will produce a race fit to cope with the American division of the English people. Ireland is slready republican. Some say she has been insulted by the royal family of England, who ignore her I congratulate her that her soil has been unpolluted by the tread of a royal footstep for many years. Never again will a King of England set foot on the

arrived this morning and took charge of the said whole weight is thrown on that whole weight is thrown on that whole weight is thrown on that whole weight is thrown on the said whole weight is thrown on the said whole weight is thrown on that whole weight is thrown on the said whole will be a said whole weight in the moring and took charge of the said whole weight is thrown on the said whole will be a said whole weight in the moring and took charge of the said whole weight is thrown on the said whole will be a said whole weight in the moring and took charge of the said whole weight is the constant mattern of the chiral way. The weight is the constant whole will be a said whole weight in the moring of the said whole weight is the constant whole weight is the constant whole who was a said of centers. The weight is the constant whole which will be said whole weight in the morning of the said whole weight is the constant whole which will be said whole weight in the morning of the said whole weight is the constant whole which whole weight is the constant whole which whole weight is the constant whole w

Emerald Isle. The last monarch has dese-

to raise funds for our own political purposes."
"Was your English newspaper enterprise

started with a political purpose?"

I have great faith in my very clever newspaper friend Mr. Storey, member from Sun-derland, and a sound Italical, as well as in his ideas, and I have invested some capital with him. The newspapers were bought up and conducted as business enterprises, the Asserting that he Would Destroy those first condition being that they must pay. Institutions if he Could—The Telling Inance by the masses, and as we advocate the rights of the masses we are bound to flourish. We have now seven dailies and nine weeklies; but that is only a start, and we hope to extend the plan indefinitely."

GERMAN ACQUISITIONS IN AFRICA.

THE BRITISH FLAG HAULED DOWN.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Advices from West Africa state that Dr. Natchigall, the German commissioner, has appeared in a gunboat in the Rivers Cameroon and Bembia, Upper Guinea, and hoisted the German flag. It is reported than a Gorman war ship recently isited Bagodia, West Africa, where the British have a treaty with the natives. The crew landed, removed the British flag, and hoisted the German one.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The British authorities

from Quitta recently visited Bagcida, a town lying between Quitta and Lagos, and at the request of the inhabitants hoisted the Union Jack, indicating English protection. Shortly afterwards the German war ship Leowe ar rived there and the crew went ashore and cut down the flag-staff and removed the flag and then hoisted the German colors. A commission has gone to Quitta to enquire into the high-handed proceedings. This confirms the report received previously.

FARMER'S PRIEND WHEAT.

THE RESULT OF A MIDDLESLY FARMER'S EXPERIMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 21 .-- Mr. Joseph Armstrong, of London township, has been experimenting for eight years with a view of producing a payable crop of fall wheat from spring seed, and he has been successful in his efforts. In the fall of 1876, he sowed ten bushels of fine spring wheat on five acres of land, having in view the object specified. For four consecutive years he continued the process, and reaped but a very indifferent reward. At the end of the fifth year he realized 35 bushels to the acre; at the close of the sixth, 44 bushels per acre; at the termination of the seventh, the season was a poor one for the wheat crop all over, he only secured 25 bushels to the acre, but at the end of this the eighth year, he finds his efforts crowned with ultimate success, and from the five acres of ground he has threshed 285 bushels, or an average of 57 to the acre. He has named the variety successfully experimented upon by him "The Farmer's Friend."

COMPLETING THE LEAGUE ORGANI-ZATION.

An Executive Meeting in Boston-Patrick Egan's Generesity-Flattering Prespects of the National League.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—The National Executive Committee of the Irish National League of America held a second meeting in Boston on the 15th inst. There were present Mr. Egan, president; M. F. Wilhere, one of the Vice-Presidents; Rev. Charles O'Rielly, D.D., treasurer; Roger Walsh, secretary; Hon. M. V. Gannon, of lown; Dr. J. D. Hanrahan, Vermout; R. A. Odlum, Tennessee; Thos. Flatley, Massachusetts; P. A. Devine, New Hampshire; Timothy Moroney, Louisiana; Hugh J. Carroll, Rhode Island Patrick Martin, Maryland; F. M. Ryan, Indiana; W. J. Gleason, on behalf of the State executive of Ohio; and W. M. Collins, on behalf of the State executive of Kentucky.

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the previous meeting, delegating the power of selecting the National Conneil of seven to the president, Mr. Egan announced the following names: Hon. M. V. Gannon, of Iowa; Col. Michael Boland, of Colorado; Timothy Moroney, of Louisiana; Thomas Flatley, Massachusetts; M. B. Holmes, New Jersey; Judge J. G. Donnelly, Wisconsin, and Hugh J. Carroll, of Rhode Island. The committee approved of the president's selection.

The matter of altering or adding to the by-laws in the interest of organization and discipline was left to the discretion of the ex-

The president before the adjournment of the National Committee meeting presented the following communication: To the Members of the National Committee:

Gentlemen:

At the time of my acceptance of the position of President of the League, I was not aware of the amendment to the constitution to the effect that "a sum not to exceed \$3,000 shall be annually appropriated from the general funds of the League to indemnify the President of the League for expenses incurred by him.

I wish to say now that under no. condition will I accept any sum. My services in the future, as in the past, will be given gratuitously for the cause of Ireland. Very respectfully,
PATRICK EGAN.

The communication was received, the mat-

ter of accepting or rejecting the amount voted being left entirely to the wishes of the President.

In a short time a circular will be issued to

crated the sacred soil of Ireland."

In a short time a circular will be issued to the property be a third consideration. (Caular will be issued to the sacred soil of Ireland."

In a short time a circular will be issued to this was seen to night by a reporter and was from this side for political purposes of any inecessity for renewed active efforts, and give kind."

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A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

AN ALBION, N. Y., BANK PRESIDENT DIS APPEARS-CHARGES OF FRAUD AND POISONING-ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER A DISSOLUTE HEIR.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 21.-A. S. War-ner, president of the First National Bank of Albion, left that place on Wednesday last, taking with him the combination of the inner The condition of the bank cannot be ascertained until a thorough examination is made and the safe opened. Great exeitement prevails in the village. It is feared depositors will lose heavily. It is learned here that early in 1879 Roswell S. Burrows, one of the wealthiest men in western New York, died, leaving an estate estimated at \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The executors were his wife, his son Wm R. Burrows, his son-in-law Alexander Stuart and A. S. Warner. It is thought there has been considerable crookedness in the management of the estate on the part of Warner, and that fear of exposure and prosecution caused him to leave home. Warner has had almost sole charge of the estate. It is supposed he lost considerable money on Wall street. Some time ago efforts were made to oust him as a executor, and a legal decision to this effect was rendered last Monday. Nothing is known as to how much of the estate is left. left town on August 13, stating that he was going to St. Catharines, Ont., and from there to New York. No alarm is felt by the offi-cers regarding the ability of the bank to pay the depositors. The bank examiner in July reported the accounts and other matters of the bank all correct. An investigation shows that Warner has disposed of his property at Albion. He was Secretary of the International Bridge Company, which owns the Suspension Bridge across the Niagara River.
Boston, Aug. 21.—The announcement that
A. S. Warner, of Albion, had disappeared
and that the National Bank, of which he is

president, had been obliged to suspend, throws the first light upon a monstrous plot that for weeks halfled Boston's district attorney, the grand jury and the smartest detectives. A conspiracy was successful to this extent :-Wm. R. Burrows, one of the he' of a five million estate, living at 383 Beacon street, in this city, was systematically poisoned until the diabolical work was discovered just in time to prolong, but not to save, his life. He is still alive, but it is living death. Suspicions were expressed of poisoning, and upon investigation by a chemist arsenic was found in his stomach. The patient seemed better, but on May 7th bad symptoms again returned. From this time it has been evident that the young man must die. The matter was brought to the district attorney's attention and laid before the grand jury, but insufficient evidence caused a postponement of the case in the latter part of May to 311 Beacon street, later to the Hotel Oxford, and last week was removed to New York. The motive for poisoning was unknown. He now suffers from paralysis, so that he can move but one muser's of the arm, and death only can relieve him. By the will of Burrows' estato remains undivided until the death of his widow, who a wives him. The executors are A. S. Warner, of Albion, N.Y.; Wm. R. Burrows, the son; Mrs. Mary E. Stewart, Albion, and the widow. Warmer had practically the sole control of the estate. William Burrows has been dissipated, and owing to his physical condision has done little more than dabble in business for a vear or two. In November, 1882, he made the acquaintance of William R. Caulkins, in Roches.cr, and the following year they en-tered into business here. Burrows, with his wife and two children, went to live with Caulkins, and in November Mrs. Burrows with her children left her husband. Burrows remained at Caulkins' house, except during an occasional absence caused by dissipation. He left Caulkins on February 18th, and did not return there till he was carried quite sick from a house on Hudson street on April 7th. While sick at Caulkins' house the patient was attacked with vomiting spells and partial paralysis and grew rapidly worse. About this time, Warner, Hon. Ros-well L. Burrows, of Buffalo, and Mrs. Stewart came to Boston and consulting physicians were called in the case. It is over a question of property that there is the greatest dispute. There is no doubt that Burrows places confldence in Caulkins while he is decidedly out with Warner. In justice to Caulkins' family. it should be said that no direct evidence has been found at any time against any one of their house. In a recent interview between Caulkins and a reporter, Caulkins said he had not the slightest doubt that arsenic was administered to Burrows, and it was simply a question of who administered it. Gen. Coggswell, counsel for Caulkins, who was present at the interview, gave as the only theory that he could offer as to the possibe me tive that in case the managing executor of the estate, who was a notorious speculator, should be called upon for an accounting, he would be afraid to make such an accounting, and there might be a motive for, putting the young man who made such a de-mand out of the way. Warner, he said, had only once seen Wm. R. Burrows, and could have had no opportunity to do the deed. The Warner side has been principally in charge of ex Judge Burrows of Buffalo, In an interview when last in Boston, Judge Burrows said the breach between Warner and William was because the former would not, allow the latter to draw money as freely as he desired. His first, injunction, when notified of the alleged poisoning, was to first save the man's life if possible, and the second to leth justice be done wherever it strikes; then leth the property be a third consideration. Coul-

FOUR DRAWINGS ANNUALLY. until each and every bond is redeemed with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond until draw one of the following fremiums, as there are Nomeanas.

4 Bonds @ 200,000 florins.—800,000 fl.
1 Bond @ 50,000 " — 50,000 "
1 Bond @ 30,000 " — 30,000 "
2 Bonds @ 20,000 " — 40,000 "
2 Bonds @ 10,000 " — 20,000 "
2 Bonds @ 5,000 " — 10,000 " -10,000 -20,0002 Bonds @ 5,000 " — 10,000 "
20 Bonds @ 1,000 " — 20,000 6
12 Bonds @ 400 " — 4,800 "
12 Bonds @ 250 " — 6,000 "
23 Bonds @ 250 " — 6,000 "
2500 Bonds @ 140 " — 358,400 "
2503 Bonds @ 130 " — 306,800 "

Together 5,000 bonds amounting to 1,649,600 florins. The next Redemption takes

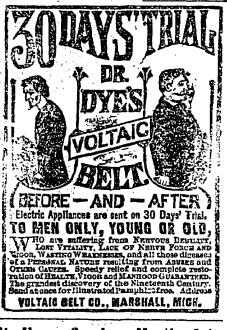
place on the FIRST OF OCTOBER.

And every Bond bought of us on or before the 1st of October is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Outof-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing. Balance payable in monthly instalments. For orders, circulars, or any other information, address

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO., 160 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

The above Government Bonds are not is be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, a lately decided by the Court of Appeals, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United

N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS.



St. Marys Carriage Man'f g Co'y,

Capital. (INCORPORATED.) \$18,000. A Division o Surplus Stock will take place of OCTOBER 22nd, 1884.

SUBSCRIBE NOW SHARES FOR SALE \$2 EACH

This is the best investment in the Country. Send fo prespectus and full particulars to

JAS. THOMPSON.

President.

Marys, Ont

ACENTS WANTED BIG COMMISSION.

HENDRICKS' LETTER OF ACCEPT-ANCE.

Indianapolis, Aug. 20.—Ex-Governor Hendricks' letter of acceptance of the Democratic Summer Complaints. lished to-day. He thanks the party for their confidence and says :- "I have examined with care the declaration of principles adopted by the Convention, a copy of which you submitted to me, and in their substance I heartily andorse and approve the same."

STRONG ADJECTIVES.

"It sells immensely, in fact it has the largest sale of any patent medicine in Summer," says J. F. Smith, druggist, Dunnville, of Fowler's Wild Strawbury. The great remedy for Summer Complaints.

PROTECTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

New Orleans, Aug. 21.—The convention of representatives of protected industries of Louisiana has adopted resolutions favoring protection as a principle to be accorded by the government to all home industries and home labor in whatever way it can be most effectually given; also requesting representatives in Congress to resist all modification of the existing treaties with Great Britain which would admit sugar, molasses or other tropical products of colonial possessions duty free into the markets of the United States.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Mr. James More and wife, well known in Leamington, were both chronic sufferers from dyspensia that the best medical aid failed to relieve. Three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured both husband and wife.

The proprietors of a summer resort on the Hudson talks of suing for libel an editor who said his place had no young lady guests, and calling it "The Old Ladies' Home.

There are 550,841 miles of telegraph in the world, of which 163,940 are in the United

WARNING.

The most suddenly fatal diseases of Summer and Fall are the various forms of Bowel Complaints which Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry will promptly remedy.

The Washington clerks are to be accorded half fare by the railroads, for themselves and families, good for thirty days, when it comes time for them to go home and vote.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING - By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Stops has provided our breakfast tables with a datasety have a transported our breakfast tables with a datasety have a transport and the nervous and assertence and all ages. They have a fault from the total classes and all ages. They have a fault from the two for south and by a generous impulse of south and the two for gradually built, up and taking should be my breakfast as the two for you. When you are half drink two for you, we seem. I may be gradually built, up and taking should be my breakfast as the two for you. When you are half drink two for you, have there is not a seem. I may be gradually built, up and taking should be a seem. The seem that the two for you, had better be under the work of condition; they soon isetify whatever is in fault, restore strength to the body and configuration and it is open. We say that the middle of the field their, and provided the seem of the provided the seem of the middle of the field their, and provided the seem of the middle of the field their, and provided the seem of the middle of the field their, and provided the seem of the middle of the field their, and provided the seem of the middle of the field their, and the my constitution of the my Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious

Thave used it as a general tonic, and i ticular in the debility and dyspepsia of worked men, with satisfactory results."

Mich. lias bocome barber in Saginaw. The Detroit News, thinks this is thereby shown to be an ago of progress.

The motto of the proprietors of Dr. Henry Barter's Mandrake Bitter is, "the greatest good to the greatest number," and so sell a large bottle of a valuable remedy for the small price of 25 cents, and warrant every bottle to give satisfaction or money refunded.

Arnica & Oil Liniment is very healing and soothing, and does wonders when applied to old

A common cold should not be neglected Downs' Elixir will cure it.

The electric light is said to be a flat failure in London, where \$25,000,000 has been invested by sixty-two companies, all founded in 1882. The promoters got \$4,000,000.

Dr. Low's Worm Syrup will remove Worms and Cause, quicker than any other Medicine. Mr. Morris Sargent, of New Bedford

Mass., a vigorous old gentleman now in his ninety-third year, is on a visit to Nashua, N.H., and astonishing the people by riding a

THE LATEST DYNAMITE HOAX.

It was known that a certain smart U. S. young man had studied chemistry for six months; had ordered a sectioned hand-bag and sailed for England. It was subsequently ascertained that he had made several visits to a clock and watch maker before leaving. The cable was used to cause his arrest on arrival, and a trio of metaphysicians were summoned to open the bag, which, in view of probabilities, were regarded as patriotic heroism of the highest order. The official verdict reported 23 samples of Johnston's Fluid Beef, 10,000 circulars, 4 shirt collars, and a box of tooth-picks. $m{H}$ ull $m{B}$ udget,

A Connecticut inventor has perfected a machine for making barrels out of paper or straw pulp, which will turn out 600 flour barrels a day at a cost of 23 cents a piece. They now cost 55 cents.

For Nettle Rash, Itching Piles, Ringworm, Eruptions, and all skin diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur

An early history of Normandy, a vellum manuscript, lately sold in London for \$4,000. There are many forms of nervous debility in men, that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try

America is not alone in operatic elephants. The Grand Opera House of Paris lost \$60,000 last season

Destroy the Worms, or they may destroy the children. Use Freeman's Worm Powders, they expel all kinds of worms.

The dory, "Da Dipper," Captain Traynor, from Newport to Great Britain was spoken on the 14th inst in lat. 44-47, long. 52-77.

A VALUABLE FIND.

Mr. Isaac Brown, of Bothwell, declares that he found one bettle of Burdock Blood Bitters worth \$500 to him. It cured him of Salt Rheum from which he had suffered years after other treatment had failed to relieve. . .

The papers and records of Greely's expedition fill three large chests.

THE FRUITS OF FOLLY.

Enting green apples, cucumbers and unripe fruits generally, may be so termed. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures all

Spanish and Cuban dances have become popular at many of the summer resorts.

NOT BAD.

It is so agreeable that even an infant will take it. For coughs, colds, hoarseness, croup, asthma and bronchitis, Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is reliable for young or old.

The Germans have succeeded in making the finest and most delicate wheels of watches from paper pulp.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suf-fering 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 or using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

10-19 eow

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more or less subject to derangement of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours. leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McGale's Compound Butternut Pills will atimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digostive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale everywhere. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal.

The season at the seaside has produced a new adjective. The "notenoughness" bathing suits is frequently mentioned.

Holloway's Pills .- Nervousness and want of Energy.—When first the nerves feel unstrung, and listlessness supplants energy, it is the right time to take some alterative as Holloway's Pills to prevent disorder running into disease. Those excellent Pills correct all irregularities and weaknesses. They act so kindly, yet so energetically on the functions of digestion and assimilation, that the whole body is revived, the blood is rendered richer and purer, the muscles become firmer and stronger, and the nervous and absorbent sys-tems are invigorated. These Pills are suitable for all classes and all ages. They have a

CHAPTER XVIII Continued Quite over-canopied with lush woodbine, With sweet musk-roses, and with eglan-

tine."
In the next place, the building stood in a genuine cottage garden. It was close to the road. The southern boundary was plain oak paling, made of upright pieces which Hope had varnished so that the color was now a fine amber; the rest of the boundary was a quickset hedge, in the western division of which stood an enormous oak tree, hollow at the back. And the gerden was fair with humble flowers—pinks, sweet-williams, crimson nasturtiums, double daisies, lilies, and tulips: but flower beds shared the gardon with friendly cabbages, potatoes, onions, carrots and as-

To this humble but pleasant abode Hope conducted his daughter, and insisted apon her lying down on the sofa in the sitting room. Then he ordered the woman who kept the house for him to prepare the spare bedroom, which looked into the garden, and to cut some of the sweet smelling flowers.

He himself had much to say to his daughter, and, above all, to demand her explanation of the awkward circumstances that had been just revealed. But she had received a great shock, and, like most manly men, he had a great consideration for the weakness of women, and his paternal heat said :

"Let her have an hour or two of absolute repose before I subject her to any trial what-

So he opened the window to give her air, enjoining her most strictly not to move, and even to go to sleep if she could; and then he put on his shooting coat, with large inside pockets, to go and buy her a little wine-a thing he never touched himself-and what other humble delicacies the village afforded. He walked briskly away from his door without the least idea that all his movements were watched from a hiding-place upon his premiscs, no other than the great cak tree, hollow and open at the back, in which Leonard Monckton had bored two peepholes, and was now esconced there watching him.

Hope had not gone many yards from his own door when he was confronted by one of those ruffians who, by their way of putting it, are the eternal butt of iniquitous people and iniquitous things, namely honest men, curse hem! and the law, confound it!

This was no other than Ben Burnley, who, being a miner, had stuck half-way between Dovenshire and Durham, and had been some months in Bartley's mine.

He opened on Hope in a loud voice, and dialect which we despair of conveying with absolute accuracy. "Mr. Hope, sir, they won't let me go down

t' mine.' "No; you're discharged."

"By me.

"What for?"

"For smoking in the mine, in spite of three warnings." "Me smoking in t' mine! Who telt you

yon lie?" "You were seen to pick the lock of your

Davy lamp, and that put the mine in danger. Then you were seen to light your pipe at the bare light, and that put it in worse peril."
"That's a lie. What mak's yer believe my

skin's nowt to me? It's all one as it is to them liars that would rob me of my bread out of clean spite." "It's the truth, and proved by four honest

witnesses. There are a hundred and fifty men and twenty ponies in that mine, and their lives must not be sacrificed by one twolegged brute that won't hear reason. You are discharged and paid; so be good enough to quit the premises and find work clsewhere: the Lord help your employer, whoever he

Hone would waste no more time over this Hope would waste no more time over this fellow. He turned his back, and walked off shall have to fall on my knees and ask you trouble to think much of minor things. Burnley shook his fist at him, and discharged

a volley of horrible curses after him. Whilst he was thus raging after the man that had done his duty, he heard a satirical chuckle. He turned his head, and, behold !—there was the sneering face of his fellow jail bird Monck ton. Burnley started.
"Yes, mute," said Monckton, "it is me.

And what sort of a pal are you, that couldn't send me a word to Portland that you had dropped on to this rescal Hope! You knew I was after him. You might have saved me the trouble, you selfish brute."

Burnley submitted at once to the ascendency of Monckton; he hung his head and mut-

tered:
"I am no schollard to write to folk." "You grudged a joey to a bloke to write for you. Now I suppose you expect me to be

a good pal to you again, all the same?"
"Why not?" said Burnley. "He is poison
to me as well as to you. He gave you twelve
years' penal; you told me so at Portland;

let's be revenged on him." "What else do you think I am here for, you fool? But empty revenge, that's child's play. The question is, can you do what you

"Ay, if I see a chance of revenge. Why, I always did what you told me."

"Very well, then; there's nothing ripe yet."

"Yer don't mean I am to wait a year for

my revenge." "You will have to wait an opportunity Revenge is like other luxuries-there's a time for it. Do you think I am such a fool as to go in for blindfolded revenge, and get lagged or stretched? Not for Joseph, not for you, either, Benjamin. I'll tell you what, though, I think this will be a busy day; it must be a busy day. That old fox Bartley has found out his blunder before now, and he'll try something on; then the Cliffords, they won't

go to sleep on it."
"I don't know what yer talking about, says Burnley. "Remain in your ignorance, Ben. The best instrument is a blind instrument; you

shall have your revenge soon or late."
"Let it be soon, then." "In the meantime," said Monckton, "have you got any money?" Got my wages.

"That will do for you to-day. Go to the public house and get half drunk.'
"Half drunk?" "Halt drunk! Don't I speak plain?" "Miners," said Burnley, candidly, "never get half drunk in t' county Durham. They are

that the best part of their time." "Then you get half drunk, neither more nor less, or I'll discharge you as Hope has done, and that will be the worst discharge of

(il-lam wonderfully strong and healthy). I never fainfed away in my life, and my mind

those years. Oh, papa, let us not part again, never, never, not even for a day."
"My child, we never will. What am I

saying? I shall have to give you back to one who has a stronger claim than I-to your

"My husband?" said Mary, turning pale. "Yes," said Hope; "for you know you have a husband. Oh, I heard a few words there before I interfered; but it is not to me you'll say I don't know.' That was good me all these years is my father— Oh, papa, enough for Bartley and a lot of strangers. come to me; it is for you to stand aloof! It Come, Grace, dear, take my arm; have no concealments from me. Trust to a father's you have earned so well from your poor Grace, infinite love, even if you have been imprudent or betrayed; but that's a thing I shall and soul forever." Then she flung herself on never believe except from your lips. Take a his bosom, and he cried over her, turn with me, my child, since you cannot lie down and rest; a little air, and gentle move where he made her promise to repose now ment on your father's arm, and, close to after this fresh trial; and, indeed, he would thing for you."

ning for you."
Then they walked to and fro like lovers. Why, Grace, my child," said he, "of course I understand it all. No doubt you promised to keep your marriage secret, or had sceme powerful reason for withholding it from strangers; and, indeed, why should yo re-yeal tuch a secret to insolence or to mere curiosity. But you will tell the truth to me, your father and your best friend; you will tell me you are a wife."

"Father," said Mary trembling, and her eyes roved as if she was looking out for the meaes of flight.

Hope saw this look, and it made him sick at heart, for he had lived too long, and observed too keenly, not to know that innocence and purity are dangers, and are more often protected by the safe-guards of society than

by themselves.
"Oh, my child," said he "anything is better than this suspense; why do you not answer me? Why do you torture me? Are you Walter Clifford's wife?"

Mary began to pant and sob. "Oh, papa, have patience with me. You do not know the danger. Wait till he comes back, I dare not : I cannot."

"Theu, by heaven, he shall !" He dropped her arm and his countenance became terrible. She clung to him direct-

"No, no; wait till I have seen him. He will be back this very evening. Do not judge hastily; and oh, papa, as you love your child do not act rashly.'

"I shall act firmly," was Hope's firm reply. "You have come from a sham father to. a real one, and you will be protected as well as loved. This lover has forbidden you to confide in your father (he did not know that I was your father, but that makes no difference); it looks very ugly, and if he has wronged you he shall do you justice, or I will have his life."

"Oh, papa," screamed Mary, "his life? Why mine is bound up with it. "I fear so," said Hope. "But what's our life to us without our honor, especially to a woman? He is the true Cain that destroys a

pure virgin." Then he put both his hands on her shoulder, and said, "Look at me, Grace." She looked at him full with eyes as brave as a lion's and as gentle as a gazelle's.

In a moment his senses enlightened him heyond the power of circumstances to deceive. 'It's a lie," said he; men are always lying and circumstances deceiving; there is no blush of shame upor these cheeks, no sin nor frailty in these pure eyes. You are his wife. "I am!" cried Grace, unable to resist any

longer.
"Thank God!" cried Hope, and father and daughter were locded that moment in a tender embrace.

not to punish one I love-for-a fault committed years ago. You will have pity on us both. Walter and I were married at the altar, and I am his wife in the eyes of Heaven. But, oh, papa, I fear I am not his lawful wife."
"Not his lawful wife, child! Why, what

nonsense!" "I would to Heaven it was; but this morning I learned for the first time that he had been married before. Oh, it was years ago; but she is alive."

Impossible! He could not be so base." "Papa, said Mary, very gravely, "I have seen the certificate.'

"The certificate!" said Hope, in dismay. "What certificate?"

"Of the Registry Office. It was shown me by a gentleman she sent expressly to warn me; she had no idea that Walter and I were married, but she had heard somehow of our courtship. I try to thank her and I tried. and always will, to save him from a prison and his family from disgrace.'

"And serifice yourself?" cried Hope, in agony. "I love him," said Mary, "and you must spare him."

"I will have justice for my child." Grace was in such terror lest her father should punish Walter that she begged him to consider whether, in sacrificing herself, she really had not been unintentionally wise. What could she gain by publishing that she

married another woman's husband?
"I have lost my husband," said she, "but I have found my father. Oh, take me away and let me rest my broken heart upon yours far from all who know me. Every wound seems to be cured in this world, and if time won't cure this my wound, even with my dear father's help, the grave will."
"Oh, misery!" cried Hope: "do I hear

such words as these from my child just entering upon life and all its joys?"
"Hush, papa," said Grace; "there is that

That man was Mr. Bartley. He looked very much distressed, and proceeded at once to express his penitonce.

· CHAPTER XIX. A WOMAN OUTWITS TWO MEN.

"Oh, Mary, what can I say! I was simply mad-stung into fury by that foul-mouth ed ruffian. Mary, I am deeply sorry, and thoroughly salamed of my violence and my cruelty, and I implore you to think of the very many happy years we have spent to gether without an angry word—not that you have ever deserved one. Let us silence all comments; return to me as the head of my house and the heiress of my fortune; you will never comes up again—and William Hope bind Mr. Hope still more strongly; he shall never will."

some distance very stouch, the palings with his back toward Grace Dutteren a back can speak; and the young lady looked at him and her eyes filled; then she

cold and cutting voice, very unusual to her, "my name is not Mery, it is Grace; and be assured of this, if there was not another roof in all the world to shelter me; if I was helpless, friendless, and fatherless, I would die in the nearest ditch rather than set my foot in the house from which I was thrust out with shame and insult such as no lady ever yet forgave. But, thank Heaven, I am not at your mercy at all. He to whom nature has drawn is into your hands, with all the trust and love

The next moment he led her to the house, where he made her promise to repose now your father's heart, will be the next best have followed her, but Bartley implored him thing for you." refuse him one word more, that he relented so far as to come out to him, though he felt it was a waste of time. He said:

"Mr. Bartley, it's no use; nothing can undo this morning's work ; our paths lie apart. From something Walter Clifford let fall one day, I suspect he is the person you robbed, and induced me to rob, of a large fortune." "Well, what is he to you? Have pity upon me; be silent, and name your own price."

"Wrong Walter Clifford with my eyes open? He is the last man in the world that would wrong in money matters. I have got a stern account against him, and I will begin it by sperking the truth and giving him back bis own."

Here the interview was interrupted by an honest miner, one Jim Perkins. He came in hurriedly, and, like people of that class, thrust everybody else's business out of his

You are wanted at the mine, Mr. Hope. The shoring of the old works is giving way and there's a deal of water collecting in another part."

"I'll come at once," said Hope; "the men's lives must not be endangered. Have the cage ready." Jim walked away.

Hope turned to Bartley. "Pray understand, Mr. Bartley, that this is my last visit to your mine."

"One moment, Hope," cried Bartley, in despair. "We have been friends so long, surely you owe me something."

"Well, then, I'll make you rich for life if you will but let Mary return to me and only just be silent; speak neither for me nor against me; surely that is not much for an old friend to ask. What is your answer?" "That I will speak the truth, and keep my

conscience and my child." This answer literally crushed Bartley. His very knees knocked together; he leaned against the palings sick at heart. He saw that Colonel Clifford would extort not only Walter's legacy, but what the lawyers call the meane profits, that is to say, the interest and the various proceeds from the fraud dur-

ing fourtoen years.
Whilst he was in this condition of bodily collapse and mental horror, a cold, cynical voice dropped icicles, so to speak, into his

"In a fix, governor, eh? The girl won't come back, and Hope won't hold his tongue.' Bartley looked round in amazement, and saw the cadaverous face and diabolical sneer of Leonard Monckton. Fourteen years and evil passions had furrowed that bloodless cheek; but there was no mistaking the man. It was a surprise to Bartley to see him there, stimulus of revenge and lucre." and be spoken to by a knave who had tried to

"What do you know about it?" said he,

roughly.
"I'll tell you," said Monckton, coolly. He then walked in a most leisurely way to the gate that led into the meadow, whose eastern boundary was Hope's quickset man, and he came in the same leisurely way up to Mr. Bartley, and leaned his back, with his conspirators with terror. Bartley sto aghast, but the more resolute villain seiz aghast. eastern boundary was Hope's quickset hedge, under her chin.

against the palings.
"I know all," said he. "I overheard you in your office fourteen years ago, when you changed children with Hope."

day, and watched the little game, and now I am fly, and no mistake."
Bartley threw up his hands in dismay. "Then it's all over; I am doubly ruined.

cannot hope to silence you both." Don't speak so loud, governor." "Why not?" said Bartley; "others will, if I don't." He lowered his voice for all that, and won-

dered what was coming.
"Listen to me," said Monckton, exchange ing his cynical manner for a quiet and weighty Bartley began to wonder and look at him

with a sort of awe. The words now dropped out of Monckton's thin lips as if they were chips of granite, so full of meaning was every syllable; and Bartley felt it. "It's not so bad as it looks. There are only two men that know you are a felon."

Bartley winced visibly.
"Now that one of those men is to be bought-" Bartley lifted his head with a faint gleam of hope at that-"and the other-has gone-down a coal mine."

"What good will that do me?" The villain paused, and looked Bartley in "That depends. Suppose you were to offer

me what you offered Hope, and suppose-

Hope—was never—to come up—again?"
"No such luck," said Bartley, shaking his head surrowfully. "Luck ?" said Monckton, contemptuously : we make our own luck. Do you see that vagabond lying under the tree? That's Ben

Burnley, "Ah!" said Bartley; "the ruffian Hope discharged." "The same, and a man that is burning to be revenged on him. He's your luck, Mr.

Bartley. I know the man, and what he has done in a mine before to-day." Then ho; drew near to Bartley's ear, and hissed into it these fearful words: "Send him down the mine; promise him five hundred pounds—if William Hope—

of risk it. It is but a risk. The alternative is certain

in your money, while you woar a croppe head—and a convict dress—in a stone cell Portland."

"No, never!" screamed Bartley. "Mar man, you are tempting me to my perdition "I am saving you. Just consider—whet is the risk? It is only an accident, and w will suspect you? Men don't ruin their ow mines. Here, just let me call him." Bartley made a faint gesture to forbid

"Hy, Ben," he cried, "come here."
"No, no!" cried Bartley; "l'll hav nothing to do with him."

"Well," said Monckton, "then don't, be hear what he has got to say; he'll tell yo how easily accidents happen in a mine."

Then Burnley came in, but stood at som

Hope."
"No, curse him; I know that." Talking of that, Ben, how was it that you got rid of that troublesome overseer in the

Ben started and looked aghast for a m ment, but soon recovered himself, and to his tale of blood with a strange mixture satisfaction and awe, washing his hands no vously in the air all the time.

"Dear me !" said Monckton; "and M would give you five hundred pounds."

Monckton looked at him, and decided him. He went softly, like a cat, to B Burnley, and said: "If an accident does occur, and that me

"I'll do t' job. Nay, nay, but," said he and his countenance fell—" they will not he me go down the mine." The diabolical agent went cat-like to Be

leaf; "Take Burnley on again. R. BARTLEY." Whilst writing it his hand shook, a when it was written he would not tear it or

and his trembling hand tried to convey t note-book back to his pocket, but it fell fro his shaking fingers, and Monckton took it and quietly tore the leaf out, and took across to Burnley, in spite of a feeble gestu the struggling wretch made to detain hin. He gave Ben the paper, and whispered;

These words were hardly out of his li rapidly past them. She had nothing on h

frightened at that, but utterly amazed. was a public road.

you hung." "Where are you going?" said Bartle trembling "To my father." "He is not your father; it is a conspirat

that moment, and gave Monckton time to cover and seize her again by the arm. "You are not of age," cried Bartley; y are under my authority, and you shall con No, no!" cried Grace. "Help! hel

hold her. Then the devil Monckton began to

mad woman.' of the villainies that had been done und cover of that accusation, which, indeed, h too often prevented honest men from interfe ing with deeds of lawless violence. But s cluded. She let them drag her past the c tage door. Then she cried out with deligh

"Ah! here is my father."
They followed the direction of her eye, a relaxed their grasp. Instantly she drew thands vigorously downward, got clear them, gave them each a furious push them them flying forward, then darted by the country of the open door, closed it, and bolt in the country of t

The quick-witted villain saw the pressi danger in a moment.
"To the back door, or we are lost!"

Bartley dashed round to that door with cry of dismay. But Grace was before him just half a m

Lou will be indicted for fraud by the Cli fords. Bartley groaned. They'll live in your home, they'll revo

buf Monckton pretended to take that as

assent.

distance. Bartley turned his back upon the both, and edged away from them a little; bi Monckton stood between the two men, dete mined to bring them together.
"Ben," said he, "Mr. Bartley takes ye

on again at my request; No thanks to M

Welsh colliery ?"

"Well, you see, sir, we put some gun-co ton in a small canister, with a fuse cut to la fowr minutes, and hid it in one of the o workings the man had left: then they telt overseer they thowt t' water was coming by quickly. He got there just in time; an what with t' explosion, five-damp and fall coal, we never saw t' overseer again."

Hope has gone down the mine expressly inspect old workings. Is it not a strange of incidence? Now, if such an accident was befall Mr. Hope, it's my belief Mr. Bartle Bartley made no reply; the perspirati was pouring down his face, and he looked picture of abject guilt and terror.

never comes up again, you are to have fr hundred pounds. "Five hundred pounds!" shouted B

ley.
"Please give me a written order to let the man go to work again in the mine."

Bartley trembled and hesitated, but at he took out his pockek-book and wrote on

He panted and quivered, and was as pale ashes, and said: "No, no, it's a death warrant; I cannot

"Be off, before he changes his mind." "You'll hear of an accident in the mi before the day's over," said Burnley: and I went off without a grain of remorse under the "He'll do it," cried Monckton triumphan

when Grace Hope walked out of the hous pale, and with her eyes gleaming, and walk head but a white handkerchief that was ti

"And I've been hovering about here all ay, and watched the little game, and now I

You must come home with me." "Never!" cried Grace, and by a sudd and violent effort she flung Monckton off. But Bartley, mad with terror, seized

home with me." murder! help!" murder! help!"
She screamed and struggled so violent that with all their efforts they could hard

louder still. "She's mad, she's mad; help! to secure This terrified Grace Hope. She had re

it inside just as Monokton, recovering his self, quickly dashed furiously against it-

thoroughly organized and equipped for their

calling, these twelve thousand earnest men,

molding the minds of over half a million of

and the religious orders. The efficiency of

position. Such impartial witnesses as Nature,

Engineering, the Pall Mall Gazette and the

Athenaum are enthusiastic in their eulogics

of the work sent from the Brothers' schools.

Contributions representing the best efforts that have been made in theoretical

and applied science, in agriculture,

hygiene and the industrial arts figure alongside of papers written in Greek.

latest number of Engineering speaks as fol-

lows: "Among the 12,000 Brothers that form

this society, which seems to be well imbued with the progressive spirit of the times,

their splendid exhibition proves that there

are many able men and eminent teachers

in all the branches of a scientific and tech-

nical education. But little was known in

England of the Brothers before this

University examinations. Their work at

South Kensington has now brought them

we have little doubt that their rich and var-

ied collection (an international exhibition in

itself) will exercise a beneficial influence upon

be added, such unexpected sources, makes it

clear that the Christian Brothers form the

vanguard of the soundest and safest educa-

tors of the ninetcenth century, and the death

of such a man as Brother Trlide, even at the

ripe age of 72, is a serious loss and one that

will not easily be repaired. Requiescat in

THE PROTESTANT BISHOP OF SASKATCHE WAN.

HE BEARS TESTIMONY TO THE EARNEST-

NESS AND DEVOTION OF THE ROMAN

CATHOLICS IN THE FAR WEST-A TRI-

BUTE TO THE BISHOP OF RUPERT'S

There was a very large congregation in

Holy Trinity Church last Sunday to hear the

His Lordship spoke of Christian charity.

He could not but know that the vast audience

understanding of many difficult parts of the

blessed Bible that would save or lose us in

One of the great characteristics of Christ

was his Christian charity to all. Do not, said the Bishop, let us all think we are the

only ones in the country. Oh, do not let

ness of thinking or speaking of our Roman

Roman Catholic brethren have been

distinguished for their Christianity towards

the Indians of this Northwest. My

especially in regard to their work among the Indians. He had witnessed the devotion

with which they had supported orphanages

and sisterhoods, whose first duty was amongst

the poor and sick. A few years ago, about

the time of the great scarcity of food in

the far west, he had seen tears trickling

down the cheeks of the noble-hearted

French bishop, Bishop Grandin, as he spoke

to a committee of the privations of the

poor orphan children of St. Albert, near

Edmonton. He stinted himself in his own

living in order that others might have some-

thing to eat. With all those experiences in

memory he could not but pay a tribute to the

Christian charity of the Roman Catholics. He

could not refrain from speaking of the high

Christian charity displayed by His Lordship

the Bishop of Rupert's Land during his long

period of work in this country. His Lordship

had signalized himself in a remarkable degree by the principles of true Christian charity

with which he had dealt both with Roman

Catholics and with all denomination of Pro-

testants. He called the congregation to witness

if it were not so. The speaker regarded this as

a noble example, second only to the bishop's

personally pure and holy life—a life he had

known to be such for at least thirty-live years,

of kindly courtesy, Christian charity and

loving brotherly conduct to every Christian

in this Province and these Northwest Terri-

tories. He especially hoped that in the

future as in the past the people of this coun-

try would be distinguished by kindly for-

bearance towards one another, and that they

should all, both clergy and laity, keep before

their minds the fact that they are first of all

Christians and then members of different

ARCHBISHOP RYAN.

HE LEAVES THE WEST TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE

ARCHDIOCESE OF PHILADELPHIA.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Aug. 19.—Archbishop Ryan left for Philadelphia, his acw arch-

diocese, in a special car. At the depot a

large crowd had assembled on the platform

to bid him farewell. The Archbishop was

accompanied by Father Elcock, director of

the Cathedral at Philadelphia; Father Ker-

nan, president of the seminary; Father

Brennan, secretary of the diocese, and a com-

churches.

and clergy of the Roma

to respect the

Bishop of Saskachewan preach.

To the same effect the journals

this country."

LAND.

Latin and all the modern languages.

bling.

teir ou

to In

ing

ed

e cell you, Mr. Hope, for the use of an old (Rat-tat-tat.) "Did you really at tat) "two men" (rat tat tat) were dition eaten by one woman and w

prisoner just secured, he drew aside nstifiable pride to admire his work. tion enabled him to see the side of the on he had secured so cleverly in front a behind, and there was Grass Hope wing down from her bedroom window. She had tied two crimson curtains together

nseful knot, which is call-tsea's fisherman's bend; fastened one to the bed or something, and she was range down this extemporized rope hand alternately, with as much ease and rice as if she was walking down marble Monckton flung his arm and body fally over the paling, and grabbed her with inger ends. She gave a spring with her insert the wall and took a hold look he against the wall, and took a bold leap her against him into a tulip bed ten feet dis-fing at least. He yelled to Bactley:

"To the garden !" And not losing a moment, flung his leg mer the paling to catch her with Bartley's

Grace dashed off without a moment's hesition at the quickset hedge. She did not in up to it and hesitate, like a woman, for was not to be wriggled through; she went it with the momentum and impetus of a selection, and through it as if it was made blotting paper, leaving a wonderfully small

They gazed aghast at one another, at the es so suddenly emptied as if by magic; the crimson curtain floating like a banner, it be crimson curtain floating like a banner, but glowing beautifully amongst the green impers; and at that flying figure, with her bir that glittered in the sun, and streamed brightal in the wind with her velocity; fly ng to the mine to save William Hope, and the these baffled conspirators a life of penal

CHAPTER XX .- CALAMITY.

ound over a stile like a deer, and dash up to he mine; then there was a hurried colloquy. ad some men were seen to start from the sine and run toward Hope's cottage. What actually took place was this :

The baffled conspirators saw Grace Hope

Shearrived panting, and begged to be sent un the mine at once ; the deputy said : "You cannot, miss, without an order from

"Iam his daughter, sir," she said. "He has chimed me from Mr. Bartley this day."
At that word the man took off his hat to

Let me down this instant; there's a plot fire the mine, and destroy my poor father." "A plot to fire the mine!" said the man, lighast. "Why, who by? Hy! hy! cage dy there !"

"One Burnley; but he's bribed by a stran-E. Send me down to warn my father; k cyebrows, and a face like a corpse, al a large gold ring on the little finger of is right hand. You will find him somehere near my father's cottage. Neither manor I have a moment to lose.

Then the deputy called three more men, ad made for Hope's cottage, while Grace went down in the cage.

Bartley fled in mortal terror to his own

Monckton withdrew to the clump of fir trees, and from that thin shelter watched the me, intending to levent as soon as he should me Hope come up safe and sound; but when lesaw three or four men start from the mine and run across to him, he took the alarm and

might the thicker shelter of a copse hard It was very thick cover, good for temprary concealment; but he soon found it masso marrow that he could'nt emerge from meither side without being seen at once, ad his quick wit told him that Grace had munced him, and probably described him constely to the miners; he was in mortal

enor, but not quite unprepared for this sort danger. The first thing he did was to whip off his while tweed suit and turn it inside out; he ad had it made on purpose; it was a thin lead, doubled with black kerseymere, so hat this change was a downright transforma-Then he substituted a black tie for a blored one, whipped out a little mirror and hare's foot, etc., browned and colored his beek, put on an admirable gray wig, whisk-55, mustache, and beard, and partly whiten-this eyebrows, and hobbled feebly out of he little wood an infirm old man. Presently

ecaught sight of his gold ring. "Ah!" said he, "she is a sharp girl; perhe took it off, and was going to put it ir pocket, but thought better of that, and backed it into the ditch. Then he made for village.

The pursuers hunted about the house, and course, didn't find him; but presently one them saw him crossing a meadow not roff, so they ran toward him and hailed

"Hy! mister!" He went feebly on and did not seem to the they hailed him again and ran wand him. Then he turned and stopped, d seeing men running toward him, took out ge pair of round spectacles, and put them Am/look at them. By this artifice, that like in reality completed his disguise scemulat a very natural movement in an old

to see better who it was that wanted What be you doing here?" said the man. Well, my good man," said Monekton, thing surprise, "I have been visiting an friend, and now I'm going home again. hope I am not trespassing. Is not this the That's right enough," said the deputy,

bit by the way you come you must have No. sir," said Monckton, "I haven't anybody, except one gentleman that he through that wood there, as I passed

What was he like, sir?" Well, I didn't take particular notice, and

assed me all in a hurry."

That would be the man," said the to the hear very pale face?"

Not that Tremarked he seemed rather

Light: Tthink "-/fi I almost think it was. What had he been doing "Anything wrong? He seemed to me to be rather scared like."
"Which way did he go, sir?"

I think he made for that great house, Come on," said the deputy.

And he followed this treacherous indication, hot in pursuit. Monekton lost no time. He took off

twenty years, and reached the Dun Cow as acquaintance. He hired the one vehicle the establishment possessed, and was off like a shot to Derby; thence he dispatched a note to his lodgings to say he was suddenly called to town, but should be back in a week. Not that he ever intended to show his face in that neighborhood again. Nevertheless events occurred that stopped

both his flight and Bartley's, and yet broke up their unholy alliance.

It was Hope's final inspection of the Bartley mine, and he took things in order. Months ago a second shaft had been sunk by his wise instructions, and but for Bartley's parsimony would have been now completed. Hope now ascertained how many feet it was short, and noted this down for Bartley.

Then, still inspecting, he went to the other extremity of the mine, and reached a sort of his lips in defence of the widow and the hall or amphitheatre much higher than the passages. This was a centre, with diverging passages on one side, but closed on the other. Two of these passages led by oblique routes to those old works the shoring of which had the coarse and s mbre habiliments which the been reported unsafe.

This amphitheatre was now a busy scene, empty trucks being pushed off, full trucks being pushed on, all the men carrying lighted lanterns that wavered and glinted like "willsof the wisp."

Presently the bell rung, and a portion of the men, to whom this was a signal, left off work and began to put on their jackets and to await the descent of the cage to take them the but small shreds of her dress, and across up in parties. At this moment Hope met, to meadow at a pace that neither Bartley his surprise, a figure that looked like Ben is Monckton, men past their prime, could be be be to rival even if she had not got the be was right, and Ben Burnley it was. The ruffin had the condeciment of the ruffin had the ruffin ha ruffian had the audacity to put up his lamp, as if to scrutinize the person who examined

him.
"Did I not discharge you?" said Hope.
"Ay, lad," said Ben; "but your master put me on again."

Continued.

Derangement of the liver, with constipation, injure the complexion, induce pimples, sallow skin, etc. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose.

ONTARIO'S BOUNDARIES.

THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE PRIVA COUNCIL COMMITTEE.

Toronto, Aug. 21.—The Globe to-day con

tains the following:—
London, Aug. 20.—The report to Her Majesty in council on the subject of the boundaries between Ontario and Manitoba, rendered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, defines the western boundary and in part the northern boundary of Ontario. The southwestern boundary is the northwest angle of the Lake of the Woods, thence due north till the English River is reached. northern boundary, so far as settled, is along the English River, including Lac Seul and Lake Joseph.

With reference to the third question, submitted, namely:-Whether-in case legislayou run and seize that villain; you tion is needed to make the decision in this mot mistake him. He wears a light suit case binding or effectual—acts passed by the tweed, all one color. He has very Parliament of Canada and the provincial legislatures of Ontario and Manitoba, in connection with the imperial act 34 and 35 Vic., cap 28, or otherwise, will be sufficient, or whether an imperial act for that purpose will be necessary, the report expresses no opinion as to the sufficiency or otherwise of concurrent legislation by the Provincial and Dominion parliaments, but states that it is desirable and most expedient that an imperial Catholic France rested, and, with well-Bartley fled in mortal terror to his own Act of Parliament be passed to make this dedevised cunning, the shafts of the enemy use, and began to pack up his things to cision binding and effective. The order-in were chiefly aimed at the education which the council approves the report of the judicial committee, and commands that the award be obeyed and carried into execution.

"MONUMENTAL" CHURCHES.

Rome, Aug. 2.—The following churches are declared, by a decree of 16th July, to be "monumental":—St. Peter in Chains; St. Mary of the Angels, with the adjacent portico of Michael Angelo, and the house of the Carthusians : Santa Maria del Popolo ; Santa Maria sopra Minerva; St. Augustin; SS. Agnes and Costanza, with the adjacent ruins and Catacombs; St. Sebastian, with the adjacent ruins and Catacombs; St. Pancratius. with the adjoining Catacombs, and St. Paul, with the annexed cloister. According to Benedict XIV., St. Peter in Chains was the first church dedicated to God, in Rome, by St. Peter. It is entitled Eudoxican Basilica, from having the been rebuilt by the Empress Eudoxia, the wife of Thedosius the Younger, who received from the Patriarch of Jerusalem the two chains by which St. Peter had been bound, and sent them to her daughter Eudoxia, wife of Valentinian, Emperor of the West, and deposited them about the year 440, in the church which she rebuilt on the site of the present hasilica. The Fcast of St. Peter's Chains is held on the 1st of August. Saint Mary of the Angels is formed of the ancient pinacotheca of the celebrated Baths of Diocletian, in the building of which that Emperor employed many thousands of Christians as slaves. When peace was granted to the Church a portion of this edifice was consecrated to the true God. The basilica of St. Agnes was erected by the Emperor Constantine at the instance of his daughter Costanza, who here founded a convent for herself and other noble ladies. Tradition states that the Church of Santa Maria del Popolo stands on the site of the sepulchre of the family Dormitii, within which the ashes of the Emperor Nero were deposited. The church was built from the offerings of the people, hence its name, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. It was in the monastery attached to it that the author of the Reformation—the Augustinian monk, Martin Luther-resided during his sojourn in Rome. Each of the churches referred to in the Ministerial decree has a special and interesting history of its own which ought to inspire respect at least in the

minds of the Italian rulers. SHE GOT HER SEAT.

"Is this sent engaged?" asked a small, thin woman of a fat man in the New Haven train the other day. No reply.

"Will you please take your feet down and let me sit on this seat?" she repeated in a louder tone of voice.

BROTHER IRLIDE.

Death of the Superior-General of the Christinn Brothers' Schools.

(Catholic Review.) Last week witnessed the demise of one of the most conspicuous men of France. For and lethargy of Protestantism, and in the acnearly half a century Brother Irlide, Superior-General of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, had honored the garl of his noble profession by those virtues which adorn the devout Christian and the accomplished educator.

Born at Bayonne, on the stormy coast of southern France, his nature caught up from his very birth the restless force of the waves that oft lulled his infant hours to sleep. Earnest, serious and determined to throw himself early in life into the turbulent tide of French politics, shortly after the first empire had fallen before the allied armies of Europe, his eloquence and dauntless courage at once marked him as a leader among men, and his success at the bar at the early age of twenty-five years gave earnest that he would stand foremost among the most eloquent pleaders of his time. But Providence had other designs in view, and, before the last impassioned appeal that leaped from orphan had ceased to be heard, a deep rooted change had come over the impetuous young advocate. Without a day's hesitation, he dropped his lawyer's gown of silk to assume grand virtues of the Venezable De la Salle had sauctified. Having become a member of the order of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, he exhibited at the very outset of changed career the same indomithie able energy, the same fidelity to duty, and the same strict obserduty, vance of the spirit of his calling which had filled with hope the hearts of those friends who predicted for him a high place in the councils of the nation. Nothing distinguished this gifted and saintly man so much as a fulness of religious spirit which made the success of his work the ever-present topic of his thoughts, speech, and writings. Τo labor for the spread of Christian education was the passion of his life. To this end he lent all the energies of his strong will and impulsive character. This spirit filled him to overflowing, saturated him from head to foot, and left no moment free from schemes and projects looking to the advancement of the cause which was so dear to him. Nature had done her work well in bestowing on him the most brilliant qualities of heart and mind. and he supplemented his liberality by a life of ardnous study and by a cultivation of those virtues which make notonly the good man but the amiable, courteous and refined gentleman. As a consequence his learning placed him in the front rank of modern scholars. Few would suspect that the unassuming Brother who trod the poorest quarters of fair Paris with far greater delightthan he did her boulevards, was the peer of the Academicians and members of the Institute of France. As a linguist he was regarded by the most accomplished scholars of his country as an authority without superior. Latin, Gleck, Italian and Spanish literature were as familiar to him as the classic works of his own tongue, and yet so sensitive was his modesty that very few not intimately acquainted with him understood the depth and variety of his attainments. It was infinitely more congenial to his ardent the day of judgment, but Christian charity. charity to sit for hours teaching their cle-

ments to the children of the poor than to discuss the problems of science and philosophy to which his nature inclined him. When but a universal one. The French people are not alone in their mourning, and wherever a heart beats to which religious education is an object of love, there will sadness rule when the tidings of Brother Irlide's death shall have been made known. His lot as Su perior General of the Christian Brothers was east at a most trying and critical time. Irreligion, in the guise of anti-clericalism, sought to shatter the foundations on which hurch approved and supported Schools and colleges wherein the name of God might be heard were ordered closed, and the sorrowful note of protestation which went up from Catholic France against the most iniquitous measure that ever disgraced the statute books of a nation, was heard throughout the world. Brother Irlide was told that his schools were doomed; that he might as well close their doors without a muriour, and quietly submit to the inevitable. But little such timid counsellers knew of the fibres of steel that beat within his bosom. With the consummate tact and politeness which so notably distinguished him, the Brother threw wide his doors to the committee which was to decide the matter, and when informed by them that he was a lawbreaker in keeping his schools open, he told them that he was quite willing to be a lawbreaker, and such a law breaker he continued to beto the day of his death, while his enomies gnashed their teeth in despair. The magnificent courage with which Brother Irlide defied the enemics of France, who pretended to be her rulers, elicited the admiration of all friends of true civilization the world over, and made men think again of the heroism and self-sacrifice

and frowns : notwithstanding the ficrce opposition of a truculent municipality, Brother Irlide flinched not a jot, and came out a conqueror at the end. He has gone from the France which he loved so well, mourned by the noblest, best and most intelligent of the land. Mgr. Guibert, Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, the venerable Archbishop of Rheims, the Bishop of Orleans and the Bishop of Versailles were present at the bedside of the dying Brother, and spoke the last words of comfort to him. Baron Macou, his lifelong friend, wept as the faithful Christian expired, and the noble Senator Chesnelong, a giant among his colleagues, mingled his tears with those of the prelates and nobles who witnessed the last hours of Brother Irlide. His faithful assistants were likewise by his side at the last solemn moment of death, and Brother-Assistant Patrick, whose name is a household word throughout the United States, closed the eyes of his departed Superior. France may build no monument of stone over the grave of Brother Irlide, but a mightier and more lasting monument is consecrated to his memory this very moment in the loving hearts of Catholics throughout the whole breadth and length of Christendom. He has left behind him 15,000 sons of the Venerable De La, Salle, 12,000 of whom are engaged in the active teaching of half a million of Christian youth. Among the early instrumentalities which have contributed to the rapid spread of religion within the

of those Brothers who braved and died by

Prussian bullets fourteen years ago. Not-withstanding edicts and bulletins, threats

mittee of home priests. A committee from the Christian Brothers' College at Cote Bril-liante was also present. During the few moments before the train started the Archbishop stood on the platform of the car shaking hands, and expressed his regrets at leaving warm-hearted friends. As the train pulled out the gentlemen present lifted their hats and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—Archbishop Ryan and a distinguished party arrived last

young men, cannot but leave a lasting im-Miraculous Cures Effected at St. Anne's press on their time, and that impress is Shrine-A Plie of Crutches Twenty Feet happily seen in the success with which the High. Church is stemming the tide of modern infidelity in rudely shaking the indifference QUEBEC, Aug. 19-Standing upon Dufferin Terrace, the most magnificent promenage of its kind in the world, and easting the eye cession of thousands of forvent and onlightened northward, to the left of the beautiful Isle of men to the ranks of the secular clergy Orleans, and over the expansive bay formed by the estuary of the St. their labors may be estimated by the exhibit Charles, the vision is arrested by the pale their schools have made in the educational department of the London International Ex-

AND THE LAME WALK.

blue outline of the Laurentian mountainsthose "everlasting hills," possessing so much significance for the hundreds of scientists laily arriving here to attend the meeting of the British Association in Montreal, and declared by geologists to be the oldest known form of rock farmation. Let the eye run down the slowly ascending range seaward until it rests upon the promonotory, which, jutting out into the north channel of the St. Lawrence, bounds the vision, and you have before you

ST. ANN'S MOUNTAIN. The confidence of the geologist in the pre-

cambrian origin of those crystalline rocks, as

armed with microscope and hammer he pronounces upon their azoic or aurentian or huronian formation, is not one whit stronger, dogmatic though he be, not one-half as touching as the simple faith of thousands of Canadian and American pilgrims in the effiexhibition, save that they had a college at cacy of intercession with "La Bonne Ste. Anne," at her shrine at the Clapham which figures well at the London foot of yonder mountain, in the producmost favorably before the British public, and tion of such superhuman results as the miraculous cure of all those ills to which flesh is heir. There are several parishes in Canada called after the good mother of the the elementary and intermediate education of Virgin Mary, but this one is officially known as "Ste. Anne de Beaupre." "Pré," in French, signifies "meadow," and all who already mentioned have written, and the verdict, coming from so many, and, it might | have visited the land of Evangeline will readily trace in the extensive grass plain surrounding the bay of Minas the derivation of the name of the village of Grand Pré. The name "Cote de de "the beautiful meadowy Beaupre," or side of the river," aptly describes the slope of the country between the St. Lawrence and the hills beyond, and marks the contrast existing between it and the character of the land at the opposite side of the mouth of the St. Charles, the site of the rockgirt city of Quebec. Twenty miles or so of a deasant drive along the Cote de Beaupre brings the tourists to St. Anne de Beaupre -commonly called here, in the language of affection, "La Bonne St. Anne." grims generally go from Quebec by steamer, but sometimes on foot. On Sunday the pilgrims visiting St. Anne's frequently fill five or six steambouts. Two boats make daily trips to the shrine, and frequently there are others from different points on the river. It is usual for almost every Roman Catholic congregation and religious listening to him was composed of peo-ple belonging to different denomina-tions in the city. Besides members are frequently pilgrimages from Ottawa and society in the province of Quebec to make its tions in the city. Besides members are frequently pilgrimages from Ottawa and of different Protestant denominations being present, he trusted there were also Canadian districts of the New Engsome Roman Catholics there. He pointed land States. The shrine of St. Anno out the great lesson taught in the text, that dates from 1658, when a pious habitant preit was not the denomination, or the distinct | sented the cure of Quelice with a piece of ive creed, or the superior or extensive ground on condition that the erection of a hurch should be at once commenced. Tradition relates a number of miracles said to have been wrought during the construction of the building, of which the foundation stone was laid by the first governor, P'Argenson. A devout resident, who had been lame for years, was instantly cured upon such a man dies the loss is not only a national us be guilty of the miserable uncharitable- laying three of the foundation stones; and so was a woman, who had been bent double for Catholic brethren as if they were not three months. The whole country soon re-Christians as well as ourselves. Christians sounded with the praises of St. Anne, and it were tried by the test of Christianity which was for a long time customary, says Dr. Beers, he had been holding up. As a resident of for vessels passing up the river to live a sa-the Northwest for 20 years, continued his lute when passing her shrine. Occasional Lordship, I can stand here to-night and tell miracles have ever since been reported, but you without a shadow of a doubt that our this year there appears to be an immense revival in

THE GOOD SAINT'S EFFICACY early experience in this country not a week, passes without reports of further led me to respect the Bishon manifestations of here. or good will, and scarcely a day, certainly generally during the veneration of the saint's relies, or while the subject of the cure is engaged in prayer or in receiving communion. The existing church is of modern date, and is creeted on the site of that which was built two and a quarter conturies ago. Neither in exterior nor interior does it differ much from the average Canadian parish church. The most striking object inside is the pyramid of crutches over twenty feet in height, left in thanksgiving to the saint by lame and the halt who have been cured, or fancied themselves to have been cured, of their infirmities. These curious mementoes are of every size and style. The church also possesses a much prized relie in the shape of a broken and partially decayed bone in a small glass case, said to be the bone of a forefinger of the Virgin Mother. As the pilgrims kneel at the alter railings of the church the relic is held by the officiating priest for each of them to kiss in turn, and it is not infrequently that at the hour of venerating the relic miraculous cures are effected Of the numerous miracles reported, the following, all which date from within the last week, may be taken as

SPECIMENS: On Thursday last a thirteen-year old son of

Mr. Elizear Vincent of this city, master printer and city councillor, made a pilgrimage to La Bonne St. Anne, for the purpose of being cured of lameness. At ten years of age he was confined to his bed for six months, with an affection of the leg, which was accompanied with intense pain. On rising he was unable to move about without the aid of crutc'es, and continued lame until his recent visit to St. Anne's, when the l meness left him while partaking of the Holy U mmunion, and he arose and walked without the aid of his crutch. The fact that young Vincent has not walked without crutches for three years, and that he now walks well without them, is fully authenticated. Almost exactly similar is the miraculous cure reported on Friday last of a young man from Vermont, named O'Connor, who advanced with the greatest difficulty and pain to the holy table, moving slowly on crutches, and who immediately after receiving the holy communion rose without any apparent effort, and with his face radiant with joy laid aside his crutches and walked vigorously back to his seat and subsequently out of the church. On the same day a little child named Welch was similarly cured of lameness, after prostrating himself for twelve days in succession before the shrine of Ste. Anne with his mother, who had brought him for the purpose all the way from Michigan. Tourists as well as pilgrims are flocking to sinated in America, that it is an attempt the shrine of the saint, where, if they do not become witnesses of miracles, they may at least feest their eyes upon a scene that will all its parapharnalia of processions monster the meetings, and other factitious, machinery to meetings, and other factitious, machinery to meetings, and other factitious, machinery to meetings.

rum, the journal in question yet thinks it neccs. sary to point out, and it does so with apparent knowledge of the whole subject, the great and insurmountable objections to the scheme. The difficulties are political as well as commercial, and on all important points would affect not only Canada and Jamaica but also Great Britain and the United States, and any overtures for union would, without doubt, arouse interference not only from the mother country but also from

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not only from the incher country but also from our dearly beloved Uncle Sam.

We think the time is yet distant when Canada will open her arms to admit any of the West India islands. Canadians when they want to annex any more territory will in all probability prefer to take a slice of the land to the south

THE PRECISE MOMENT. As human curiosity is never satisfied as to

the precise moment of death in the case of beheading, the account of the latest experiment on a decapitated criminal, which is communiented to the Revue Scientifique by a French scientist who made his observations on the head of Campi, is of interest. This time the results are more satisfactory than has hitherto been the case, and Dr. Petitgand makes the following statement with regard to the manifestations of consciousness after the head has been separated from the body: 1. That the head, on being separated from the body, remains in possession of all its faculties if the hemorrhage does not pass certain limits, and if the proportion of oxygen in the blood is sufficient for keeping up the nervous functions for a few short moments, which can never exceed half a minute. 2. That repeated convulsive maxillary movements after the separation of the head from the body, generally called "biting the dust," are nothing but the reflex action common in cases of acute asphyxia.

WHY EVE DIDN'T NEED A GIRL.

A lady writer in one of our exchanges furnishes some of the reasons why Eve did not keep a hired girl. She says: There has been a great deal said about the faults of women and why they need so much waiting on. Some one (a man of course) has the presumption to ask: "Why, when Eve was manufactured out of a spare rib, a servant was not made to wait on her?" She didn't need any. A bright writer She didn't need any. A bright writer has said Adam never came whining to Eve with a ragged stocking to be darned, buttons to be sewed on, gloves to be mended "right away-quick, now." He never read the newspapers until the sun went down behind the palm trees, and then stretching himself yawning out, "Is supper ready yet, my dear?" Not he. He made the fire, hung the kettle over it himself, we'll venture, and pulled the radishes, peoled the potatoes, and did everything else he ought to do. He milked the cows, fed the chickens and looked after the pigs himself, and never brought home half a dozen friends together when Eve hadn't any fresh pome-granates. He never stayed out till 11 clock at night and then scowled because Eve was sitting up and crying inside the gates. He never loafed around corner groceries while Eve was rocking little Cain's cradle at home. He never called Eve up from the cellar to put away his slippers. Not he. When he took them off he put them under the fig tree beside his Sunday boots. In short he did not think she was specially created for the purpose of waiting upon him, and he wasn't under the impression that it disgraced a man to lighten a wife's cares a little. That's the reason Eve did not need a hired girl, and with it is the reason her descendants did.

THROUGH A POWDER MAGA-ZINE.

HOW THE EXPLOSIVE IS SHIPPED AND STORED.

Through a powder magazine with the thermometer in the nineties, within sight of Montreal and, the men were never so cool in such weather before. Yes, gentle reader, try the experiment, and in spite of kegs of powder from the course blasting stuff to the st. My country or good will, and scarcely a day, certainly not a week, passes without reports of further manifestations of her power. The miracles are invariably wrought in the church, and construct the country finest sporting grade, piled on shelves from "floor to ceiling," you will—without your temperament is a decidedly nervous one—feel iey cold, and be in a position to think feelingly perhaps of the sufferings of North Pole explorers undisturbed by the fiery glare of the sun outside. Magazines are built with special reference to coolness, and through the thick masonry there are peculiarly shaped shafts through which a cold current of air is constantly circulating, taking away too all dampness from the vault-shaped rooms within. The powder is stored in 25 lb kegs on trestle work reaching to the ceiling, and these kegs are entirely of wood, pegs taking the place of nails. Stored in this shape powder will stand any amount of banging about and it is as barmless as so many kegs of meal. Some people will run away if they see a man with a keg. of powder on his shoulder, but such dread is absurd, and the great inconvenience to which powder manufacturers are put through common ignorance of the safety in which it is handled is a great addition to first cost. Of the two fine military magazines on the Island, the largest is leased by the Hamilton Powder Company, and was built in 1822. It is constructed of hard red volcanic stone, which will stand for ages, and is situated at the end of a deep, rocky gully, the building being surrounded by a massive high wall. Its situation is such that military men think that even if the magazine was to blow up the city of Montreal would suffer no ma-terial damage. The rules relating to the storage and shipment of powder in Canada are very strict, not more than a keg of 25 lbs being allowed in any one establishment. The company employs its own steam yacht, and when any of its powder is received in Montreal from its works in the West it is at once taken

to St. Helen's. There is a great demand for blasting pow der just now from railway contractors, principally those engaged in building the Canadian Pacific road. The nervous public will be glad to hear that such care is taken in handling the explosive, particularly as the wants of trade require the storage of a large quantity of powder at Montreal.

REPUBLICAN SENTIMENTS IN ENG-LISH POLITICS. LONDON Aug. 20 .- Mr. Andrew Carnegie

the American iron master, has a syndicate of Liberal newspapers, under the management of Mr. Samuel Storey, M/P., which has considerable influence in the political world. The St. James Gazette, in an article this afternoon, comments on an interview with Mr. Carne-gio originally published in Pittsburg. The (næite declares that the present agi-tation against the House of Lords or ginated in America, that it is an attempt with definition of the particular notice, and it take particular notice, and it is a houry.

Again no reply.

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CATHOLIC CALENDAR AUGUST.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 27: 1884

THURSDAY, 28:-St. Augustine, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. FRIDAY, 29.—Beheading of St. John Baptist. St. Sabina, Martyr.

SATURDAY, 30.—St. Rose of Lime, Virgin. SS. Felix and Companion, Martyrs. SUNDAY, 31. - Thirtsenth Sunday after Pentecest. St. Raymund Nonnatus, Confessor. Less. Ecclus. xxi. 8-11; Gosp. Luke xii. 35-40; Lest Gosp. Luko xyii. 11-19. SEPTEMBER!

MONDAY, 1 .- St. Giles, Abbot. The Twelve Brothers, Martyrs, TUESDAY, 2 .- St. Stephen. Confessor. WEDNESDAY 3. -Feria.

In temperance people want to do really good work that will meet with the approbation of the whole community, let them take a lesson from the government of Bavaria, which lately fined 33 brewers from \$50 to \$250 each, according to the degree of adulteration in the beer, and also imprisoned them for eight months. Montreal largely manufactures bagus brandies and poisonous whisky, retailed at fifteen cents a bottle.

THE German Ambassador in London, Count Münster, is about to publish a book on cookery. Let him give John Bull a recipe for a new Irish stew and Russia for boned Turkey. A few remarks on the fleshpots of Egypt would be in order, and how to make that new family hash called Imperial confederation.

OUR frugal Governor-General instead of distributing the crumbs from the Rideau Hall tables among the poor, is fattening imported pigs. Canadians, like the poor around Rideau Hall, have often to go hungry and watch foreigners feeding at the civil service trough.

KNIGHTHOOD is a gilded badge of servitude, a sort of dog-collar that England gives to sil-. ly, vain colonials to keep them faithful to imperial interests. Many of our knights owe allegiance first to Downing Street and then to the Dominion-when they have nothing better else to do.

Our of a population of 25,000,000 England sends 5,000 students to her 'two universities; Scotland, with a population of about 4,000,000, has 9,500 university students, and Germany, with a population of 48,000,000, has 22,200 in her several universities. The New England States, with a population of 4,110,000, send 4,000 students to their eighteen colleges and universities.

A PUBLIC man in the United States need be at no loss for matter for his biography. He has only to run for office and the opposition press will throw in his teeth every mean action he has done in his life, and assault the memory of his great grandmother. It is better to have the hide of a rhinoceros than the record of an angel. In illustration of this, that distinguished American statesman, Daniel Webster, once remarked that if Gabriel came to earth and ran for office, some one would get up and accuse him of stealing his trumpet. It is a poor rule that fails to work both ways. Let a law be passed which permits only the voter who is without sin from casting stones at the candidate.

Eveny campaign a scandal is resurrected for the purpose of damaging the opposition. When Garfield ran four years ago they unearthed the Credit-Mobilier-Oakes-Ames matter regarding the building of the Union Pacific. In previous campaigns the iniquitous doings of the Tammany ring, under Tweed, was made to do bug-a boo duty just, about election time, and now the man Hadlev, who four years ago forged a letter, purporting to be signed by President Garfield, is. anti-Democratic journals. It is singular that after four years this forgery comes in pat to do campaign duty. Both candidates have petites histoires des femmes sprung on them. In fact, the garbage baskets of the past have been ransacked by political cheffoniers to quarter of the county, making four in all upon, and as they pay these salaries, naturfind some racy tid-bit to tickle the palates of scandal mongers, and party papers have virtually hung out the sign, Dirty linen

accept compensation. When these facts, the sacrifice of time and money and gratuitous labor were made known to the convention, it was immediately resolved that the head executive officer should receive a sum sufficient at least to pay for the expenses incurred on behalf of the Lengue; and a salary was in consequence attached to the office. When Mr. Sullivan declined the honor of re-election, he did so knowing there was a salary of three thousand dollars for the ensuing year. Patrick Egan follows in the footsteps of Alexander Sullivan. Considering that these gentlemen are neither of them retired capitalists, but are engaged in earning their livelihood, their generous sacrifices and noble disinterestedness in the cause of Ireland are all the more commendable and deserving of the gratitude of the Irish people.

COLUMBIANS AND CHINESE.

The white people of British Columbia are bittorly hostile to the Chinese. The heathen is not wanted, and the standing order is that "he must go." The members of the Federal Government who have no intercourse with the Chinese, except probably to have their linen washed by the foreigner, can't see the matter in the same light. They have failed to see why the Celestials and Columbians could not live together after the fashion of a happy family, and they accordingly have refused to yield to the Pacific Province and put a stop to the Chinese immigration. But being perpetually importuned in the House of Commons by the British Columbia representatives, the Federal authorities resolved to send out a commission, composed entirely of Eastern men, to investigate the matter and see for themselves exactly what are the nature and extent of the grievances. This commission, it appears, has been given a cold shoulder by the people of Columbia, and its intended investigation has been looked upon with more than suspicion. The Columbians resent the act of the Federal Government in refusing to believe them out of their own mouth and of sending outsiders to see if they were really telling the truth about the Chinese. The indignation of British Columbia is well founded. The people of the province are the most interested in the matter; they are the most cognizant of the evils of Chinese immigration, and they are the ones who suffer from its harmful results. If they don't want the Chinese, there is no reason why the heathen should be forced upon them.

AN IDLE RUMOR.

THE Associated Press sent out, two days ago, an unwarranted despatch to the effect that Mrs. Parnell, mother of the Irish Leader, had held a conference in Boston with a number of Catholic Bishops and leaders of the Irish League concerning the means by which the coming presidential contest in the United States could be turned to the advancement of Ireland's cause. The despatch said she represented her son and presented in his ne a proposition that an submitted to the Republican and Democratic parties that the one which will incorporate a plank in the platform in favor of admitting certain goods of Irish manufacture free of duty, shall receive the organized support of the Irish-American vote. This was news indeed, and it inspired our contemporary. the Witness, to crush Mr. Parnell under the big names of "Irish-American Dictator" and "Arch-Agitator" and to talk of how "the Irish vote in the United States was for sale to the highest bidder." Mr. Parnell, however, has not yet assumed the rôle of Irish-American dictator, nor has any action been taken to exchange the Irish vote for the boon of Irish-American Free Trade. The despatch was fictitious, for when it was brought under Mrs. Parnell's notice she said there was no foundation for the story that either she or her son intended to make a proposition to the Republican or Democratic parties regarding the Irish vote, and further that she had no conference with the Catholic Bishops. Can't the Associated Press supply anything but bogus news or police court items of the most insignificant character and which are without the slightest interest to the

77,220 DRINKS FOR THE SICK.

general public ?

THE "Canada Temperance Act" seems to produce a most singular effect in the counties wherein it is adopted. The amount of whisky, brandy, spirits and alcohol consumed by the sick and feeble of those virtuous places is something wonderful. It takes a Parliamentary Blue Book minister are rewarded by Governor-Genof sixty-three pages to give the sales of liquor made to the sick people of Prince County in Prince Edward Island. These sales on trial, and full reports are being given by are all authenticated; they are authorized and certified to by the medical men of the place.

The county is small and with less of a population than some of our city wards in Montreal. There was one vendor for each onigon, and party papers have viruing, out of the college of the major. To judge him been assembled in this point of the president of the president of the president of the United the continuous liquors only the late few which, with perquisites, is greater than the most to say which, with perquisites, is greater than the most to fire the president of the United the continuous liquors only inclined. Bottom convention to the president of the presi lists are J. A. Gourlie, Jas. Skerry, B. D. The recent letter of Mr. Patrick Egan, de posed to supply spirituous liquors only English politicians and party backs who come of course, be something, but it would be very olining to accept the salar which had been to the sick. The wendors certify that be out here to learn their business at the expense meagre.

for whisky the old reliable. On a close cal culation we find that they had, among them, during the year no less than '77,220 drinks These sigures are arrived at by counting twenty glasses or drinks of ale or porter to every gallon of that liquid, and eighty 'smiles" to every gallon of strong liquor, which is a very low average considering that we do not allow for adulteration. Now, if the sick of a small county can get 77,220 authorized and certified drinks under the Canada Temperance Act, how many unauthorized and non-certified drinks must not the healthy get just to keep company with

THE BRITISH ARMY AS IT IS. Mr. Frederick Roberts in an article in the

Nintcenth Century says, in referring to the English army: -" An army we must have, if even exist as an independent nation; and if this army cannot be obtained by voluntary means, we shall have to resort to conscription." He admits that the service has ceased to be attractive, and gives as causes that in some districts the supposed local recruiting ground is almost entirely barren, and consequently the regiments called after these districts are territorial only in name. A man, for instance, who originally enlisted at Exeter for the Devonshire regiment may be transferred to the Royal Munster Fusiliers to complete his time abroad, and by voinnteering may possibly end his career in the Gordon High, landers. This, he thinks, destroys the esprit de corps that used to exist, and a soldier cannot understand why it should be thought that the fact of his having entered the Queen's service should make him indifferent' to all considerations of country, climate or friends; and instead of being able to settle down in some corps and make it his home, he must be prepared to join a strange battalion in China or the East or West Indies with as perfect equanimity as if he had no more feeling than a bale of goods, He remains in an unsettled state until some day a petty punishment or a whim makes him desert or determined to leave the army as soon as his first period of service is up. Further causes of discontent and the many petty troubles and inconveniences soldiers are subjected to, without apparently any reason or necessity, are objectless repetitions of purely parade movements, constant guardmounting with its accompaniment of impaired health, being associated with bad characters the constant and distasteful work required from recruits, and their low social position. Again, on enlistment a man is told that he will get one shilling a day with free rations. He afterwards finds that heavy deductions are made for messing, washing, etc. All these demands considerably reduce the shilling which has such attractions for the recruit, and, as he is not told of them beforehand. they seem to him a breach of faith. Again, what glory is there to be gained these petty wars with semibarbarians? The mortality is great from discase as well as the bullet, and if the ar ceives a repulse from Zulus or Arabs the world feels inclined to laugh more than commiscrate, as it does when the bear turns and chases the hunter. These views are by an experienced English officer, in an English magazine, and may, therefore, be considered as a statement of facts. Such being the case, will General Middleton have the effrontery to dare to recommend Canadians to enlist in the British Army? A predecessor, Sir Selby Smyth, avowed his intention of raising ten thousand men in the Dominion, but sensibly abandoned the idea, and if General Middle. ton is wise he will make no efforts whatever in this direction or else he may hear many unpalatable remarks regarding soldiering on tup'pence a day in the British Army.

SIR JOHN FOR GOVERNOR GENERAL. The Gazette advocates that the veteran premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, should receive higher honors at the hands of the Queen, that he ought in fact to be made a empty honors and cost the British Government nothing, and should consequently be prized at exactly what they are worth. Those who prize these paltry titles are, majority of cases, more insignificant still. England looks after substantial rewards. and while she tickles the vanity of Canacolony and gives a few bits of worthless ribbon for meritorious services, she takes care that the redundant members of the royal family and pets of the English prime eralships that have a \$50,000 salary. attached and as much more in perquisites. Or a snug berth is found at \$10,000 per annum dians are called on to pay these enormous alaries for figure-heads, and yet have nos voice in their appointment. Canadians are disgusted and tired of being thus imposed

not as spiritless as Hindoos they would ace to it that supercillious, patronizing, foreign importations were not allowed to supersede a statesman who is equalled by few in England and surpassed by none In the Joint High Commission which arranged the Alabania claims at Washngton he was the only statesman on the English side standing out in marked contrast to that silly mass of aristocratic affectation, Sir Stafford Northcote and his half witted secretary. Sir John won the respect of the American Commissioners, and were it not for his shrewdness and tact, they would have fooled the British representatives to the top of their bent, as they did on previous occasions when English noodles allowed our neighbors to become possessed of Maine and Oregon. In addition, it we are to continue an imperial power, or is only right and proper that every Canadian should aspire to the highest honors in the gift paid for by the people), and the sooner Canadians assert their title to this right the more large and influential party at home. Who wishes to settle in a colony the highest offices of which are not filled by its own eminent men, but by political hacks from Downing

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND'S LETTER. GOVERNOR CLEVELAND, after a delay of six weeks, has finally issued his formal letter accepting the presidential nomination of the Democratic party. It is the briefest but also the weakest of the three presidential declarations now before the people. A perusal of the letter does not afford much insight into Cleveland's own political creed and personal quent the whole, pretty cheap.

The shirks the task of discussing land, Daniel Manning and other sensible men, the leading issues of the political situation by to have had pressing business elsewhere the stating that he has carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention and that he cordially approves the same. He then launches out into a dissertation on the purity of government and the duties attaching thereto. In his very first utterance he lays down a doctrine which he has failed to observe in his capacity as head of a State Government. The office of President of the United States, he says, is essentially executive in its nature, and he asserts that "the chief of the executive is bound faithfully to enforce the laws enacted by the legislative branch of the government." Now this proposition is in direct contradiction of the constitution of the country, which distinctly gives the President the right to veto any law enacted by the Legislature that in his judgment he may deem improper or unwise.

But if Mr. Cleveland's dictum is to be acepted and acted upon, that the chief of the executive has no say or supervision in the legislation of the country, and is bound faith fully to enforce the laws enacted by the legislative branch of the government, then the clause in the constitution governing the president's right of veto would be ignored or erased under his regime. But what we find inconsistent in Mr. Cleveland is that he does as chief of the executive in New York State. He on the contrary has found it necessary on several occasions to refuse to enforce the laws enacted by the legislature and killed them by his mere ipse dixit. There seems to be an element of fickleness in Mr. Cleveland chich is always a bad feature in a statesman. A man's principles ought to be fixed before he assumes the reins of government. It is by no means reassuring to fifty-five millions of people to see a presidential candidate willing to abandon the most powerful attribute of the executive office, and declare himself to be but the undignified mouthpiece of a party.

Mr. Cleveland next deals in some commonplace statements about "government by the people." There is nothing pointed, vigorous or original in them. Mr. Cleveland, to ap pear modest and not very ambitious, an nounces that he would favor only a one-term President, and would advocate an amendment to the constitution disqualifying the Presibaronet or raised to the peerage. These are dent from re-election. This curtailment of presidential aspirations might be advisable if the term of office were for six or eight years instead of four. This question of disqualifying citizens from re-election is one, however, that could be indefinitely left in abeyance. Disqualification would act as a two-edged sword : dians by dubbing the Dominion the premier | it might keep an undesirable president out of office after his term; but it might also militate against the interests of the Union by preventing the people from continuing their government in the bands of a very desirable President. We are of the opinion that the question of how many terms a Presidential candidate should be allowed to fill, will regulate itself and will find a proper solution for some military martinet who has been at the hands of the people. without lucky enough to secure court influence. Cana- any tinkering at the constitution. The manner in which Mr. Cleveland deals with the labor question is not calculated to win him either the sympathies or support of the working classes. He uses the utmost caution in speaking of what is due The names of these happy whisky monopo- ally think they should have the most to say to the toilers of the nation. To judge him in the matter of choice. Such a salary, by his utterances, Mr. Cleveland would not

either as a statesman or a friend of the working classes of the country. SCURRILOUS ATTACK ON THE IRISH NATIONAL CONGRESS:

IT is an acknowledged fact that, since THE Post entered the field of journalism certain Canadian journals have learned to discuss the various phases of the Irish question in a gentlemanly manner, and with some degree of fairness and impartiality. There are some, however, whose rooted antipathy to the Irish people and their cause refuses to yield to the dictates of fair play, and which conceal or suppress their rabidness only to rake in Irish pennics and secure Irish support. We have in our midst, we are sorry to say, one of the latter class, a journal of odious origin and treacherous ways, the Montreal Daily Star. That paper, with its instinctive dislike of the of the sovereign (especially when they are Irish, but with an unusual lack of shrewdness, ventured, in its Saturday's issue, to be as offensive as it used to be before the birth they will be respected abroad and by a very of THE POST. It is the only journal on either side of the line that has dared to throw dirt at the Irish National Convention recently held at Boston. The following is its base appreciation of the men and of the work of that notable gathering :-

Governor Robinson, of Massachusetts, was hard put to it the other evening to say something forcible at the Irish National League meeting in Boston, without making an ass of himself. He got off a few safe platitudes about self-government, but, to make up for the stale ness of the thought, he clothed it in the most resonant language. Several other orators seemed to be in the same fix. The bird of liberty was expected to do some tall screaming; but the nore prominent of the speakers scarcely made the heights shrick. Perfidious Albion got off, had nothing to say there that was worth say

ing.

This piece of insolence comes from a jour nal that hungers after Irish support and Irish money. The hostile Orange and Tory organs of London spoke more respectfully of the convention; but it remained for the Montrea Daily Star to disparage the efforts of the Irish people in its lewd and "assignation" columus. And against what does that paper direct its vile utterances? Against a meeting called in the name of Liberty; a meeting addressed by the most brilliant and prominent speakers on either side of the Atlantic; a meeting attended by twenty thousand American citizens. That demonstration, honored by Governor Robinson, is admitted to never have been surpassed in the United States or any other country. So tremendous, says the Boston Pilot, was the gathering that the Ninth regiment of soldiers marching round the outside row of seats in the hall made absolutely no sound to those who sat on the platform; when it applauded, the clapping of hands rattled like a brigade firing, and when it cheered the roar was literally like a sea. The growing influence and power of the Irish are too much for the Montreal wrapping paper, and to vent ladies will have a Grand Bazaar in October, at hatred calls Governor Robinson "ar ass" for adding his voice to the grand Irish American chorus demanding justice and freedom for Ireland.

Who are the orators with Governor Robinson that "g t off a few safe platitudes and "stale thoughts about self-government?" No less personages than Thos. Sexton, M.P., who as a reasoner and an orator has no superior and but one equal in the British house of Commons-Mr. Gladstone; Rev. Father A. McKenna, Alex. Sullivan, W. F. Redmond, M.P., Senator Jones, General Butler, Mayor Martin of Boston, and last, but not least, Mrs. Parnell. "the dis-"tinguished daughter of a great American "admiral and the noble mother of the most "illustrious Irish statesman and leader," These are the personages at whon the Star attempts to sneer, and through them it strikes at the Irish people. It never did yet strike a manly blow. But to show how unjust it is towards Governor Robinson and the other orators and how contemptibly it misrepresents them and the labors of the convention, we will devote a little space to a few quotations, "from the platitudes and stale thoughts about self-government." It is not the platitudes that vex the petty soul of the wrapping paper, it is the self-government for the Irish. John Boyle O'Reilly, who is somewhat more of an authority on the matter than the paper who christens Governor Robinson "an ass," says in speaking of the reception given to the Republican Governor of the State by the multitude, that it was such as no King's governor ever received. and then Boyle O'Reilly adds that "Governor Robinson made a speech that was an honor to his State and himself-a speech that will not be forgotten by those who heard or by those who shall read it.

The following are a few extracts from Governor Robinson's speech ;-

"It is my pleasant duty," said the Governor. "to give you hearty congratulations on this abundant testimony of your ratification of the doings of the important convention that has been assembled in this pity within the last few

needs of employers As Butler says in his down the other hears his share and part, and on him directly rests responsibility of Looking and never capital, which can be left to protect clate the difficulties in Ireland; it seems to me itself as it is amply able to do. On the usland is suffering is that the people shall have which, Cleveland's letter is not destined to me among themselves (Asplayes). Give them raise him in the testimation of the applicant where the right to overnthemselves (Cheers.) Give them was here, the right to legislate Give them was here, the right to legislate upon the concerns that make for their high est good. Make liberty to stand in fact as well summe. Why should not those people have a direct and constant part in all the legislation which affects their domestic concerns? Will they not be able to take care of the great industries in which they may engage? Will they not see to it that good and just laws are provided and enforced. Why should not every man who till an acre of soil, if he will, become the possessor of it in his own right? Cheers, Make it possible that there be homesteads say will find strong contributing elements to the will find strong contributing elements to the happiness of that people. But it is said that an Irishman does not know how to use such privileges. Will it be safe to put the strong arm of power withing their control? Are they fit to be safe to put the strong arm of power withing their control? Are they fit to be safe to put the strong arm of power withing their control? citizens in Ireland? America auswers yes. (Cheers.) America knows that among her citizens by adoption they are liberal, loyal, liberty-loving, patriotic, brave, enduring, patient, and all that suffice to test and determine the character that shall make for citizenship. I shall make for citizenship. In strife and blood shall make for citizenship. In strile and blood for the precious privileges that they have secured by adoption, they have walked forth for the defence of the liberties of the country, in the protection and preservation of the union of the States, and well may the world speak in scorn and contempt of the question that is not doubt. and contempt of the question that is put doubtingly of the qualifications of this people to exercise self-government and control. (Applause.)

That is the speech which, in the estimation of the Star, merits for the Governor of Massachusetts the appellation of "ass." With the speech before them we leave the public, and especially the Irish portion thereof, to judge how far that paper was justified in flinging its mud at the Irish national convention.

PETEROBRO', (ONT.) CATHEDRAL.

His Lordship Bishop Jamot and the Catholies of Peterboro, have decided on enlarging and making extensive alterations in the present church building instead of erecting a new cathedral. The contemplated work is thus described by a correspondent of the Peterboro' Examiner:

As it would cost sixty or seventy thousand dollars to build a suitable cathedral, and as the town is large and Catholics much scattered, making it necessary to soon build another church, His Lordship and the committee concurred in the opinion that it would be best to build an addition to and beautify the old church. The contract was then let for \$17.500 to Mr. James McNamara, an industrious and ambitious young man, who has every prospect of rising. The old church is 100 feet long by 60, broad. They intend making a T church of it by building a transept across the end, and then a very large vestry will be built at the rear of that, so that the whole building will really be in the form of a cross. The transept will be 110 ft. by 35 ft., extending 25 ft. at both sides of the old church. The old windows will be taken out and replaced by windows of the latest style, with stained glass. and butments of cut stone will be built between them and at each corner the old stone will be all pointed and blocked out in the new. The vestry will be very large (80 ft. by 24 ft.) and will have a nest little sanctuary in the west end. In the church there will be one grand altar and a large sanctuary which is needed very much. Both church and vestry are to be built of stone. The work is progressing rapidly, and it is hoped will be finished this fall, when it will be worthy of being called a Cathedral. His Lordship the Bishop takes great interest in the building, as he al ways has been engaged. wherever he has been, in building churches or schools. A subscription has been taken, and the

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which it is hoped the people in and around Peterboro' will attend in good numbers.

OBITUARY.

Henry George Bohn, the publisher, is dead. Lord Odo Russell, the British ambassador at Berlin, is dead.

News has been received of the death of Frank E. Pennock, son of Wm. Pennock, insurance agent of Ottawa, in the North-

The Rev. Father Jean Baptiste Pierre Bedard, pastor of the parish of Fall River, Mass., died at that place on Sunday. The deceased Father was one of the many priests in the United States who belong to the Diocese of Montreal, and was a member of the Society of One Mass.

The well known Scriptural saying, "In the milet of life we are in death," was once more milet of Mr. Patrick verifie. m. 'st of life we are in death, was one with on Monday in the case of Mr. Patrick verific. I grocer, 341 St. James street West, who Dinahan, 'v cut off in the prime of life. The was sudden, was an old and respected citizen, deceased, who ent of the best of health up to was in the enjoyn off, and had complained the hour of his takin. I intimate friends. He of no silment to his mode in a most exemplary was a gentleman who live demise was made and sober life, and his sudden this wife is at doubly painful from the fact the many watering present sojourning at one of the present reside, was Secretary the was the last member who joined the Montreal branch of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Ass. Ciation. His death will be deeply regretted by tion. His death will be deeply, regretted by large circle of friends and acquaintances.

CANADIANS WANTED FOR THE KHAR-TOUM EXPEDITION.

OTTAWA, Aug. 25,-Lord Melgund arrived in town on Saturday. His visit is caused by the decision of the Imperial Government to er list the services of Canadian voyageurs in the Khart toum relief expedition. The great services real dered by the Canadian boatmen on the Real River expedition and their peculiar adaptiveness to the duties on the Nile, has probably caused the British Government to ondeavor to obtain their services. An engagement has been entered into with Mr. T. T. Lambert, a well-known Ottawe lumberman, for securing the services of six hundred men, and they will leave for England immediately,

Recent figures show that the consumption of liquor in the United States has far out-stripped the growth of population. The number of gallons of liquor consumed yearly since. 1840 has increased as follows: 1840,71,000 y and and oking ppre o me that have them eers.)

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toral/letter of his Grace Toromto publishing the His Holiness Popa Leo he Masonic sect, was read by the h Lynch, by the grace of God, intment of the Holy See, Archbishop Assistant at the Pontifical Throne,

venerable clergy, religious communi beloved laity of out diocese, peace

nd salvation in our Lord. Or Holy Father, in virtue of the command wested by our Divine Lord to St. Peter nd his successors in office, to feed His lambs and sheep, which means, in Eastern phraseo: and success and govern and keep from danthe people redeemed by the blood of Christ, and gathered by holy baptism into fold of His Church, of which he constituted Peter the head and chief ruler, has adssed, a letter to all the Prelates in comion with the Holy See, desiring them to are the flocks committed to their care sainst joining, or continuing to remain in the sect of Freemasons. Thank God we had he happiness of being able to announce, for has the conrago to face all manner of perse solation of His Holiness, that the Tish Catholics There, and their descendants. the form the greater portion of our Catholic ople, always took the advice of their clergy and with scarcely an exception never joined, the sect. They joined rather religious, benefeial, or patriotic societies, for self-protection

and the rest GOOD OF THEIR COUNTLY.

The command of Christ to rule and govern His flock would be futile if the people were not correspondingly bound to hear and obey Christ has said that he who full not hear the Church should be held by the rest of the faithful as outside of its pale, as heathens and publicans; and St. Paul Obey your prelates, and be subject to nem, for they watch, inasmuch as they are to render an account of your souls, that they may do this with joy." Heb, xiii, 17. The Popes, from the watch-tower of the

Church, have better opportunities of hearing and seeing the dangers to which their people, scattered throughout the world, are seposed, than those placed in lower posions, and all Christians are well aware that the Pepes have never sounded a false alarm, or misdirected the faithful on the road to miration. The danger arising from secret, outh-bound societies has been pointed out by many popes, provincial councils, and relates of the Church, and in our own imes, the prelates assembled in provincial councils of Canada, the United States, Ireland, England, Belgium and other places, all warned their flocks against secret societies of every kind. In fact, when a Catholic joins a secret society, condemned by the Church, he renounces his allegiance to the Church, and deprives himself of all ITS RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES;

e renounces the sacraments and the priestool of Christ for the so-called priesthood of the Freemasons, or other like societies, for they pretend to have sacraments. They have their baptism and funeral services. The unbrinate Catholic sometimes gets the grace of conversion on his death bed, but the most art die as they lived. They joined with a ope of worldly gain; but what of all this in What will it profit a man to gain he whole world and lose his own soul? general principles of common weal ad morality, associations of persons. binding themselves by oath, to keep secret all the operations of that society, are even first sight, presumably bad; for why eract so solemn a thing as an oath to keep serret a benevolent object, or something that is good! "Uprightness does not shrink from ight; evil on the contrary hates it," as our Divine Redeemer has said. Every degree, and there are many in the Masonic sect, has its own secret, so that a member must be well tried before he hears the next secret, and so it goes on. Why such extraordinary precautions, fall were right? Legitimate societies have their secrets. The privy council, corporations, the priesthood, keep their secrets, but all

THE OBJECT OF THESE INSTITUTIONS. They are legitimately established by proper

mihority, but in a secret society it is differ-at, as a great statesman has recently said : "In a secret society things may be well mough to-day, but very bad to-morrow." If scret societies were allowed, could there not to in every village an underground honeyomb of plotting against the Church od State? England is well pleased the Church condemns secret existing, and must not the Church be muistent in including the secret sect of hemasons. Our Holy Father gives his resons for condemning them, but his high and unique position in the Church did not spear to warrant him the ground for his indemnation to quote from their own offical organs, writings and speeches. They contain enough to show the said designs on the morality and religion of the sect. We mall quote them, but very briefly. The late llustrious Bishop of Orleans, Monseigneur Dupanloup has quoted in his book on Free-The book has lately been translated

Printing has let in the light upon their seunts, especially when their books are in-the lands of tens of thousands of men and many somen, so their ritual, their yearly returns. the chief organ in France, the Masonic World, can be had everywhere. In writing book, the Bishop of Orleans had, he said, great many of these works before him. Oww to their present number and power, the on the continent of Europe have the cour-

WHAT THEY KEPT SECRET BEFORE.

the first objection against the Society is the to keep secret everything regarding the lety. An oath, to be legitimate, must be, ing to the prophet Jeremiah, taken th truth, justice, and judgment—Jeremiah, How can a reasonable man take an with judgment, when he knows nothing what he has to swear to, and then the s to their ritual, to have the throat cut? Carlisle, page 7. Then there is, as it should renounce it at once. or grade knows nothing of the special we of the upper grade.
We are aware that many of the Freemasons

was that many of the Freemasons (School and St. Michael's Palace, on the 12th (School and School and St. Michael's Palace, on the 12th (School and School and St. Michael's Palace, on the 12th (School and School and Sch legind and America do not approve of all lay of August 1884. The Joseph Lynch, words and actions of their brethren of C. J. O'HAGARTY, TJOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, LEGIT and Belgium They came to a Secretary. Archbishop of Toronto.

TO SECURITION OF THE ARTHUR WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONECEE. POFMASONRY the sect as Wuyshide the Earl of Grey and LECTURE ON SOLAR SPOTS.

REPORMASONRY the sect as Wuyshide the Earl of Grey and LECTURE ON SOLAR SPOTS.

Report of the sect of the Coatholic Church It was sold the section of the SURFACE DURING the section of the section bounds societies The Het sought in the bosom of the Catholic

TRUTH, MOBALITY AND TRUE HAPPINESS. Some have said that the good Earl lost his mind. The English Government did not think so, when shortly after his bandonment of Freemasonry, he was promoted to the most honorable and difficult post—the vice-royalty of India."

Many on their death-beds, with the just them in the face, finding nothing to console them in their supreme moments, renounce Freemasonry, and ask and beg for the cousolations of the religion of Christ. Why this?

It must be attributed, in the first place, to the mercy of God, who wishes none to perish. Many, however, die as they lived, and will not seek mercy from a God whom they denied all their lives. God will force none to receive His grace. It is sometimes asserted that death-bed conversions are the effect of the weakening of the brain. We emphatically deny this. At death, the fury of the passions of avarice, pride and sensuality calm down and reason begins to assert itself. Reflection on the past engenders griof and sorrow. and this leads, by the grace of God, to tru repentance.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH ALONE

cutions, and has always condemned that which is evil. or that lends to evil. because the church is the pillar and ground of truth. Here we may dispose of the assertion that

the Masonic sect has for its main object benevolence. To this we may oppose the words of a writer in the official organ, the Monde Maconique, of France: "Benevolence is not the object, but only a characteristic and the least essential." To illustrate this we may quote from the returns of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, nearer home, from the year 1870 to 1880, which are :-Received in alms, \$5,103; dues of members, \$19,275; total, \$24,378; disbursements for regulia, salaries of officers, etc. \$14,577; given in alms, \$2,032. There are 68 lodges, which sum divided amongst them will give the large sum of about \$3 a year for benevolence donated by each lodge-" La France Maconniere dans la Province de Quebec, par Jean d'Erbree." We have not seen anything given to widows and orphans.

The Pope has written that the Masonic sect wither to establish a natural religion in opposition to that of our Most Blessed Re deemer. This is a startling assertion at least, we presume, to many. But let us consult the writings and speeches of leading Masons. In thofirstplace, Christians, Jews, Mahommetans, Turks, may all belong to the sect. What belief in the true God and in His Son, Jesus Christ, can be established among them? In fact, they wish to expunge the name of God from their books. I will quote largely from a book on Freemasonry published in Ghent a short time ago by M. Neut. The work is a reprint of published speeches, etc., etc., of Freemasons. "Christianity—it is said in the Masonic lodges of the continent of Europe -" is a lying, bastard religion, repudiated by common gense, brutalizing and

MUST BE ANNIHILATED.

It is a heap of fables, a worm-eaten fabric. Brother Lacomble's speech at the installation of the Lodge of Hope. The blasphemous and hellish expression of Voltaire was "Let us crush the infamous one."

At the installation of another grand master of the lodge of Ghent, called "The Fidelity," he cries out:—"In vain with the eighteentl century we flattered ourselves to have crush ed the infamous one—he only takes fresh and more vigourous root." All the lodges in Paris, except one, subscribed towards the statue of Voltaire,—the most virulent enemy of Christianity. Brother John Mace is reported in the Monde Maçonique of May, 1870, an accredited organ of the sect, to have said: "Revealed religiou is a log which humanity drags after it, but happily Fremensonry is at hand to replace the faith in revelation which is happily disappearing." "No," said another, "the one revealed God does not exist. Freemasonry is above all religion. We are our I tion on the sun. The own gods. A true Muson must be a free l thinker-free from all restraint. So the religion of Christ must be replaced by Freemasonry. It is an institution removed from all yoke of Church or priesthood—from all caprices of revelations."—Le Monde Maçonique, November, 1866, page 439, etc.

Freethinking is the fundamental triumph of Freemasonry, not restrained but complete, an unlimited liberty. Freemasonry is above all dogmas. It is above all religion. A Christian cannot therefore be a Freemason. A German in his lodge said :- "Catholicity and Freemasonry exclude each other." Freemasonry is directly opposed to the religion of Christ, and the natural religion which they wish to establish has not even the code of morality of some Pagan worship. No wonder, therefore, Freemasonry is condemned by the Chief Guardian of truth and morality See the war that is at present carried on in France and Italy against the Church. All religion banished from the schools. fixes and all signs of Christianity carted off and children obliged to frequent those schools

THUS THE WORK OF FREEMASONS. All the members of the Government belong to the sect. The banishment of all religion and religious emblems from the schools of masonry many things which we shall make France was imitated by the Belgian Frecmasons. Proudhon, the famous atheist, who declared that God is the origin of evil, that we owe nothing to God but war, was received into the Freemasons' sect.

An educational league has been formed to exclude all religion from the schools. The Monde Maconique, April, 1867, says: "We are happy to announce that the subscriptions for the Educational League and statue of Brother Voltaire meet with the warmest symnathy in all our lodges."

Pathy in all our lodges."

Voltaire is the individual who had on his lips continually, "Let us crush the infamous one," meaning Our Lord and Redeemer.

We have quoted it from the writings and

speeches of Freemasons of France, Germany and Bolgium, where infidelity and freethinking are so widely spread. In the bosom of Christianity, Christians will find objects enough to exercise their zeal. Our Holy Father has written quite enough

on the subject of Freemasonry to convince all Catholics, and even others who believe in lty for the violation of an oath'is, accord- Christianity, that they should not join that society, and that if they belong to it they This pastoral is to be read in all the churches of the diocese the first Sunday after

its reception.

Given at St. Michael's Palace, on the 12th

STUDY OF THE SURFACE DURING THE LAST FOUR YEARS. . . Including the Connection Between Ordinary Spots, Faint and Rapidly Changing Spots and the Bright Faculte.

The lecture on solar spots announced to take place in the Academic Hall of St. Mary's Colege naturally attracted a good deal of attention amongst our citizens, especially among those who take an interest in the advancement of science, and as it touched largely upon the matter formally set for discussion in judgment of God, and an eternity staring the Astronomical section of the British Associa tion next Monday, it is not to be wondered at that the lecture by such a distinguished person as the Rev. Father Perry, S. J., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., should draw the large and respectable audience which assembled in St. Mary's Hall lust evening. Long before the appointed hour people commenced to gather in the hail, and a constituous and pleasant feature was the large number of ladies who assembled and seemed to take a lively interest in the proceedings. Final ly, about eight o'clock,

THE DISTINGUISHED VISITOR entered the hall, accompanied by His Lordship the Right Rev. Bishop of Montreal and the Rev. Father Turgeon, S.J., Rector of St. Mary's College, following came a large number of the city clergy, amongst whom were many of the most promi nent priests of the city, who occupied seats in front. The Rev. Father Turgoon then rose to front. The Rev. Father Turgoon then loss to introduce the "our distinguished visitor," and said that he was most happy to have the said that he was most happy to the audiopportunity of introducing to the audience the Rev. Father Perry, a valuable and most worthy member of the Society of Jesus. The Rev. Pather Perry, who was well known throughout the whole of England and Europe and would to night commence to be known in our own country, had very kindly consented to deliver a lecture on Solar Spots, and he would now leave the rev. gentleman to speak for himself. Fater Perry then ascended the platform and said :-

My Lord, Reverend Fathers, Ladies and Gentle-

When I had the honor of being asked to leeture in this hall I was doubtful for a moment as to the choice of subject. The great question of determining the distance of the sun by means of the transit of Venus had occupied my attention and sent me almost to the South pole in 1874, and sent me aimost to the south pole in 1619, and to the saveges of Madagascar in 1832, and I thought that some account of this scientific work joined with the interesting details respecting the customs, etc., of the natives might be interesting, but when I remembered that the question of the connection of solar ands with the connection of solar spots with

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM AND METEOROLOGY was chosen by the British Association as the chief subject of discussion in the Mathematical and Physical section, I thought I could not do better, as I have been director for the last twen ty-five years of our observatory, which contains the observations of solar phenomena with the continuous record of every change of the earth's magnetism and meteorology, than bring before you the subject of solar spots, so that you may

MORE EASILY FOLLOW DISCUSSION in the section above named of the British Association. I will not enter into a full explanation of the subject to night, as I could not do that without going into to-morrow, and I would be very sorry to trespass upon your patience to such an extent as that. (Loud applause.) The distinguished lecturer then proceeded to illustrate, by a large number of stereopticon views, the solar surface, charts, calculations and magnified views of the great spots themselves By way of conveying to the perceptions of his hearers an idea of the vast size of the snn, a view was given of the latter with the earth like a small ball, in the centre. Another circle showed the orbit in which the moon revolved outside the earth, and still outside of that orbit there was a further space of

200,000 MILES IN EVERY DIRECTION. According to the views shown and amply explained by the lecturer, the dark shade in the centre of the spots is called the umbra, the light shades around the spots the penumbra, bright markings on the sun's surface the faculte. and sometimes the umbra has a nucleus within it. Charts were shown giving the number of spots by years, when the maximum is reached, the rapidity with which these spots develop and disappear how they change places on the surface as the sun rotates and so on, all of which was explained in the clearest manner and in a style that com-pelled the utmost attention of the audience. Several methods of measuring the spots were described and also of locating their exact posiupon the surface of the sun, such as colored veils, movements of spots and the cyclonic appearance of the sun spots were shown. After spending a good deal of time in this way, illustrating and explaining the subject, the rev. father said there are a number of other than the said there are a number of other said there are a number of the said th of other ways of viewing the sun's surface, especially those in which the spectroscope is employed, by which we obtain a know-ledge of the nature of the spots, the vapors contained within them, the upward or downward rush of such vapors. Also a knowledge of

THE CHROMOSPHERE,
which consists of burning hydrogen and other metals, the extent of the prominences, stretching sometimes more than 100,000 miles from the solar surface. Again, the numerous envelopes which surround the chromosphere, which are studied best during solar eclipses. By the same instrument we learn also the nature of the stars. whose almost inconceivable distances can only be measured by time. For let us suppose stars all to be destroyed at this very moment, still we could continue to observe them all, measure their movements, study their nature for the next three years and a half, yet light which gives us this knowledge travels at the normous rate of

186,000 MILES A SECOND.

It is hard to put limits to the advance of human science. Auguste Conté said that many things were possible to the human intellect, but one thing would never be achieved, -to learn the nature of the distant stars, and yet a few years later a piece of glass shaped as a prasn every one all that existed even in whose light would take hundreds, not to say thousands of years to reach the earth. Thoughts such as these must raise the mind to things higher than this earth. (Ap-plause.) We are thus forced to feel our own nothingness and the infinite greatness of the Creator of this vast universe. As with astronomy so with other sciences; they all flow from the same source. For a time the truth they contain may be partially hidden by human igforance, or prejudice, or even passion, but as our great Cardinal Wiseman has so well said, sciences which in their infancy may appear to be in contradiction to reveal truth will as they develop, lose the dross of human error and become true handminds of revealed truth. (Loud applause.) What then is our duty as Christiaus and still more as PRIESTS OF GOD'S HOLY CHURCH?

It clearly is, under the guidance of our great Pontiff, who so worthily fills the chair of St. Peter, to further to our utmost the true advance of science, and at the same time to point out to others where truth and error meet, where true knowledge has been obtained, and where the premises do not warrant the conclusion."

It was pleasing to note with what enthusiasm the Rev. Father's remarks were received when the Rev. Father's remarks were received when he explained and proved that science was the handmaid of religion and truth, an idea so beautifully illustrated by our great Cardinal

THE FRANCO-CHINESEYWAR

Foo Chow Arsenal Destroyed by the French-Seven Chinese Gunboats Sunk-No Surrender Accepted by the French Admiral-The Fight simply a Slaughter-Talk of Bismarck's Mediation being Possible.

LONDON, Aug. 23 .- A despatch to the Times, which left Foo Chow at 2.15 p.m. to day, says: "Hostilities began this afternoon at 2 A despatch to the Times from Foo Chow says :- "The French ships have been forbidden to enter the Taku Roadstead. Seventeen thousand rifles and a quantity of dynamite and gun cotton have been landed Masked batteries are being erected here. The Times' Hong Kong despatch says : - "The French residents are leaving Foo Chow. Two thousand French soldiers are momentarily expected to arrive here from Tonquin." reported that Li Fong Pon has been instructed by imperial decree to settle the dispute on the best terms possible. A Chinese official tele-gram says that the French are desirous of a ettlement. This message was sent, however, before it was announced that the French had begun firing on Foo Chow at two o'clock this afternoon. Owing to hostilities at Foo Chow telegrams to that point are accepted only at senders' risk.

THE CHINESE MINISTER.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—It is reported that Li Fong Pao received a despatch from his government, in consequence of which he apprised Ferry that he had postponed his departure from Paris. Le Paris believes the object of the despatch was to sound Li Fong Pao con cerning the chances of submitting the quarrel to arbitration. Li Fong quitted Paris this evening. Rentes opened to day at 78.02½, but have fallen to 77.922.

AN EFFECTIVE BOMBARDMENT.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 24.-Foo Choo arsenal was destroyed yesterday after three hours' bombardment by Admiral Courbet's equadcon. Several Chinese gunboats were sunk; two escaped. The European settlement was not disturbed. The bembardment began at 2 p.m. and ceased as 8 p.m. Only one Chinese battery. A report that two French vessels were sunk during the engagement is unconfirmed.

Later-The French fleet sustained no damage during the bombardment.

Sunday, 3 p.m.. - The French shelled the parracks and cumps near Quanto. No resistance was made. The consulate buildings were looted by the Chinese soldiers, who were in uniform and were armed. The French chief of staff reports the French loss at six men. It is believed this estimate is untrue. An English pilot was killed during the scare on Saturday night when the French opened their heavy fire, and it is believed sank one of their own torpedo boots. The bombardment was of a most sickening character. The Chinese fleet lately on the Min River, with the exception of two ships, has been blown up.

NO SURRENDER WAS ALLOWED.

to the disabled and sinking ships. Their guns having been silenced, they were shelled for hours. Admiral Courbet opened fire at two p.m. and the Chinese replied almost sim? ultaneously. The dockyard and arsenal were fired immediately, but with only partial success. Eleven vessels formed the Chinese fleet, mostly light river and coast transports, and really toys. The French had eight heavily armed ships, the Voila, Dugay, Trouin, De-laining, Aspic, Vipere, Loux and Villars. Several Chinese gunboats maintained bravely a desultory fire for about a quarter of an hour, when the survivors of the crews leaned overboard. The combat was

PRACTICALLY FINISHED IN SEVEN MINUTES The superior French artillery made the contest after disabling the Chinese vessels, no fight; it was a massacre. This is the opinion of every spectator. Two 18-ton gunboats of the Chinese fleet fought well, one sinking near the English man-of-war Champion, while the other, stationed above the Junks, made a good stand. The French kept up a fire on the arsenal and neighboring buildings, the forts, barracks and villages until five o'clock. although resistance from the shore batteries ships engaged in close proximity to the English men-of-war Vigilant, and Champion. At six on Sunday evening three burning gunboats floated down the stream, one carrying French colors. Numerous fire junks blazing in a dangerous manner imperilled the English men-of war, but were fended off. One English barque was saved by English men-of-war. French torpedo boats exploded the stern of the Yang Woo transport, and two sinking gunboats The scenes in the river as the dead and wounded floated by were terrible. The English saved many of the wounded. The forts lower down have not yet been attacked.

THE BOMBARDMENT RENEWED.

Of the Chinese men-of-war which escaped the French bombardment at Foo Chow, one was stranded and had its back broken. The French recommenced firing to day, directing their shots against the Pagoda. It is surmised that the object of the renewed attack is entirely to obliterate the places. French transports are shelling the villages on the heights around the arsenal.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

A real advantage which we are happy to offer A real advantage when we are happy to offer to our customers many times in the year, and which occurs this time, in a season quite favorable to buyers, is the clearing sale of the bankrupt stock of C. L. Guérin & Co., Notre Dame street. The whole bankrupt stock, consisting of first-class goods and valued at \$15,036.40 has been approach to use of \$11 casts. been awarded to us at 611 cents in the dollar, and transferred to our extensive store in St. Catherine street, to be sold there, without reserve, at a reduction of 30 per cent. below

European Importation.

Our partners have just returned from Europe with a heavy importation. Every department is quite complete. No pains have been spared in looking for good bargains, and we wish that all our customers should benefit by the same. All such imported goods are retailed at whole

Besides goods of European make, we have now a considerable amount of job lots, consisting of Canadian goods, such as Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Ducks, Flannels, Tweeds, Shirts and Drawers.

Purchase your fall goods without delay and be tock that can be found in Montreal. Save 25 per cent. of your money by patronizing our establishment.

DUPUIS FRERES, Corner St. Catherine and St. Aidre streets

THE DUBLIN SCANDAL CASES:

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Monsignor Capel is lecturing to large audiences in Winnipeg, Man.

A nephew of the Emperor of Germany was ecently received into the Catholic Church His Lordship Mgr. Fubre will hold an ordination service in the Grand Seminary on Sunday morning next.

Very Rev. Father Le Tournoux, Apostle Prefect of the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, is at present in the city, and is the guest of the Jesuit Fathers.

The Nuns of Hochelaga, with the assistance of the parishioners of L Epiphanie, are actively pushing forward the construction of a new Constant in that designation are successful. vent in that flourishing parish.

The Rev. Father Theberge, a missic tary priest from Bon Esperance, Labrador const, arrived in Quebec by Steamer Napoleon III. on Friday. He will return in October.

The tenacity of the Indian memory very great. It is said that the Mic Mac Indians still chant the Gregorian Masses, taught them centuries ago by the Jesuit missionaries. The Rev. Father J. B. Whittaker, bereto-

fore administrator of St. Ann's parish in this city, has been appointed pastor of the parish at White River Junction, in the diocese of Burlington, Vermont.

His Lordship Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, addressed the Catholic people of that city upon the advisability of repairing the Cathedral. The cost of the tower and spire will be \$28,940, and other work \$1,570. The recent conversion to Catholicity

Prince Henry, of Hanan, who is living in Paris, has been attributed to the family influences brought to bear on his betrothal to the daughter of Queen Isabella. In a letter sent to a Hessian newspaper the Prince denies this, and says that, like the Landgrave Freder ick II., his return to the Church of St. Eliza both is the result of convictions based upon long and profound study.

His Lordship Mgr. Lafleche, Bishop of Three Rivers, has just issued a mandement to the effect that he has decided to organize a regular Beard of Canons to act as a council in the general administration of ecclesiastical affairs. This board will be constituted in the same manner as that established at St. Hyacinthe, that is, the members will not reside permanently at the bishopric, but will be called together when required for the duties of their office.

The congregation of Notre Dame de Ville Marie, founded in 1658, comprises 814 Nuns, 25 novices and 23 postulants. The congregation possesses 93 educational institutions which are attended by 19,486 pupils. The Superior General is Revd. Mother St. Bernard. Wednesday last being the festival day of the Rev. Mother it was observed as a holiday at the Convent. A solemn High Mass was chanted in the morning in the chapel of the institution.

The Very Rev. James McGrath, O.M.I., Provincial of the Oblate Fathers in the United States and for several years pastor of the church of the Immaculate Conception, Lowell, Mass., celebrated on the 20th ult., the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. Father McGrath's many friends in Canada hope he may be spared to enjoy and outlive for years his golden jubilee. The reverend gentleman was, we believe, ordained priest in Ottawa by the late Bishop Guigues, on the 17th of July, 1859.

An important work has just been brought to a successful conclusion in Rome, in the complete renewal of the leaden envelope of the dome of St. Peter's Church. It has occupied twelve years, and has cost over 200 .-000 lire (£8,000). The original covering was applied to the dome in an imperfect fashion, which made continuous repairs a necessity; and at last it was determined to strip off the whole envelope and substitute a new one on a better system. Now lead was imported from Spain and mixed with the old load, in the proportion of one part old to two parts new. The total weight of the new cover is given at 354,305 kilograms; and if it were spread out flat it would occupy an area of 6,152 square metres, or about an acre and a half.

The Pall Mall Gazette, in noticing a new edition of Mr. Gordon Gorman's list of "Converts to Rome" during the present century, says it gains considerably in interest from the names being grouped under various heads, such as being grouped under various heads, such as "Nobility and Gentry," "The Army," "Oxford," and so forth. Of the professions the army has been most fruitful in recruits, having sent over close upon 150, and the navy the least fruitful, with only 29. "Parents," says the Pall Mall, "who are afraid of the 'Romanizing tendencies' of Oxford will find their fears confirmed in this book, for while Cambridge has visided 148 'werts' during the actuary (afraid) yielded 148 'verts' during the century, Oxford has yielded just double that number. The five colleges which head the list are Christ Church 39, Exeter 30, Oriel 25, Balliel 20, and Brasenose 20. Father Parkinson, who is now rector of the Catholic Church at Oxford, was, it seems, a Cambridge man, and was formerly in the Church of England, being Vicar of Wake field at the time of his conversion. The particulars of a wonderful cure effect-

ed by a visit to St. Anne de Beaupre during a recent pilgrimage have been given to a reporter by the Rev. Father Daoust, of St. Guillaume d'Upton. A Mrs. Lavoie, one of the Rev. Father's parishioners, had completely lost her eyesight for upwards of four years, and the affliction was considered incurable, the secretion of the eye being entirely stopped and the patient being unable to shed tears. Mrs. Lavoie decided to join the pilgrimage, when her eyes suddenly became again opened to light before she left the church, and now not only can she find her way alone, but she is able to distinguish and name any object presented to her. Rev. Father Daoust stated that Dr. Lamontagne, of St. Guillaume, was ready to testify as to the complete blindness of the woman and the serious nature of the case previous to the pilgrimage. ORDINATIONS.

His Lordship Mgr. Fabre held an ordination service at the Montreal Grand Seminary on Sunday morning, when the following gentlemen received Holy Orders:—
TONSURE.—H. Collin, E. Guilbeault, Al-

phonse de Leguore Laporte, J. Lavallée and

A. Corcoran and G. E. Foucher, C.S. V.

Sun Deaconship.—E. Joly, A. Lavigne, E. Lessard, Montreal; G. T. Gagnon, Pontiac. DEACONSHIP .- J. Beaudoin, C. E. Cadot, P. Demarais, A. Lacasse, Montreal.

PRIESTHOOD.—A. N. Preville, Montreal; D. J. Rochen, Congregation of the Holy

READ THIS.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Bank of Windsor, Va.; has failed. Brockville has been visited by a destructive

General Sir Evelyn Wood has arrived at Assouan.

Pine deals continue to demand high prices at Quebec.

Attacks on the Jewish communities in Russia still continue. Bush fires are raging in the vicinity of Mississippi, Ont.

Seven miners have been suffocuted in a coal mine at Shamokin, Pa. The Oil City petroleum operators are to

cosse drilling till January. The Ashantees want their country annexed

to the English possessions. Stanley urges Germany to recognize the Congo as an independent state. Some intestinal disease (possibly cholera)

is cutting off the Mahdi's followers. At Havana there were seventeen deaths from yellow fever during the past week. Returns from Halifax indicate the election

of Mr Fielding, the Provincial Premier. A French transport with troops for the East has been wrecked at Cape Gardafui.

Rinderpest has broken out among the peasants in some parts of southern Russia. It is stated that H.M.S. Canada is to re-

turn shortly to the North American station. Senator Brady, a Tammany leader, an-nounces his intention of stumping for Butler. Patti won't sing in Paris because she

The United States Bankers and Merchants Telegraph Company is said to be embarrass-

couldn't get her divorce as soonas she wanted

Russin has effected the establishment of a telegraph line between Tashkend and Bok-

Power (nationalist) has been elected to the House of Commons from the County of Long-

Commodore Schley, of the Greely relief expedition, is to receive the rank of commodore.

The natives of the Zambeze have revolted and killed or wounded the entire Portuguese force. The fruit crop along the line of the Great Western Railway will be a partial failure this

year. The contract for the Levis Town Hall has been awarded to Messrs. Roy & Bros., for \$11.375.

The Nile continues to rise, which will be to the advantage of the Khartoum relief exvedition. The Archbishop of Oregon is preaching a

series of sermons at Dublin in aid of American missions. The King of Ashantee recently died, and 300 of his subjects were killed at his funeral

in his honor. Prince George of Wales is to be promoted to a lieutenancy and rewarded with the Grand Cross of the Bath.

The natives of Portuguese Guinea, who had been in rebellion, have submitted, and the country is now tranquil. It is hoped in Paris that Bismarck's media-

tion may avert a continuance of the trouble be tween France and China Patti has sigued a contract with Mapleson to sing in America during the coming winter

and next summer in England. Hereafter cattle from Europe will not be allowed to land in the United States without permission of the government.

A fight between a mountain wild cat and a bull dog at Connelton, Va., for \$500 a side occurred on Saturday. The cat won.

Mr. W. J. Grant has been appointed general ticket and passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway for Hamilton.

The Toronto Board of Trade has passed ; resolutions favoring an insolvency law and a. readjustment of the flour and wheat duties. About two thousand three hundred em.

ployés of the Grand Trunk Railway at Toronto attended the annual picnic at Niagara Falls on Saturday. The City Chamberlain of Winnipeg and

Ald. Wilson have been asked by the Council to resign on account of irregularities in the city's finances. The crew of the steamship Colonsay, at Halifax on Saturday, refused to proceed to sea, alleging that the vessel was leaking and

unseaworthy. A fire has been raging for three days in Rawa, in Austrian Galicia. Three hundred houses have been destroyed and threa thousand persons are homeless.

Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. has informed the Archbishop of Tuam that. Casey's statement that the crown solicitor forced him to swear falsely is untrue... Dr. Black, reported drowned from the U.S.

man-of-war Tallapoons, was Dr. Clarence Black, of Westmorland Co., N.B., and brother of Dr. Black, M.P.P., of Baic Verte. The persons reported in Nova Scotia as extorting money from merchants suspected of smuggling, turn out to be genuine officials of

the customs department in the discharge of their duties. The liberal committee of Duncon, Argyll. shire, has notified Lord Colin Campbell, the youngest son of the Duke of Argyll, that it will not support him for re-election to parlia-

ment at the next election. At a meeting of the Irish Land League in Dublin, Harrington read a cable message from Patrick Egan expressing the support of the American League in the cause of Ireland, Sullivan expressed the pride and pleasue of Ire-

and at the election of Egan. The St. Petersburg Novaski, reviewing the strained relations between England and Germany, cordially acknowledges England's recognition of the right of Russia to reap the fruits of her sacrifices in Central Asia.

Three youngsters of Piedmont W. Va., bought a pint and a half of whisky, and, as two of them were airaid of it, the third, a thirteen-year olster named Jerry Porter drank the most of it, and died in half an

A new dish with which epicures tempt fate and give an impetus to stomach anodynes is composed of sliced oranges, sliced pineapples, sliced bananas, sliced hard boiled eggs, sliced cucumbers, vinegar and sugar. It is called a

U. S. land office officials report that in some of the Westera territories from 70:10:00 per cent. of the land entries are fraudulent.

INFIDEL CRAVENS.

ran away affrighted.

while the members of the Municipal Council

Mr. Elisée Reclus, the well-known Communist, writes to a Marseilles paper to say that he cannot express sufficient disgust at the cowardice of his own party. "If this," he adds, "be the society of our communistic dreams, I prefer the other." This learned revolutionary may well be startled. At Tours the Government has been obliged to give the Legion of Honor to Sœur Ambroise. At Toulon, Admiral Lantz respectfully followed the remains of two daughters of St. Vincent de Paul, Sister Saint Benoit and Sister Anatolia to the grave, while the Rationalist Doctor Metaxas paid the same tribute to the saintly Sister Saint Roch at Marscilles. The cheerful courage of the Sisters has been beyond all praise. One of the victims. Sister Saint Alphonse, was singing vespers in the chapel an hour before the fell disease overtook her. At recreation she said to another Sister: "I hope to sing well to-day, for it may be for the last time." Her presentiment was only too true, for twenty-four hours afterwards she was laid in her lowly Another nun, Sister Catherine, prayed incessantly during the terrible paroxisms of cholera for the other victims, asking frequently after those she had been attending the day before. The same acts of heroism are related of the Sisters in Aix and Montpellier. Everywhere the Christian tree has been known by its fruits of Charity and goodness, whilst Atheism has been tried and found wanting. The cholera of 1884 will long be remembered as the solemn witness to the sincerity and zeal of the religious life and a final lesson to French statesmen that the nurse to the hireling.

REPUDIATING THE CONCORDAT. The plans of the enemies of the Church of God in France are worth studying They are the living evidence of the hypocrisy and malice which is at the bottom of all the dealings of modern French statesmen with Catholicism. A Catholic journalist was lately received by M. Jules Ferry, when the following conversation took place. The correspondent began by asking the French Premier whether he was an advocate for the separation of ture with the Holy See or at least a disprefer to keep to the great lines of the Con This is what M. Jules Ferry means. Although the bare letter of the Concordat will be grudgingly observed, no after-concession to the Catholic Church in France will be admitted. This of course destroys the effieacy of the work of Pius VII. and Napoleon I. Some dioceses were created by the Government and the Holy See after the promulgation of the Concordat. These are as valid as those set forth in the Concordat because they have the same legal and moral sanction. But M. Ferry will suppress them. The burses at episcopal seminaries will suffer the same fate, thereby proving that the Concordat aimed at the non-renewal of ecclesiastical vocations. Finally, cathedral chapters will receive no State aid, and the venerable canons of St. Denis will be allowed to die out one by onc. Meanwhile, French Catholics are obliged to contribute towards atheistic education and to the support of their own schools. Any further diminution of the Budget of Worship is a distinct repudiation of the Concordat. It may be easily understood that M. Jules Ferry and his Cabinet will not hear of separation. At present the Church in France is bound hand and foot. With separation might come a period of poverty, but freedom would prove to the world that France is as Catholic as ever, and that is certainly not the aim of the infidel Government which rules under the false name of a Republic.

THE CASAMICCIOLA CATASTROPHE. Monday, the 25th ult., was the anniversary of the terrible catastrophe which destroyed the city of Casamicciola, and which caused such ruin in the other cities of the island of Ischia. On Monday, therefore, the Bishop of Ischia, accompanied by his Chapter, proceeded to Casamicciola, where, on the site of the principal ruins—Bagni, Mari, Funno and Calvario—altars were raised. A solemn High Mass of Requiem was celebrated in the principal church left standing. In the afternoon a penitential procession proceeded to various parts in the ruined city offering prayers for the deceased. RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BELGIAN LEGATION.

The re-establishment of the Belgian Legation to the Holy See will follow closely on the introduction of the bill to that effect in Chamber at Brussels. The Holy Father was deeply grieved at the cessation of diplomatic relations between the Government of Belgium and the Vatican. His own connection with that country as Apostolic Nuncio had given him opportunity of admiring the Belgian people. At the suppression of the representative to the Vatican in 1880; that office was held by he Baron d'Anethau, a diplomatist who bears a high reputation. The representative of the Pontiff was Mgr. Serafino Vannutelli, Archebishop of Nices, at present Nuncio at Vaniee.

That Culter; and the Cholere-Heroic Utiler; and indeal Gravens-Violating a Treaty-Identification of the Relics of St. gation was mode of a decree of the Secret Congregation of Rites, approved by the Sov-ereign Pontiff, Leo III, which confirms the sentence rendered by His Eminence Cardinal Michel Paya y Rico, Archbishop of Compo-stella, on the identity of the relics of the Apostle St. James the Greater and SS. Theo-dorns and Athanasius his disciples. These relies were discovered a few years ago in the centre of the apse of the great chapel of Compostella. The decree will cause great joy not only in Spain, but throughout the Catholic world.

THE UNPOPULAR PEERS.

John Bright Discusses Their Past and Prescut-Reconciliation of Lords and Commons-Suggested Limitation of the Veto About 20,000 persons listened to the speech

well worth hearing and pondering; his re-marks on this occasion on the House of Lords in relation to the Franchise Bill will be found quite as interesting and instructive as any speech he ever delivered. Mr. Bright said : and its sacred precepts are being forgon of Victor

Biguilla and in the face of this vast as
Hugo, an insult to France. To tell Catholics

to keep themselves in a state of grace and to

frequent the sacraments and so prepare for mind from wandering somewhat back to the events of fifty years ago-(cheers)-events in which your fathers took so noble a part, and which have conferred upon you, their sons, a heritage of renown. (Cheers.) At that time your fathers were without vote and voice in the House of Commons. ("Shame!") They were in the position of the two millions who are about to be enfranchised. (Cheers.) The power which enforced the denial of rights to your fathers is in name and in fact the same power which now denies the right of the franchise to these two millions of excluded men--(" Shame !")-a majority of the House of Lords, now manifesting unchanged the same temper that their fathers exhibited fifty years ago—(cheers)—a temper of bitter hatred of a liberal administration, and not a less bitter hostility to a great measure of justice and freedom introduced by that administration, and by its influence passed by the vast majorities in the House of Commons. But for that power this bill would by this time have received the assent of the Queen, and would have become an irreversible statute of the realm. (Cheers.)

"NOTHING." Now, would you allow me to put a question or two to you, and, in some sort, to myself? I should like to ask you who or what are these peers who take upon themselves this authority? (Cries of "Nothing!") To look at them as they are entering the House or leaving the House you would obscrve that they are very much like other men. (Loud laughter.) They are not taller, they are not stronger; they have no claim, I believe, to be called more learned. (Loud hear!") In the House of Commons coming from laughter.) We know that the bulk the people there is always agrowing sense that of them are not more accustomed to business, and we believe and we feel that they have people—("Hear, hear!")—in the House of less sympathy than other men with their fel-Peers as they have come from their fathers low countrymen. (Cheers) Now, in some and not from their country they are less disrespects they are peculiar—("Here, hear!" posed to act than the Commons. I will ask and laughter)—and the great bulk of the peopon what would have become of this country who works for God cannot fail to be superior | ple would say that in some respects they are greatly to be envied. For example, the members of the House of Peers-the 500 persons or families—are reported to be the owners of one-fifth of the whole land of the United Kingdom. "Shame!"

SIMONY. I do not in the least object to any man owning an estate which he has honestly come by. I would not deprive landowner, or man afacturer, or merchant, or shopkeeper, or laborer of anything that is his; and I am not calling in question the legality of the owner-Church and State. To this M. Ferry replied ship of all this land by the 500 peers or peers' that such a measure would necessarily be a families, whose claims we are now discussing. leap in the dark. It would involve a rup- But, besides this, I see it is reported that the 500 peers are possessors of not lesscontinuance of diplomatic relations. "On the whole," said the statesman, "we thousand livings of the Church of "We thousand livings of the Church of England, ("Shame!") If this be so, neans. then it follows that the House of Peers among them can appoint, and do appoint in the main, several thousand teachers of the people in what are to be considered the highest things. Besides this, the House of Lords or members of that House for the most part, are lord lieutenants of counties. In that office they appoint almost all the county magistrates. The county magistrates administer justice wisely—(laughter)—well they profess to do it—(laughter)—and, with some exceptions, we may believe that they honestly, in

the main, endeavor to perform their duty.

REPRESENTATION. Beyond this, again, the members of the House of Lords, the great landowners, as you know, exercise a very powerful control over the county representation. There are countics in which the whole representation, without fear of contest, will be found to be in the hands of two, three or four members of the House of Lords. ("Shame!") They have yet another peculiarity which I ought not to omit to mention, in that as great owners of land they are liable to very a much lighter taxation-direct taxation-upon land than is the case with any other class of landowners in any European kingdom or in the United States of America. ("Shame." Now, I have spoken of the peers quite apart from the House of Peers. I have described them as they are at home in their counties, and apart from the position they hold as members of the Legislative Assembly, and I must ask you whether their condition on the whole does not appear to be one of singular advantage, and that many people might have reason, or suppose they have, to envy them. I recollect in Milton's great poem, "Paradise Regained, "he speaks of a mysterious body of peers, and he describes them thus. He says :-

Regents and potentates, and kings, yea gods, Of many a pleasant realm and province wide (Hear, hear.) And compared with the great mass of the people of the country, this is scarcely what I should call an exaggerated description of the magnificent position of the great body of the peers of England. (Hear, car.)

SUPERIORITY.

But now we come to the question of their position in the House of Lords, because that is what we have now to deal with. (Hear, hear.) We call them, as you know, the Upper House—(laughter)—and when a bill leaves the House of Commons it has gone up to the House of Lords, and if a bill comes from the House of Lords it has gone down to the House of Commons. (Laughter.) I do not know why that distinction is made; but will you Angur epitatation. The representative of the Pontiff was Mgr. Seraino Vanntelli, Archibishop of Nices, at present Nuncio at Venice, that the members of the bishop of Nices, at present Nuncio at Venice. The Holy Father has destined for this Nunciation and character in the dispersion of the consider this fact, that the members of the House of Lords do not enter that House in any degree from any personal merit that attaches to them. (Hear, hear,) It is destined for this Nunciation has destined for this Nunciation has destined for this Nunciation has destined for this nunciation and storage from any degree from any personal merit that the dyspeptic. These mental indication has the dyspeptic indication has th consider this fact—that the members of the

once entered this temple of honor you need not be reminded that he has gone there without nomination such as your own representa-tives in the House of Commons must have. He has gone there without any contest with conflicting opinion in any constituency. He has gone there without any cost of labor or of money to enable him to take his seat in the legislative assembly where he appears.
("Shame!") You will recollect, however, that in his case there is no disso lution of Parliament. (Cheers.) What-ever be the list, long or short, of follies or of crimes which he has committed, there is no punishment that can be inflicted upon him as of the Hon. John Bright delivered at Birmingham on the 4th instant. Very little there is by a constituency upon a member who neglects or betrays them. ("Shame!")
And in point of fact, there is no such thing as that this eloquent statesman utters is not political death, but with the peer there is political immortality. (Loud laughter.) Well, it is not to be wondered at that this state of things should beget a condition of feeling which is not favorable to popular rights and to popular interests. I was struck the other day with a few words which I saw in one of the psalms of old If you turn to the seventytimes. third Psalm you will find the words 'I am going to read. Speaking of some very un-pleasant and troublesome people in his day, the Psalmist says:—"They are not in trouble as other men"-(laughter)-"neither are they plagued like other men." (Renewed laughter.) "Therefore," he says, "pride compasseth them about as a chain; they speak wickedly concerning oppression; they speak loftily." (Laughter and great cheering.) It becomes you to consider this fact, that every bill which becomes an act or a law in this country must pass through their hands and depend upon their vote. ("Hear, hear !")

UNCHANGED.

The additions to the House of Lords may make it more powerful and more numerous. but I have never found that they make it more liberal. ("Hear, hear!") Listen to this fact. During the last three years there have been fifty new members enterd the House of Lords, not by creation-a few of them only by creation. In the bulk by successions to their fathers. ("Shame!") But when they go in they do as their fathers did. (A voice—"Worse, worse.") Some of them do much worse than their fathers. ("Hear, hear !") The fact is the breed remains unchanged, and the atmos-phere is unchanged, and the honor of peers is unchanged. There is no power under heaven that can change them, and it rests with our countrymen. (Loud cheers.) The fact is that privilege everywhere tends to beget inguer-ance, and selfishness, and arrogance. ("Hear the people there is always a growing sense that liberty and justice are necessary for a free posed to act than the Commons. I will ask if the Lords—the majority of the Lords—had ruled unchecked for the last fifty years? (A voice, "A revolution.") By this time the country would have been enslaved or ruined, or a revolution would have swept them away -("Hear, hear i")-it might possibly have swept away even the venerable monarchy itself.

A Great Problem.

-Take all the Kidney and Liver -Take all the Blood purifiers. -Take all the Rheumatic remedies.

-Take all the Dyspepsia and indigestion cures. -Take all the Ague, Fever, and bilious specifics.
- Take all the Brain and Nerve force

-Take all the Great health restorers. -In short, take all the best qualities of all these, and the —best -Qualities of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that -Hop -Bitters have the best curative qualities and powers of all —concentrated
—In them, and that they will cure when

any or all of these, singly or —combined —Fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism.
Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters: I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave. J. W. Morey, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881. Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty

and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Ritters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it."-A WORK-INGMAN.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop or "Hops" in their name.

Mrs. A. Nelson, Brantford, writes: "I was a sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia for eleven years. Always after eating, an intense burning sensation in the stomach, at times very distressing, caused a drooping and languid feeling, which would last for several hours after eating. I was recommended by Mr. Popplewell, chemist, of our city, to try Mr. Popplewell, chemist, of our city, to try Northrop & Lymin's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic fure, and I om thankful to say that I have not been better for years; that burning rensation and languid feeling has all gone, and food does not lie heavy on my stomach. Others of my family have usen it with best results."

Private Henry's sister has forwarded the necessary papers, and an examination of his body will probably be made.

whether it was a dream or now it will not some what the path to the temple of honor. The path to the temple of honor through the temple of the all. Starting with the claim now generally to come, stand ready to aid with money and believed by the most scientific men that the trained political service; we recognize in the disease, is due to the presence of living para eligibility of the president for re-clottion a sites in the tissue, Mr. Dixon at once adapted most serious danger to that calm, deliberate his cure to their extermination—this accomplished, he claims the Catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him four years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to care Catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever curred Catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple, and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, mand who have other interests at stake. They 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and should receive their full share of the care and enclose stamp for their treatise on Catarrh. -

THE THE THEORY WITH THE CANDELLIS CANDELLIS CHARGENICALIE.

George T. Blackstock (Conservative) and George D. Hawley (Liberal) are the candidates in the Lennox local election.

Ill-fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use.

The New York Graphic says it is stated positively that Senator Grady has tendered his resignation as a member of the Democratic state committee.

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Extermina tor; safe, sure, and effectual.

George Kramer, a saloon-keeper, of Reading, Pa., who gave Christian Bowman half a pint of whisky on condition that he would make one drink of it, and from the effects of which Bowman died, has been arrested.

Young, old, and middle-aged, all experience the wonderful beneficial effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Young children suffering from sore eyes, sore ears, scald-head, or with any scrofulous or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by its use,

Commodore Schley's report states that only six of the bodies of the Greely party had been mutilated.

J. H. Earl, Shefford, P.Q., writes: "Ihave been troubled with liver complaint for several years, and have tried different medicines cent purposes of our government, and none with little or no benefit, until I tried Dr. should be more watchful of the artful mawith little or no benefit, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which gave immediate chinations of those who allure them to self-relief, and I would say that I have used it inflicted injury. In a free country the cursince with the best effect. No one should be tailment of the absolute rights of the indiviwithout it. I have tried it on my horse in dual should only be such as is essential to the cases of cuts, wounds, &c., and I think it is peace and good order of the community. The equally as good for horse as for man." * .* Full returns of the voting in the Halifax

county local election give Mr, Fielding a majosity of 183. A. G. Brown, of Ottawa, has struck a good

white mica mine in the townships of Palmers ton and Miller.

C. R. Hall, Grayville, Ill, says: "I have sold at retail, 156 bottles of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil, gutranteeing every bottle. must say I never sold a medicine in my life that gave such universal satisfaction. In my own case, with a badly ulcerated throat, after a physician penciling it for several days to no effect, the Eclectric Oil cured it thoroughly in twenty-four hours, and in threatened croup in my children this winter, it never failed to relieve almost immediately."

While the French vice-consul at Jeddah was returning from Rabouk to Nedid he was killed by Bedouins.

Persons of weakly constitution derive from Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda a degree of vigor obtainable from no other source, and it has proved itself a most efficient protection to these troubled with a hereditary tendency to consumption. Mr. Bird, Druggist, of Westport, says: "I know a man whose case was considered hopeless, and by the use of three bottles of this Emulsion his weight was increased twenty pounds." * .*

Alex. McArthur, late of Scotland, was drowned while bathing on Wednesday at Guelph.

---The best test of a human life is the amount of good it has been and done to others. Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham may be given a seat of honor among those who have helped to change sickness into health, and to transform the darkness of suffering into the sunshine of rest and hope.

CLEVELAND'S ACCEPTANCE.

Statesman's Views on Labor Legislation-One Term Presidency Favored-Strong Indictment of the Officeholders - The Duties of the Civil Service-Clear Statement of the Duties of a Government.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.-Governor Cleveland has issued his letter accepting the Presidential nomination of the Democratic party. He says :- "I accept the nomination with grateful appreciation of the supreme honor conferred, and a solemn sense of the responsibility which in its acceptance I assume. I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention, and cordially approve the same. So plain a statement of democratic faith and principles upon which that party appeals to the suffrages of the people needs no supplement as explanation. It should be remembered that the office of president of the United States is essentially exeentive in its nature. The laws enacted by the legislative branch of the government the chief of the executive is bound faithfully to enforce, and when the wisdom of a political party which selects one of its members as the nominee for that office has outlined its policy and declared its principles, it seems to me that the character of the office or the necessities of the case required from the candidate accepting such nomination nothing than the suggestion of certain well known truths, so absolutely vital to the safety and welfare of the nation. We proudly call ours a

GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE. It is not such when a class is tolerated which arrogates to itself the management of public affairs, seeking to control the people instead of representing them. Parties are a necessary outgrowth of our institutions, but govern ment is not by the people when one party fas-tens its control upon the country and perpetnates its power by cajoling and betraying the people instead of serving them. A gov-ernment is not by the people when the result which should represent the intelligent will of free and thinking men is or can be determined by the shameless corruption of their

and intelligent political action which must characterizegovernment by the people. A true American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labor, and the fact that honor lies in honest toil. Contented labor is the element of national prosperity; ability to work constitutes capi tal, and the wage of labor the income of a vast number of our population, and this in terest should be jealously protected. Our workingmen, not asking unreasonable indulgence, but as intelligent and manly citizens, attention of those who make and execute the laws, to the end that the wants and needs of employers and employed shall alike be subserved, and the prosperity of the country, the common heritage of both, advanced. As related to this subject, while we should not discourage the immigration of those who come to acknowledge allegiance to our government and add to our citizen population, yet as a means of

PROTECTION TO OUR WORKINGMEN different rule should prevail concerning

those who, if they come or are brought to our

land, do not intend to become Americans, but will injuriously compete with those justly entitled to our field of labor. In a letter accepting the nomination to office of governor, nearly two years ago, I made the following statement to which I have steadily adhered: 'The laboring classes constitute the main part of our population; they should be protected in their efforts peaceably to assert their rights, whenever endangered by aggregated capital, and all statutes on this subject should recognize the care of the state for honest toil and be framed with a view of improving the condition of the workingman." A proper regard for the welfare of the workingman being inseparably con-nected with the integrity of our institutions, none of our citizens are more interested than they in guarding against any corrupting influences which seek to pervert the benefit limit between proper subjects of governmental control and those which can be more fittingly left to moral sense and the self-imposed re straint of the citizen should be carefully kept in view. Thus laws unnecessarily interfering with the habits and customs of any of our people which are not offensive to the moral entiments of the civilized world, and which are consistent with good citizenship and pub

lic welfare, are unwise and vexations. THE COMMERCE OF THE NATION

to a great extent determines its supremacy Cheap and casy transportation should there fore be liberally fostered within the limits of the constitution. The general government should so improve and protect its natural waterways as will enable the producers of the country to reach a profitable market. The people pay the wages of public employés, and they are entitled to the fair and honest work which money thus paid should command. It is the duty of those entrusted with the management of their affairs to see that such public service is forthcoming,

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Selection and retention of subordinates in government employment should depend upon their ascertained fitness, the value of their work, and they should neither be expected nor allowed to do questionable party service. The interest of the people will be better protected, the estimate of public honor and duty will be immediately improved, public employment will be open to all who can demonstrate their fitness to enter it, the unseemly scramble for place under govern-ment with the consequent importunity which embitters official life will cease and the public departments will not be filled with those who conceive it to be their first duty to aid the party to which they owe their places, instead of rendering a patient and honest return to the people. I believe that the public temper is such that the voters of the land are prepared to support the party which gives the best promise of administering the government in an honest, simple and plain manner, which is consistent with its character and purposes. They have learned that mystery and concealment in the management of their affairs cover tricks and betraval.

THE STATESMANSHIP THEY REQUIRE

consists in honesty and frugality, prompt response to the needs of the people as they arise, and vigilant protection of all their varied interests. If I should be called to the chief magistracy of the nation by the suffrages of my fellow citizens I will assume the duties of that high office with a solemn determination to dedicate every effort to my country's good and with an humble reliance upon the favor and support of the Supreme Being, who, I believe, will always bless honest human endeavor in the conscientious discharge of pubdeavo. lic duty. (Signed)

GROVER CLEVELAND.

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For constitutional or scotulous Catarrh,
CATARINI true remedy. It has cured
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catarrhal discharges, and ren ove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications
of scrofulous origin.
"Hutto Tex. Sant 28 1882

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Yours truly, B.F. Johnson." "Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882.



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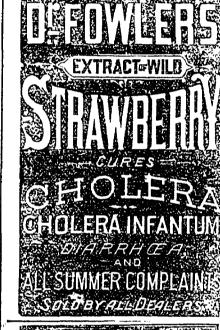
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* That Freeling of Bearing Down, Causing Pain, HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIET. 33 * * * * * FOR THE CURT OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN LITHER SEX THIS HEMEDY IS UNSURPASSED. * * * LYDIA E. PINKUAT'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is

* LYDIA E. PINKUIAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at Lyun, Hars. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sold by all drappists. Sant by mail, postage poid, in form of Pills or Lierages on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pintham's "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any Lady sending stamp. Letters confidentially answered. * To family should be without LYDIA E. FINKHAM'S LIVIN FILLS. They ours Constitution, Billoussess and Torpidity of the Liver. Elecuts per box. To Dyspeptics.

The most common signs of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, are an oppression at the stomach, nausea, flatulency, water-brash, heart-burn, vomiting, loss of appetite, and constipation. Dyspeptic patients suffer untold miseries, bodily and mental. They should stimulate the digestion, and secure regular daily action of the bowels, by the

Ayer's Pills.

After the bowels are regulated, one of these Pills, taken each day after dinner, is usually all that is required to complete the cure.

AVER'S PILLS are sugar-coated and purely vegetable - a pleasant, entirely safe, and reliable medicine for the cure of all disorders of the stomach and bowels. They are. the best of all purgatives for family use.

TRANSATLANTIC GOSSIP.

Popular Feeling in Austria against Germany -French deputies become violent-Bismarck deposes a doctor and honors his rival-Death of two eccentric peers.

New York, Aug. 19.—The Sun's cable special says:—The inshionable senside resort for a couple of weeks at this time of the year is Coves. The Queen did her best to make the great regatts of last week a failure, but it was triumphantly successful. Both her undutiful eldest son and his son participated in the fun and frolic. Prince George is described as externally very quiet, but really full of mischief and jo'lity. The society papers find a topic for number-less paragraphs in the elevation of the youngster to the Knighthood of the Garter before he has even came of age. Numberless American millionaires and beauties went down to Cowes in the train of Lady Mandeville.

TWO ECCENTRIC PREES.

The two Peers who have just died suddenly were among the most eccentric of their order. Lord Lauderdale, disappearing for years, was finally discovered acting as a baggage porter on a railway line. The Duke of Wellington was chiefly remarkable for his fierce quarrels with his illustrious father. Once the old Duke was condoled with by a friend because of a caricature of him in a comic paper. His reply in the presence of his hapless son was that the only caricature that annoyed him was that—pointing to his heir. The point of this remark was that the son bore an extraordinary but grotesque likeness of his father. He had the hooked nose and the high check bones, but all this was rendered frightful by a small and weak chin and thin irresolute

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

A significant incident illustrative of the feeling between Austria and Germany occurred this week at Troppen, Silesia. A congress of school principals and children from all parts of the Austrian Empire is in session at Troppan, and at the first day's meeting a letter was read from Deputy Schoeverer, a well known member of the Austrian Parliament, which ended with the words "Cheers for Bismarck," The reading trought out a few feeble cheers, which were, however, speedily drowned in a perfect storm of hissss, and no one has since ventured to name Bis-marck or Germany in the congress.

BISMARCK'S DOCTORS.

Bismarck has thrown over another life-long friend. Dr Struck, formerly his physician, incurred his enmity by refusing to meet in consultation the homocopathist Dr. Schwenniger, whomit was one of the von Chancellor's whims to employ, and from that moment has been getting successive saubs from his im-perious friend. A place was refused him on the International Health Commission, and he was consequently retired from the Imperial Board of Health, of which he was president. Meantime the lucky Schwenniger is rising higher and higher. His latest appointment is to a professorship at Berlin University, much to the disgust of the orthodox teachers of medicine.

WRATHFUL DEPUTIES.

The Parisian newspapers are still full of the marvellous novelties of Billingsgate which the Versailles congress clicited. A deputy perhaps reached supremany in this ignoble contest by declaring that when his opponent died his body would be found to contain the microbe of every species of hypocrisy, shame, and treachery. A Paris paper finds a sufficient reason for the general violence in the fact that the deputies consumed 2,000 quarts of beer, over 100 gallons of brandy, 2,000 quarts of miscellaneous refreshments, and 2,500 pounds of ice. The miscellaneous refreshments, with the large quantity of ice, prove the rapidly spreading popularity of "boissons Americans," as it is recorded that a favorite drink was what with some violation of orthography was called a "sherry

A SHYLOCK.

A World cable despatch says :- An important and sensational trial has just been concluded, after occupying several days, at Carlshrue, in Baden. The accused was a money lender named Housman, who had a terrible reputation for usurious practices and cruelty toward those who were in his power. There were seventy witnesses who testified to his unjust extertions of money, and almost all of them were debtors who had been gradually stripped of all their possessions by him. The public prosecutor in his address to the jury said that the prisoner had been a curse to the country and had been shown to be without a trace of humanity. Housman was found guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of 8,000 marks, to be imprisoned for six years, and to be deprived of civil rights for five years thereafter.

A NEW DISEASE.

People have often been assured in positive terms, by dealers in stock, and even by medical men, that cuting the flesh of cattle affected with "lumpy jaw" or actinomycosis will not injure human beings; but a case of recent occurrence seems to cast a doubt on the assertion. A woman complained to a surgeon in the Chicago County Hospital, of a lump on her jaw. Examination showed that she was suffering from "lumpy jaw" as the abscess contained vegetable parasites identical with those found in the abscesses on cattle. Under the microscopes a number of these parasites were recognized as the same as was shown to the surgeon by Prof. O. Israil, in Berlin. The parasite is about the size of a pigeon shot and is the color of sulphur. The patient said she first began to notice the swelling about six weeks ago and it finally became so excruciatingly painful that she sought relief from a physician. There is little doubt but that it was caused by eating meat from cattle suffering with the disease of "lumpy jaw." An operation has been performed by Dr. Murphy. That it will excite great interest is certain, as this is the first case of the kind reported in the United States. Twenty-four similar cases have been recorded in Germany and other foreign countries .-

RELICS OF THE JEANNETTE PARTY. NEWBURYPORT. Aug. 20 .- Noros, one of

the Jeannette survivors, says the relics recently seen off the coast of Greenland could not have belonged to the DeLong or Melville parties, but may possibly have belonged to Chipps' party. He says, however, that if the relics belonged to the Jeannette something Dr.J.C.Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Soid by all Druggsts.

Soid by all



CURE

trans to a billous state of the system, such us Dizzons, lorged, Droweiness, Distress after eating the in the Sine, &c. (While their most remark-

SICK Headache, yet Carter a Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing then democring compaint, while they also correct all allow here the stomach, all minute the liver and required the howers. Even if they only cured

HEAD Ache to proceed the threest priceless to those who suffer the confessions complaint; but fortunately their yel-dicest does not end here, and those who once try then will find these little pills valuable in 20 many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick heed

Is the bare of so many lives that here is where motive our great boast. Our pills cure it white others do not.

Carter's little Liver Pills are very small and very care its like. One or two pills maken dose. They are sciently veretable and do fart follower that he their gentie action please all who are treat. In visit at 25 cents; five for \$1 Sold by drug sists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO..

New York City.

PREPARE FOR THE ENEMY.

COMING!

The countries where Cholera prevails, as in India, China and Africa, Pain-Killer is considered the surest and safest of all known remedies, and the natives place the most perfec reliance in it.

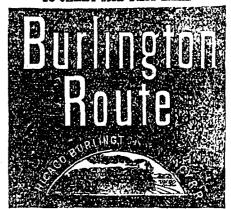
Read the following extract from the letter of missionary in China:-

DEAR SIRS:—I ought to have acknowledged long ago the box of Pain-Killer you had the goodness to send me last year. Its coming was most providential. I believe hundreds of lives were saved, under God, by it. The Cholera appeared here soon after we received it. We resorted at once to the PAIN-KLLLER, using as directed for Cholera. A list was kept of all to whom the Pain-Killer was given, and our native assistants assured us that eight out of every ten to whom it was prescribed, recovered Believe me, dear sirs, gratefully and faithfully yours,

J. M. JOHNSON,

Missionary to Swaton, China. Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. Ask for the genuine Parry Davis' Pain-Killer and take no other. 50 DD

THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOV'T TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL



GOING WEST. ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS

Through the Heart of the Continent by way of Pacific Junction or Omana to

DENVER. or via Kansar City and Atchieon to Denver, con-necting in Union Depots at Kansas City, Archison, Ometa and Denver with through trains for SAN FRANCISCO. and all points in the Far West. Shortest Line to KARSAS CITY,
And all points in the South West.

TOURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS Should not forget the fact that Round Trip tickets at reduced rates can be purchased via this Grent Through Line, to all the Health and Pleasure Resorts of the West and South-West, including the Mountains of COLORADG, the Vailey of the Yosamite, the CITY OF MEXICO,

and all points in the Mexican Republic. HOME-SEEKERS

Should also remember that this line leads direct to the beart of the Government and Raifroad Lands in Nebraska, Kausas, Texas, Colorado and Washington Territory.

It is known as the great THROUGH CAR LINE of America, and is universally admitted to be the Finest Equipped Ratirond in the World for all classes of Travel.

Through Tickets via this line for sale at all Ratiroad Coupon Tickets via this line for sale at all Ratiroad Coupon Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

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Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of the UANADIAN and UNITED STATES Mails.

1884 – Summer Arrangements — 1884

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

Vessels. Townage. Commanders.

Vessels, Toanage, Commanders, Numidian, 6,150, Building, Seberian, 4,600, Gartagemen, 4,600 Gartagemen, 4,600 Gartagemen, 4,600 Lt W H Smith, E N R Parisian, 4,650 Lt W H Smith, E N R Polynesian, 4,600 Capt J Graham, Carcassian, 4,000 Capt J Graham, Carcassian, 4,000 Capt W Richardson, Norwegian, 3,531 Capt W Richardson, Norwegian, 3,400 Capt W Dalziell, Hilaconian, 3,434 Capt A Macuncol, Caspian, 3,200 Capt Hugh Wylie, Anstrian, 2,500 Lt B Thompson, R N R Hanovarian, 4,000 Lt B Thompson, R N R Hanovarian, 4,000 Lt B Thompson, R N R Hanovarian, 2,700 Capt D J James, Pression, 1,000 Capt John Parks, themps Ayrean 5,600 Capt John Parks, themps Ayrean 5,600 Capt L R P Moore, Greein, 4,000 Capt R P Moore, Greein, 5,600 Capt R P Moore, Greein, 5,600 Capt R P Moore, Greein, 5,600 Capt R P Moore, Greein, 2,600 Capt R P Moore, Lacorno, 2,600 Capt R P Moore, L

The Shortest Sea Route between America and Europa, being only five days between land to

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Landonderry The Steamers of the Laverpool, Indicatorry and Onelee Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec overy SATURDAY, eating at Lough Poyle to receive on board and Luid Meils and Passengers to and from trebud and Scotland, are intended to be diametrical.

dispatched FROM QUEBEC: CircussianSaturday, July 19PolynosianSaturday, 26ParisianSaturday, Aug. 2PortuvianSaturday, 3SarmatianSaturday, 3SardinianSaturday, 23 Sardinian Saturday, Circussian Saturday,

Rates of Passage from Quebec:

The Steamers of the Glasgow and Quebec Ser vice are intended to sail from Quebec for Glasgow as follows:--

 Grecian
 " 28

 Nestorian
 " Aug. 4

 Buenos Ayrean
 " 11

 Corean.....

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service are intended to be despatched as follows:— FROM HALIFAX:

Nova Scotian Monday, July 26 Hanoverian.....Monday, Aug. 11 Caspian Monday, Rates of Passage between Habifax and St. John's: Cabin.....\$20 00 | Intermediate...\$15 00 Steerage\$6 00

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, Galway, Queenstown and Boston Service are intended to be despatched as follows from Boston for Glasgow direct :-

FROM BOSTON: Prussian.....about July 19 Austrian " 26
Manitobau " Aug. 2
Scandinavian " 16
Hibernian " 16
Prussian " 28
Austrian " 38 Austrian

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow— FROM PHILADELPHIA:

Phomicianabout Aug. 6 Canadianabout Aug. 27

Pessons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at Lowest Rates. An experienced Surgeon carried on each

Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at Lowest Rates. An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.

Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports to all points in Canada and the Western States, via Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal, and from all Railway Stations in Canada and the United States to Inverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal, and freight, passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Mossak Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Grace-church street, London; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 Lasalle street; Chicago; H. Bouirlier, Toronto; Leve & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, and 296 Washington street, Boston, or to G. W. Robinson, 1862 St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.

H. & A. ALLAN,

H & A. ALLAN, 80 State street, Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal. July 18th, 1884.

5-TON Fron Lovers, Steel Bearings, Brass TARE SEASS,
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NEAR MONTREAL.

AFFILIATED TO LAVAL UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC.) Fathers of the Holy Cross.

Course-Classical and Commercial.

Weeks past had neglected her because sho discouraged him This morning the teachers the day ending nine to night the day ending nine to night.

At/Marseilles there were five deaths during the day ending nine to night.

Roars: Aug. 25. The daily cholers bulletin noon intermission Norris went from his room.

Bergamo, 12 deaths: Cuneo, 11 deaths and 10 new cases: Carrara, 14 deaths and 11 conversation for over ballon hour. Miss Ford fresh cases. An official despatch from Busca, had gradually approached her desk; and had gradually approached her desk, and while leaning with her elbow on it and her hand on her face, Norris came up on the other side. He, it seems, asked her to marry him and she replied "No." He then drew a revolver from his pocket and fired at her, the ball going between her fingers and into her face. She immediately dodged down under the desk, when he caught her by the arm with his left hand, dragged her out and fired two more shots, which struck her in the head. She then ran outside, screaming, and into the first dwelling, about one hundred yards away. Doctors Sproule, of Markdale, and Barnhart, of Owen Sound, are attending the young lady, and up to the present time have not extracted the ball, which entered her face. She lies in a very low condition, having lost a large quantity of blood. Norris, before moving from the place where he shot her, fired one shot at himself, the ball entering his right temple. He dropped to the floor insensible, never spoke and died in about an hour afterwards. Two or three children were in the room during the time of the tragely. Miss Ford is a highly respected young lady, under 20 years of age. Her people live about a mile out of the village, her father having a large grist mill. Norris came to this place from Lyons Head, County of Bruce, on the first of January of the present yeer, and began teaching. He gave universal satisfaction as head teacher in the Markdale public school, where three teachers are employed.

SCOTCH NEWS.

TEMPERATURE AT HELENSBURGH.—The temperature during the past month has reached a maximum of 65 06, the corresponding period for last year showing 64 32. The minimum record stood at 51 03, while last year it was 48 84.

LIST OF VOTERS OF KILBENNY .- The Assessor has completed the list of voters for the burgh of Kilrenny for the year. The number of male electors is 371, being an increase of 40 over last year. There is also an increase in the female list of 5—the total number being 33.

HEALTH OF EDINBURGH .- The mortality last week was 71, and the death-rate 15 per Diseases of the chest accounted for at least 30 deaths, and zymotic causes for 8, of which 2 were due to scarlatina and 6 to hooping cough, the intimations of scarlatina for the week being 10. Of the 146 births 16 were illegitimate.

CAPTAIN CHARGED WITH STEALING BUOY LIGHTS.—The captain of an Aberdeen ship was arrested on Tuesday immediately on arrival of his vessel at Aberdeen harbor, on a charge of appropriating to his own use certain lights attached to buoys fixed at the entrance of Falmouth harbor in connection with certain cables that were being laid.

KILMARNOCE REGISTRATION STATISTICS. During July there were registered 75 births, 44 deaths, and 15 marriages, as compared with 80, 50 and 17 as the average, The death rate was 20 08 per 1,000, and one-The fourth of the whole was from diarrhoes. The marriages were 14 fewer than the same month last year, chiefly owing to the time when the fair begins.

RAINFALL AT HELENSBURGH .- The rainfall for the month ending July shows a record of 6.38, rain having fallen on no less than 26 days, the greatest fall having been on the 11th, when the register stood at 2 11. For the corresponding month last year the record was 3 39, rain having fallen on 17 days only, the greatest fall having been on the 4th, when the register showed a record of 0.74.

RESULTS OF THE FORESTRY EXHIBITION .-Gleghorn, in addressing the Scottish Arboricultural Society at their annual meeting on Tuesday, referred to the educational results that were likely to flow from the Forestry Exhibition, and expressed the hope that not the least of its fruits would be the establishment of a Forestry School in Edinburgh. He also stated that the Exhibition gave promise of being attended with so much success that the guarantee fund was

not likely to be encroached upon. THE "JOHN REID" PRIZE, -The "John Reid" Prize, founded by the sister of the late Dr. John Reid, Glasgow, for the best original research bearing on any of the departments of medical science, conducted in one of the hospitals and laboratories of the city, has just been awarded for two years to Mr. H. Lyon Smith, who conducted, in the pathological la boratory of the Royal Infirmary, an investigation into the changes found, in the circulation through the kidney, in certain pathological conditions. For a paper on "The Bacillus of Tubercle," sent by Mr. Leonard Williams, the trustees awarded £10.

Some time ago a party of gipsies, who had been encamped in a district of the west coast of Ross-shire, took the liberty of grazing their horses on pasture belonging to a township of small tenants there. The tenants resented, and drove away the intruders. On tak ing their departure, some of the gipsies were heard to remark that the tonants should not be quite so conservative of their pasture, for, ere long thep would have no cattle to graze upon it. At the time no notice was taken of the implied threat. Soon after, however, three valuable cows belonging to one of the tenants died in quick succession, while two of the other tenants lost a cow each. The illness of which these animals died was of very short duration, and such of the carcases as were examined presented no morbid appearance. A respectable farmer, who is considered an authority in veterinary matters, had been called to see one of the animals shortly before it died, and he at once pronounced it to have been "witched," as the symptoms were those of no known disease. On the strength of this statement, coupled with the ominous language made use of by the gipsies, a considerable section of the community, unhesitatingly attributed the douth of the cattle to the agency of witchcraft! As a charm against the evil influences at work, one of the tenants, acting on the advice of the initiated, had the door of his byre changed from one side of the house to the other. renuing the result of this charm, a young man has gone to one of the western isles to consult a witch doctor said to be in practice there. It may be stated that in the district in question there are two witch doctors result of the market of consults a witch doctor and to be in practice there. It may be stated that in the district in question there are two witch doctors result of the market of 20/miles of each consults a witch doctor and to be in practice there. It may be stated that in the district in question there are two witch doctors result of the market of 20/miles of each consults and the market of 20/miles of each consults and the market of 20/miles of each consult and the market of 20/miles of each consults of the market of 20/miles of each consult and problems. The demand for inches are standy stated that in the district in question there are two witch doctors result of the market of 20/miles of each consult and problems. The demand for inches we cannot be followed as the problems. The demand for inches are standy stated that in the district in question there are two witch doctors result and problems. The market of 20/miles of 64 to 64 t Pending the result of this charm, a young

AND THE REPORT HIS TOTER IN THE COURT OF THE

origin of the epidemic has been traced to a polluted well. Over six thousand persons have already left because of the cholera. Four persons died while on the train; the carriages were immediately burned. Trains in future will carry an infirmary and a doctor Nobody will be allowed to quit the city until the cordon is removed.

AN ENGLISH EXPLORER ON THE GREELY EXPEDITION.

London, Aug. 20.—Clement R. Markhain, who served in the Franklin search expedition in 1850-51, has written a letter in which he says the accusation of murder and cannibalism made against the Greely party is a disgrace to American journals. would have suggested silence until Greely had submitted his report to the government There may be a remnant of truth in the charge. It is possible, but unlikely, that brave men in the last extremity should have sucoumbed. Markham says the American navy department should have controlled been responsible for the expedi-The party should never have been left without a depot ship wintering within accessible distance. The difficulty of navigating the channels north of Smith's Sound was ignored and precautions were neglected, hence the catastrophe for which there is no excuse. Greely's observatory work will form a valuable supplement to the observations taken by the ship Discovery in 1875. The Greely expedition will bear the test of thorough scrutiny. Members of the expedition are mistaken, however, in stating that Beaumont's Cape Brittannia was visible from Lincoln Bay on the west side of Robeson Channel. The real Cape Britannia is invisible from Lincoln Bay, the most distant visible land being Cape May and Mount

NEW YORK, 1 p.m., Aug. 25.—Stocks generally weak. Am Ex, 92; C S, 35½; D & H, 110§; D & L, 12½; Erie, 16§; pfd, 33; L S, 82¾; M C, 68; Mo Pac, 92½; N P, 21§; pfd, 50½; N W, 102¾; pfd, 103¾; R I, 115; St P, 84§; pfd, 112; Tex Pac, 13½; U P, 50¾; Wab, 6; pfd, 15½; W U, 66¾. visible from Lincoln Bay, the most distant visible land being Cape May and Mount Hooker. The point which Lockwood and Brainard reached was Cape May, not Cape Britannia. The next land they reached was Beaumont Island, with a small island between it and the mainland of Britannia. Markham thinks the highest latitude reached by the party was 82 degrees 55 minutes. He applauds the admirable zeal and devotion displayed by Lockwood and Brainard, and "ignorance will use the disaster which overtook the Greely party to discourage future research, but education will defeat ignorance, and polar research will continue until the work has been completed."

MURDER IN VERMONT Montpelier, Vt., Aug. 23.—Clark Sanders, a farmer, aged 40, residing here, came to town this morning and purchased a revolver; he put three cartridges into it and proceeded to the store of Dan Carr. . The latter was at his desk doing business with two ladies, when Sanders drew the revolver and fired three times, one bullet taking effect in the neck and two in the body. Carr died in a few minutes. Sanders put the revolver in his pocket and walked out of the store. Workmen in an adjoining shop, who heard the shooting, captured him. The murderer said: "I shot him and hope he is dead, as I intended to kill him. Get your officer and do what you please with me." The cause of the shooting was The cause of the shooting was jealousy by Sanders of his wife. Carr was 60 years old, and did a provision and auction business. He leaves no family. Sanders has one son, two months old, whom he took away from home yesterday and placed with his brother. Sanders says be expects to hanged.

THE FARMER GETS BOTH A WIND-

. FALL AND A WINDMILL. Ticket No. 12,333, in the July drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, drew the first capital prize of \$75,000, and one-fifth was held by a well-to-do farmer in the town of Canadaville, Tenn. A reporter visited him. He said his \$15,000 would enable him to live comfortably the rest of his life. He would now have a windmill—something that his heart had long been set upon. He drew his money through the Bank of Commerce of this city .- Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche, July 26.

" PA, ME LEG'S CUT OFF." A RUSSEL COUNTY BOY SUSTAINS A DREAD

FUL ACCIDENT.

DUNCANVILLE, August 22.—On Saturday last a four-year old son of Mr. Harrington, who lives near this place, had his leg cut off a little below the knee by a reaping machine. The little fellow's father had been using the machine which was attached to a horse, and the boy was in the field with him. Mr. Har-ringtoo's attention being attracted to some-thing else in the field, he moved a short distance away from the reaper, leaving the child standing beside the horse with a whip in his hand. Mr. Harrington had forgotten to throw the machine out of gear when he left it. The lad, for want of better amusement gave the horse a cut of the whip, the animal naturally enough bolted and the sharp blade of the reaper came in contact with one of his legs and completely amputated it. The little chap, strange to say, did not fall, but coolly stooped down and nicking up the severed limb, cried out to his father, "Pa, me leg's cut off." It is needless to say that a few minutes afterwards the unfortunate little fellow was in terrible agony. Dr. Loucks was summoned as speedily as possible, and did all in his power to alleviate the boy's suffering. He is now doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

THE PERFUME OF PRESHLY-CULLED FLOWERS is agreeable to every one, and so it is with the del ghtful fragrance of MURRAY & LAN-MAN'S FLORIDA WATER. None reject it, none dislike it. From the tropics to the frigid zone it is the universal favorite on the handkerchief, at the toilet, and in the bath.

Molsons fell 1 to 114. Toronto 1 to 1771. Merchants 1 to 116. Richelieu 11 to 601, and Gas 1 to 190. Manitoba was held at 971, with 95½ bid. Passenger advanced and On-

tario 1.
Stock Sales.—1 Montreal 193, 50 Ontario

The demand for discount is still moderate, and except at the agencies where currency is going out more actively for the purchase of for boiled. Cod liver is steady at \$1.25 the crops, there is no enlargement in business. Discounts are made at 7 to 8 per cent., and loans on stocks at 4 to 5 per cent. on call. Sterling exchange was dull.

Cable advices quote Hudson's Bay stock at £251, and North-West Land at 47s 0d.

The Mail says:—We understand from

official sources that the famous "lumber account" of the Federal bank has been sold for the sum of \$800,000. As the debt was understood to be somewhere about \$1,300,000. this would be equivalent to about 61 to on the dollar, which seems to be considered by parties well qualified to judge as a very good bargain for the bank. To the amount received, however, must be added the advantage gained from an early settlement of what would otherwise have been a tedious one, and the fact that the receipt of this large amount of money will almost certainly leave the Federal able to work on its way without any external assistance.

NEW YORK, 1 p.m., Aug. 26.—Stocks

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW-WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The improvement expected with the anproach of the fall trade is rather slow in putting in an apearance," but there is no lack of confidence in the situation. The banks hold large revenues which can be made available for advancement on crop purchases, and later on operations will be enlarged. The fine weather has given every advantage to the farmers of the Province to house the crop in good condition, but those who are backward appear likely to suffer from the present aspect of things, as the probabilities are not favorable for continued fair weather. Importations are said to be moderate and within proper limits, and if this is so a great cause of unessiness is removed, as from the number in pusiness competition is already keen enough without the temptation to get rid of surplus stock at a still greater sacrifice of

DRY Goods-The railway companies have this year withdrawn the privileges heretofore accorded to the Dry Goods Association of issuing return tickets at the price of a single fare. In the place of this the following arrangement has been substituted :- The Grand Trunk Railway will issue return tickets to Montreal in September, which will be good for ten days from date via regular train to Toronto and special from Toronto, Tickets will not be accepted by No. 1 G.T.R. main cast and west on the G.W.R. division. Also the limited express trains cast and west between Toronto and Montreal. For the most part business this week has been less active and without feature, but the indications for the coming trade are satisfactory. There is little room for complaint either over the present or future condition of business.

IRON AND HARDWARE. - During the week a fair volume of business has been accom-plished on the basis of former prices. We hear of sales reaching 2,000 tons, including round lots of Gartssherrie and Eglington. We quote:-Coltness, \$19.50; Langloan, \$19; Calder and Gartsherrie, \$18.25; Summerlee, \$18; Dalmellington, \$17.25; and Eglinton, \$17. There has been a moderate business in finished iron, principelly in small lots, at steady prices. Bars are quoted at \$1.75 to 1.80; sheets at \$2.40 to 2.60; and plates at \$2.50 to \$2.75. Tinplates have been in fair request. Coke plates in Liverpool are firm at 15s 6d for the lowest grade, and makers have six months' orders on hand. Here they are firmer and somewhat higher at \$4.35 to \$4.40. I. C. charcoals are steady at \$4.60 to \$4.75. Canada plates have sold freely on the basis of \$2.90 to \$3 for Penn and equal. Ingot tin is quiet and steady at 21½c for Straits, and 22½c for Lamb and Flag. London is cabled £1 10s lower than a week ago at £82 5s. Ingot copper is slow at 16c to 16½c, with best selected in London 10s lower than a week ago at £59 10s. Lead is firm, with a moderate business at \$3.25.

GROCERIES.—It is believed bottom prices have been reached for sugar. Granulated is at 62c to 63c, round lots lower; and yellows at 53c to 23c as to quality. Syrup has been inactive and a large movement has taken place at 25c to 60c per gallon according to quality, Stocks of molasses are excessive and the market very dull. No business is reported and prices are more or less nominal. We quote:—Barbadoes, 30c to 32c; Porto Rico, 26c to 271c; Cienfuegos, Cuba and sugar-house, 25c. Tea has been moderately active and quite steady. Low grades are scarce, and will probably continue so. New Japans have sold at 20c to 42c, as to quality. Tens valued at 16c to 22c have a quick sale. Fruit is dull and inactive, pending the arrival of the new crop. Business is purely of a jobbing character. We quote:—Valencia raisins, good, 5c to 51c; currants, 41c to 51c; prunes, 43c to 51c; walnuts, Grenoble, 111c; common French, 7c; almonds, 11c to 131c; Brazil nuts, 7c; filberts9c, and figs 10c to 12c.

No. 1 and 13c for No. 2. Green butchers's and 3 respectively.

Oils—There seems to be a somewhat firmer feeling in steam refined seal, which on spot is 112, 125 Commerce 121‡, 25 Gas 190‡, 15 do and straw at 52½e; pale at 55c to 57½c, and straw at 52½e to 55c. Codoil is quiet and unchanged at 60 to 82½c; pale at 55c to 57½c, and straw at 52½e to 55c. and 571c to 60c for Gaspe. Linseed oil is steady at 54c to 55c for raw, and 571 to 60c to \$1.30, and olive oil at 95c to \$1. Petro lenm—Refiners have advanced their prices lc. they claiming that stocks all over the country are well exhausted and that there are evidences of a better demand. Car lots are now quoted 15%c August and Septemqer, 16%c October, and 16%c November, delivered here. Broken lots are quoted at 16c and single barrels 17c to 174c.

COAL .- Prices are unchanged at \$6 for stove and chestnut and \$5.75 for egg and furnace. In soft coal there is no change. Scotch steam in cargo lots is at \$4.25. Cape Breton in cargoes is at \$3.40 to \$3.50 and Pictou at South Hetton smiths' is quoted at \$5.50

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.—The stock held here is moderate. We quote :- Bicard soda, \$2.30 to \$2.50; bleaching powder, \$2.40 to \$2.50; sal soda, \$1.12\forall to \$1.25; caustic soda, \$2.20 to \$2.30; soda ash, \$1.50 to \$1.60; alum, \$1.75 to \$1.85; sulphate of copper, \$4.75 to \$5.00 for American and \$5.50 to \$5.75 for English. Drugs.—In general drugs business continues on a satisfactory scale, which gives a healthy tone to the taude. A good number of orders are coming in from the country, and there is no change to note in values. Opium is steady at \$1.25 to \$4.40. Quinine is unchanged at \$1.75 for Howard's, and \$1.50 to \$1.60 for German in bulk. Morphia is at \$2.20 to \$2.30, and iodide potas, at \$1.75 to \$1.80.

LUMBER-Prices are nominally held steady, but an easy expression prevails, which in some cases has resulted in a lower range. Fourth quality deals are quoted lower at \$10 to \$12, and do. mill culls are weak at \$7 to \$9. Hem-lock is easy at \$9 to \$10, and ash at \$15 to \$18. Basswood is easy at \$15 to \$20. Deal freights are at 50s to United Kingdom ports, and the rates for lumber to South America are \$13 to \$14. The following are the prices at the yards, large quantities being quoted lower:—Pine, 1st quality, per M, \$35 to 40; 2nd quality, per M, \$22 \$24; do., shipping culls, per M, \$10 to \$16; do., 4th quality deals, per M, \$10 to \$12; do., the quality deals, per M, \$10 to \$10; do., the quality deals, per M, \$10 to \$10; do., the quality deals, per M, \$10 to \$10; do., the quality deals, per M, \$10 to \$10; do., the quality deals, per M, \$10 to \$10; do., the quality deals, per M, \$10 to \$10; do., the quality deals, per M, \$10 to \$10; do., the quality deals, per M, \$10 to \$10; do., the quality deals, per M, \$10 to \$10; do., the quality deals, per M, \$10 to \$10; do., the quality deals, per M, \$10 to \$10; do., the quality deals, per M, \$10 to \$10; do., the quality deals, per M, \$10 to \$10; do., the quality deals, per M, \$10 to \$10; do., the quality deals, per M, \$10 to \$1 do., mill culls, per M, \$8 to \$10; spruce, per M, \$10 to \$13; hemlock, per M, \$9 to \$10; ash, run of log, culls out, per M, \$15 to \$18; bass, run of log, culls out, per M, \$15 to \$20; oak, per M, \$40 to \$50; walnut, \$60 to \$100; cherry, per M, \$60 to \$80; butternut, \$25 to \$35; birch, per M, \$20 to \$25; hard maple, per M, \$20 to \$25; laths \$1 75; shingles, \$2 to \$3 25; do cedar, \$1 60 to \$3.

FISH—The first new lots of new Cape Breton herrings have been received and sold at \$5.50. Dry cod has been dealt in in a small way at \$4.75 to \$5. No. 1 North Shore salmon has sold at \$18, and British Columbia at \$15 to \$16. There has been a small business in trout at \$4.50 per half brl., and No. 3 250 head of cattle. Demand was good, mackerel sold at \$3.50 per half brl. Canned and a quick sale for most kinds of stock goods have been quiet and steady at \$5 40 to line, nor the limited St. Louis express trains 5 50 lor lobsters, \$4 for mackerel per case of

NAVAL STORES.-Rosins are at \$2,50 for common up to \$5 for fine clear white. Pine tar is unchanged at \$3.25 to \$3.50, and pitch at \$2.60 to \$2.80. Oakum is at 6c to 10c as to quality. Turpentine is quoted at 50c to

SALT—There are reports of an amalgama-tion among producers, which, if accomplished, will establish an advance. We quote elevens 40c to 42½c; twelves 35c to 37½c, and factory filled \$1 10 to \$1 15 per bag. Higgins' Eureka remains at \$2 40 for sacks; \$1 20 for halves, and 60c for quarters.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

Bran has been in fair demand at lower prices. Sales of car lots to arrive have been made at \$13 50 free on cars here.

The SS. Scotland took out 1,262 boxes cheese last week, which makes the week's exports 49, 222 boxes, and the total to date 486,605.

The market for sugar is more active and barely steady. Round lots of granulated changed hands at 65c and we quote 65c to 62c. Yellows range from 55c to 55c.

Good well-packed lots of apples sold at \$1.50 to \$2, and a few choice brought \$2,50 per barrel. The late glut of apples is being gradually worked off, and the market is assuming a better A fair supply of hay was offered to a quiet demand at College street market. Prices are steady at \$6 to \$8 per hundred bundles as to

quality, the top figure for choice. Straw was quiet at \$4 to \$6 per hundred bundles according to quality, the top figure for choice.

The Winnipeg Free Press says the first sale of this season's wheat in Minnedosa was made yesterday, when Mr. Arch. McMillan, of Oak River, sold 1,000 bushels at 70c per bushel to Johnson, Roche & Co., to be delivered at the elevator in Minnedosa during the month of

Statement of flour inspected for week end-

ı	mg rata magast, 1004:	: /
Į	Superior Extra	Brls
Į	Extra Superfine Fancy Superfine Spring Extra Superfine	58
١	Funcy Superfine	98
1	Spring Extra	178
I	Superine	447
I	Middlings	384 3
ļ	Rejected	37
l	Sour	961
ļ	Total	4.469

N.B.-625 brls of the above were short

No. 2. Dry hides are unchanged at 15c for 101c; bacon, per lb 13c to 14c; Shoulders, No. 1 and 13c for No. 2. Green butchers's per lb 10c to 11c tallow, com. refined, per lb hides are firm at 9c, 8c, and 7c for Nos. 1, 2 8c. Ashes Pots continue quiet and nominally steady at \$3.75 to \$3.85 as to tures. Pearls are nominal at \$4.70 to \$4.75. Eggs -The market continues weak and unsettled, prices tending in buyers favor. Receipts during the past week have been heavy, which has led to a considerable accumulation of stocks. Demand is small and cautious. We quote 16c to 17c, with the bulk of the business at the inside figure. Butter—The mar ket for butter is quiet and unchanged, there

being nothing new to advise. Buying both here and in the country seems to be suspended for the present, but the general feeling is steady. Purchasers hold their goods above the market. We quote :- Creamery, 211c to 22c; Townships, 18c to 201c, and Western, 14c to 17c. Cheese—The market is heavy and stocks here are estimated at 90,000 boxes. We quote 91c to 10c.

BONSECOURS MARKET TO-DAY.

There was a good attendance to day at the Bonsecours market. Apples sold at low prices, dealers being anxious to get rid of held stock. Transactions were reported at 60 cents to \$2 per The market is expected to improve later, when good stock, suitable for export, arrives. The receipts of nutmeg melons were large, and we note sales at \$1 to \$5 per dozen and 10c to 50c each. Water melons were worth 50c. Strawberry apples in baskets were offer-ing at \$1, and Montreal astracaus at the same price. Concord grapes were for sale at 12c to 13c per lb; extra choice Delaware peaches, \$5 per case; bananas, 50c per dozen; pineapples, 40c each; Bartlett pears \$6 per keg. Blueberries arrived from the Saguenay to the tune of about 1,200, and sold at 60c to 75c a box.

The vegetable market was well supplied, and experienced dealers say they never saw such a district as Montreal is for the abundance and variety of its vegetables. Tomatoes were as low as 30c to 50c a basket, and cabbages sold at \$1.25 to \$3 the hundred. Cucumbers were dirt cheap, being sold at 40c a barrel.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

Business in horse flesh has been very limited owing to scarcity, there being very few animals for sale. There is a good demand for driving horses, which are scarce. Good prices are being realized. At College street market the following sales were made :- One pair bay horses, 5 years old, at \$260, and six horses, 5 to 7 years old, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs each, at \$170 each.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET. The receipts of live stock since Thursday

were 45 cars of export and 36 cars local stock. This shows a considerable falling off in the way of receipts, which is accounted for by the quiet demand. There is a fair movement in shipping cattle, but prices still continue low at 51 to 51c per lb. live weight as to quality. Shipping sheep met with a fairly good request, sufficient to effect a fair clearance of the receipts at figures ranging from 33 to 4c per lb live weight as to quality, the top figures for choice. In butchers' stock very little movement was noticed and the bulk of the receipts were transferred to Viger market, where they constituted the pickof the supply. At Viger the receipts aggregated was reported. There were very few poor cattle offered on the market. We quote good to choice at 41c to 41c per lb., medium to fair at 32c to 4c, and poor stock slow of sale at 3c per lb. live weight. Mutton critters were in good supply, the receipts numbering 500 lambs and a few sheep. Demand was active, and a quick sale was experienced at about steady figures. Good lambs sold at from \$3.50 to \$4 each, and sheep at \$4 to \$6.50 each, as to quality, the top figures for choice. Good calves were in active request at \$8 to \$10 each. Common yeals sell at from \$2.50 to \$4 each can be considered. \$10 each. Common yeals sell at from \$3 to \$5 each. Live hogs are scarce and firm at Olc to 61c per lb., as to quality.

The week's shipments were distributed as

GL
Sheep. 3,278
176
1,172
4,000
quarters
tal ship-

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET. Wheat, fall, per bushel, 60c to 80c; wheat,

ments to date 8,901 quarters

wheat, an, per bushes, doe ooe; wheat, spring, do, 82c; wheat, goose, do, 70c; cats, do, 40c; dresed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$8 00 to 8 25; chickens, per pair, 45c to 60c; ducks, do, 60c to 75c; butter, pound rolls, 18c to 20c; do, tub dairy, 14c to 16c; eggs, fresh, per dog, 17c to 18c; potentes, per per \$1.00 per doz, 17c to 18c; potatoes, por brl, \$1 00 to 1 25; beans, per peck, 15c; peas, per bag, 50c; hay, per ton, \$10 00 to 13 00; straw, do. \$4 00 to 7 00.

THE OTTAWA MARKET.

Flour-No. 1. brand per barrel \$5.25 to 5.50; strong bakers \$5.75; double extra, \$6; patent, do, \$6.75; buckwheat flour, \$5.50 to 6; oatmeal, \$5 to 5.25; cornmeal, \$3.50 to 375; cracked wheat, \$6; provender, per cwt, \$1 to 1 50; bran, 90c; canaille, per cwt, \$1.20; spring wheat per bus, \$1.00 to 1.25; fall do, \$1 to 1.10; Scotch do, \$1.10 to 1.25; oats, 48c to 55c; corn, 80c to \$1.00; peas, 80c; beans, \$1.75 to 200; buckwheat, 65c to 70c; rye, 60c; dressed to 70c: barley, 50c to 70c; 1ye, 50c: dressed hogs, per 100 lbs., \$8 to 8.25; pork steak, per lb., 12½c; pork chops, per lb., 12½c; mess pork, per bri, \$14 50 to 16; hams, per lb., 15c to 16c; smoked bacon, per lb., 14c to 15c; potatoss per bush, 30c; butter in pails per lb., 14c to 15c; do firkins, 14c to 17c; do fresh print, 18c to 22c; do roll, 18c to 19c; cheese 10c to 17; legge do roll, 18c to 17c; do rest, print, 18c to 22c; do roll, 18c, to 19c; cheese, 10c to 17; eggs, per doz, 15 to 18c; beef, per 100 lbs; \$7 to 8; beefsteak, per lb, 10 to 15c; roast beef do; 121c; boiling do, 8 to 9c; lambs, live weight

Amiliary and Lander Bank were neglected as the overfact of the first property of the control of BIRTH.

COLRICK.—In this city, August 18th, is wife of Mr. John Colrick, of a daughter. LALANDE—On the 20th inst., at 88 Cathedral street, the wife of A., E. Lalande, of the South Eastern Railway, of a daughter.

MARSHALL -At Maple Cottage, Aylme on the 18th instant, the wife of John Me Secretary Geological Survey of Canada, of 432

MARRIED.

FLANAGAN - O'HARA - On Tuesday August 19th, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. S. P. Lonergan, P.P., Mr. Chas. J. Flanagan to Miss Mary O'Hara, both of this city.

DIED.

EVANS.—In this city, on the 17th instant, Samuel R. Evans, in the 59th year of his age. WHITE-MANSFIELD.-At St. Patrick's Church, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Father Toupin, Mr. John D. White to Miss Elizabeth E. Mansfield, both of this city.

BUTLER.-In this city, on the 18th instant Catherine Ryan, aged 58 years, widow of the late Edward Butler, and mother of Tobias Butler. Moinerny.—In this city, on the 18th inst., Bridget Mellon, aged 29 years and 4 months, beloved wife of John McInerny, and daughter of James Mellon.

FERON-At the residence of his brother. Rev. Peter Feron, Strathroy, Ont., on August. 17th, 1884, Edward Feron, aged 20 years 8 months and 7 days, son of the late John Feron, of this city.

HOWARD—In this city, on the 19th inst. HARRINGTON.—In this city, on the 21st inst., Catherine Euphrasine, aged 2 months and 4 days, youngest daughter of Patrick Harrington. DOHERTY.—In this city, on the 19th inst, Francis Joseph, youngest son of Joseph Doherty,

aged 9 months. LOONAN.—In this city, on August 19th, Mary Louisa Loonau, aged 18 years. NAGLE.—At Lachine, on the 19th, Margaret Gertrude, infant daughter of M. Nagle, com mercial traveller.

SWEENEY.—In this city, on the 18th int, John Patrick, youngest son of Edward Sween, SLATTERY.—In this city, on the 24th int, Edward, aged 1 year and 9 months, younges on of John Slattery, grocer.

RYAN.-In this city, on the 21st int. Annie, aged 21 years and 4 months, thin daughter of Patrick Ryan.

LEFEVER.—At Island Brook, August 18th, Mrs. P. C. C. Lefever, a native Oakland, California. (San Francisco Call plant) LEFEVER.-At Island Brook, Que.,

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All the New Colon

Poudre. Tonquin. Ardoise. Mousse. Mousquetaire.

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TJMBRELLAS

To be well dressed is the desire of everybody but you cannot be well dressed unless you have a good Umbrells. A shabby Umbrells make the best dressed person look shabby, whilst good Umbrella has the effect of making even shabbily dressed person look well dressed.

S. CARSLEY, the Umbrella Manufacture can supply the best Umbrellas in the make Umbrellas that will look well to the end, the will never look shabby.

Umbrellas from 25c to \$25.

Umbrellas re-covered.

Umbrellas repaired.

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1765; 1707, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775 and 177 Notre Dame Street: MONTREAL

1010 Pand or hand was \$ 00. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baldmore ...

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO DISTRICT
MONTREAL Superior Cont.
Dame: Eugenie Berrehult, of the City
treal wife of Plane, dilly arthorized
same blace, trader, dilly arthorized