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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXXV.—NO. 3.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1884.

PRICE—FIVE CENTS.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN INSTALLED.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—In the great temple which stands as the westmost monument of the city...

IMPOSING CEREMONIES.

The Very Rev. M. A. Walsh, Vicar-General of the diocese and late administrator of the vacant See...

THE INSTALLATION ADDRESS.

In his inaugural address Archbishop Ryan spoke feelingly of his predecessors in this archiepiscopal chair...

by saying—"To God and to you I consecrate what may remain to me of human life."

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The popular ovation to Archbishop Ryan, the new head of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia...

THE U. S. TALLAPOOSA.

The Collision Yesterday of the Massachusetts Coast—The Altered Result of Carelessness—Four Lives Lost—Scenes at the Wreck—The Crew Land.

Boston, Aug. 22.—The U. S. steamer Tallapoosa, with 140 men and officers, bound to Newport to take on board Secretary Chandler...

RESCUED THE CREW.

WOODHOLE, Mass., Aug. 23.—Captain Reed, of the schooner James Lowell, states that he was passing through the Sound last night with a strong southwest wind...

THEIR STERNS SEEMINGLY COMING TOGETHER.

WOODHOLE, Mass., Aug. 23.—The schooner James Lowell, of Woodshole, sent out a steam launch, the Gate City, by until 3 o'clock, transferring the crew to the launch.

THE COLLISION WAS THE MOST CARELESS.

WOODHOLE, Mass., Aug. 23.—The lights of the Lowell were perfectly visible for a long distance. The executive officer of the Tallapoosa to whom the reports are referred, declined to make any statement.

poosa, including all repairs, but without machinery, was \$303,000. The coolness of the officers and men accounts for the small loss of life.

FOR A BRITISH REPUBLIC.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE ATTACKS THE CROWN AND THE LORDS.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 25.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie was interviewed by a Dispatch reporter to-day, at his cottage at Cresson Springs, concerning the charge preferred against him by the St. James' Gazette...

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.

WHERE ARE THEY?

The Lieutenant pointed them out, but his friend did not notice. As the officer hurried to the mast he heard the cry of "Abandon ship!"

163 DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.

CANONSHIRE, Aug. 22.—The self-starving case of Kate, daughter of George Smusley of Fort Plain, baffles the medical profession.

THE ALBION BANK SUSPENSION.

ALBION, N. Y., Aug. 22.—There was extreme quiet and no enquiry at Burrows' Bank this morning. Great confidence that the depositors will be paid seems to exist on all sides.

GERMAN ACQUISITIONS IN AFRICA.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Advices from West Africa state that Dr. Natchigall, the German commissioner, has appeared in a gunboat in the Rivers Cameroon and Boma, Upper Guinea, and hoisted the German flag.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

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

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 21.—A. S. Warner, president of the First National Bank of Albion, left that place on Wednesday last, taking with him the combination of the inner safe.

FARMER'S FRIEND WHEAT.

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.

COMPLETING THE LEAGUE ORGANIZATION.

Boston, Aug. 22.—The National Executive Committee of the Irish National League of America held a second meeting in Boston on the 15th inst.

THE RESULT OF A MIDDLESEX 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.

THE PRESIDENT BEING ADJOURNED.

The president being adjourned of the National Committee meeting presented the following communication:

LETTERS FROM THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

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."

LETTERS FROM THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

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.

THE BRITISH FLAG HAULED DOWN.

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THE BRITISH FLAG HAULED DOWN.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The British authorities from Quitta recently visited Bagdad, a town lying between Quitta and Lagos, and at the request of the inhabitants hoisted the Union Jack, indicating English protection.

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\$5

These bonds are shares in the interest of which is paid out 7 1/2 per cent. four years every bond is guaranteed to pay...

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.

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

30 DAYS TRIAL DR. DYES' VOLTAIC BELT. Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial. TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD.

St. Marys Carriage Man'g Co., Capital, \$18,000. A Division of Surplus Stock will take place OCTOBER 22nd, 1884.

HENDRICKS' LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE. INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 20.—Ex-Governor Hendricks' letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for the Vice-Presidency is published to-day.

STRONG ADJECTIVES. "It sells immensely, in fact it has the largest sale of any patent medicine in Summer," says J. F. Smith, druggist, Dunnaville, of Fowler's Wild Strawberry.

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.

HUSBAND AND WIFE. Mr. James More and wife, well known in Leamington, were both chronic sufferers from dyspepsia that the best medical aid failed to relieve.

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.

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

EPPE'S COCAINE-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. 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 Cocaine, Mr. Eppe has prepared a most valuable and delicate beverage which may have its use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. Dr. J. C. Horsford, Philadelphia, Pa., has analyzed the ability of general food, and in particular the ability and efficacy of overworked men, with satisfactory results.

The motto of the proprietors of Dr. Henry Baxter'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.

A common cold should not be neglected, Down's 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 bicycle.

THE LATEST DYNAMITE HOAX. It was known that a certain smart U. S. young man had studied chemistry for six months, he ordered a section of hardware and sailed for England. It was subsequently ascertained that he had made several visits to a clock and watch maker before leaving.

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 Soap. An early history of Normandy, a voluminous manuscript, lately sold in London for \$4,500.

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 them.

America is not alone in operative 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 bottle 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 FRUITS OF FOLLY. Eating green apples, cucumbers and unripe fruits generally, may be so termed. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures all Summer Complaints.

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.

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 reliable cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. 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 sover

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.

WARNING. The season at the seaside has produced a new adjective. The "notenoughness" of 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 alternative as Holloway's Pills to prevent disorder running into disease. These 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 systems are invigorated. These Pills are suitable for all classes and all ages. They have a most marvellous effect on persons who are out of condition; they soon rectify whatever is in fault, restore strength to the body and confidence to the mind.

LOVE AND MONEY

CHAPTER XVIII.—Continued. "Quit your own copied with ink; woodbine, with sweet musk-roses, and with eglantine."

In the next place, the building stood in a genuine cottage garden. It was close to the road. The southern boundary was plain oak-paneled, 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 garden was fair with humble flowers—pinks, sweet-williams, crimson nasturtiums, double daisies, lilies, and tulips; but flowerbeds shared the garden with friendly cabbages, potatoes, onions, carrots and asparagus.

To this humble but pleasant abode Hope conducted his daughter, and insisted upon 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 unready men, he had a great consideration for the weakness of women, and his paternal heart said:

"Let her have an hour or two of absolute repose before I subject her to any trial whatever." So he opened the window to give her air, conjuring 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 premises, no other than the great oak tree, hollow and open at the back, in which Leonard Monckton had bored two peepholes, and was now accosted 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 them! and the law, confound it!

This was no other than Ben Burnley, who, being a miner, had stuck half-way between Devonshire 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?" "By me?" "What for?" "For smoking in 't mine, in spite of three warnings."

"Me smoking in 't mine! Who tells you you 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 makes yer believe my skin's now 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 two-legged brute that won't hear reason. You are discharged and paid; so be good enough to quit 't mine premises and find work elsewhere; the Lord help your employer, whoever he is!"

Hope would waste no more time over this fellow. He turned his back, and walked off briskly on his more important errand.

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-jailbird Monckton. Burnley started.

"Yes, mate," 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 rascal Hope? You know I was after him. You might have saved me the trouble, you selfish brute."

Burnley submitted at once to the ascendancy of Monckton; he hung his head and muttered:

"I am no schollard to write to folk." "You grudged a jossy 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 'em 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 the child's play. The question is, can you do what you are told?" "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."

Revenge, 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 legged 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."

"Keep saying that word to me, darling. Oh, the years that I have pined for it!" "Dear father, we will make up for all those years. Oh, papa, let us not part again, never, never, not even for a day."

"My child, my never will. What am I saying? I shall have to give you back to one who has a stronger claim than I—to your husband."

"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 interferred; but it is not to me you'll say 'I don't know.' That was good enough for Bartley and a lot of stragglers. Come, Grace, dear, take my arm; have no concealments from me. Trust to a father's infinite love, even if you have been imprudent or betrayed; but that's a thing I shall never believe except from your lips. Take a turn with me, my child, since you cannot lie down and rest; a little air, and gentle movement on your father's arm, and close to your father's heart, will be the next best thing 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 some powerful reason for withholding it from strangers; and, indeed, why should you reveal such 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 were as if she was looking out for the means 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 safeguards 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."

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

"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 sinner 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. 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.

In a moment his senses enlightened him beyond 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 upon 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 loaded that moment in a tender embrace.

"Yes, papa, you shall know all, and then I shall have to fall on my knees and ask you 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."

"Papa, said Mary, very gravely, "I have seen the certificate." "The certificate?" said Hope, in dismay. "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 sacrifice 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 your arms. Do you think I am such a fool as to go in for blindfolded revenge, and get legged 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."

"Keep saying that word to me, darling. Oh, the years that I have pined for it!" "Dear father, we will make up for all those years. Oh, papa, let us not part again, never, never, not even for a day."

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"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."

"Papa, said Mary, very gravely, "I have seen the certificate." "The certificate?" said Hope, in dismay. "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 sacrifice 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 your arms. Do you think I am such a fool as to go in for blindfolded revenge, and get legged 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."

"Keep saying that word to me, darling. Oh, the years that I have pined for it!" "Dear father, we will make up for all those years. Oh, papa, let us not part again, never, never, not even for a day."

"My child, my never will. What am I saying? I shall have to give you back to one who has a stronger claim than I—to your husband."

"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 interferred; but it is not to me you'll say 'I don't know.' That was good enough for Bartley and a lot of stragglers. Come, Grace, dear, take my arm; have no concealments from me. Trust to a father's infinite love, even if you have been imprudent or betrayed; but that's a thing I shall never believe except from your lips. Take a turn with me, my child, since you cannot lie down and rest; a little air, and gentle movement on your father's arm, and close to your father's heart, will be the next best thing 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 some powerful reason for withholding it from strangers; and, indeed, why should you reveal such 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 were as if she was looking out for the means 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 safeguards 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."

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

"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 sinner 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. 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.

In a moment his senses enlightened him beyond 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 upon 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 loaded that moment in a tender embrace.

"Yes, papa, you shall know all, and then I shall have to fall on my knees and ask you 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."

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AND THE LAME WALK.

Miraculous Cures Effected at St. Anne's Shrine—A Pile of Crutches Twenty Feet High.

QUEBEC, Aug. 19.—Standing upon Dufferin Terrace, the most magnificent promenade of its kind in the world, and casting the eye northward, to the left of the beautiful Isle of Orleans, and over the expansive bay formed by the estuary of the St. Charles, the vision is arrested by the pale blue outline of the Laurentian mountains—those "overlapping hills," possessing so much significance for the hundreds of scientists daily arriving here to attend the meeting of the British Association in Montreal, and declared by geologists to be the oldest known form of rock formation.

THE CONFIDENCE OF THE GEOLOGIST IN THE PRACAMBRIAN ORIGIN OF THESE CRYSTALLINE ROCKS, AS ARMED WITH MICROSCOPE AND HAMMER HE PROPOUNCES UPON THEIR AZOIC OR AURENTIAN OR HURONIAN FORMATION, IS NOT ONE WHOLE STRONGER, DOGMATIC THOUGH HE BE, NOT ONE-HALF AS TOUCHING AS THE SIMPLE FAITH OF THOUSANDS OF CANADIAN AND AMERICAN PILGRIMS IN THE EFFICACY OF INTERCESSION WITH "LA BONNE STE. ANNE," AT HER SHRINE AT THE FOOT OF YONDER MOUNTAIN, IN THE PRODUCTION OF SUCH SUPERHUMAN RESULTS AS THE MIRACULOUS CURE OF ALL THOSE ILLS TO WHICH FLESH IS HEIR.

THE GOOD SAINT'S EFFICACY 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 generally during the veneration of the saint's relics, or while the subject of the cure is engaged in prayer or in receiving communion.

On Thursday last a thirteen-year old son of Mr. Elizez Vincent of this city, master printer and city councillor, made a pilgrimage to La Bonne Ste. Anne, for the purpose of being cured of lameness.

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PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—Archbishop Ryan and a distinguished party arrived last evening. He was heartily welcomed. On Thursday evening a torchlight procession, in which nearly 20,000 people will participate, will take place in honor of the archbishop.

BROTHER IRLIDE.

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

Last week witnessed the demise of one of the most conspicuous men of France. For nearly half a century Brother Irlide, Superior-General of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, had honored the garb 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 lashed 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.

His apostrophe to the "Venerable De la Salle" and his subsequent becoming a member of the order of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, he exhibited at the very outset of his changed career the same indomitable energy, the same fidelity to duty, and the same strict observance 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.

THE PROTESTANT BISHOP OF SASKATCHEWAN.

HE BEARS TESTIMONY TO THE EARNESTNESS AND DEVOTION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS IN THE FAR WEST—A TRIBUTE TO THE BISHOP OF RUPERT'S LAND.

There was a very large congregation in Holy Trinity Church last Sunday to hear the Bishop of Saskatchewan preach. His Lordship spoke of Christian charity. He could not but know that the vast audience listening to him was composed of people belonging to different denominations in the city.

With reference to the third question, submitted, namely—Whether in case legislation is needed to make the decision in this case binding or effectual—acts passed by the 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 Act of Parliament be passed to make this decision binding and effective.

"MONUMENTAL" CHURCHES.

ROME, Aug. 2.—The following churches are declared, by a decree of 18th July, to be "monumental"—St. Peter in Chains; St. Mary of the Angels with the adjacent portion 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.

SEE GOT HER SEAT.

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

"Light, I think, was I. What had he been doing? Anything wrong? He seemed to me to be rather scared like."

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. ts

ONTARIO'S BOUNDARIES.

THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL COMMITTEE.

TORONTO, Aug. 21.—The Globe to-day contains 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.

With reference to the third question, submitted, namely—Whether in case legislation is needed to make the decision in this case binding or effectual—acts passed by the 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 Act of Parliament be passed to make this decision binding and effective.

CHAPTER XX.—CALAMITY.

The baffled conspirators saw Grace Hope stand over a stile like a deer, and dash up to the mine; then there was a hurried colloquy, and some men were seen to start from the mine and run toward Hope's cottage.

"What actually took place was this:—She arrived panting, and begged to be sent down the mine at once; the deputy said: 'You cannot, miss, without an order from Mr. Hope.'"

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

"One Burnley; but he's bribed by a stranger. Send me down to warn my father; if you run and seize that villain; you must mistake him. He wears a light suit of tweed, all one color. He has very dark eyebrows, and a face like a corpse, and a large gold ring on the little finger of his right hand. You will find him somewhere near my father's cottage. Neither you nor I have a moment to lose."

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

"What are you doing here?" said the man. "Well, my good man," said Monckton, "I have just been visiting an old friend, and now I'm going home again. I am not trespassing. Is not this the village?" They told me it was.

blindingly bright, though, perhaps, he had never seen that length—but she drew back, at that crucial moment, and closed the outside shutter. "I don't trouble about the window," she said, "shutters he proceeded to open, and the trap was now complete, and by a natural reaction to the same, he permitted himself to exclaim: 'Thank you, Mr. Hope, for the use of the trap.' (Rat-tat-tat.) 'Did you really mean to say, 'two men' (rat-tat-tat) were in the prisoner by one woman?'"

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rum, the journal in question yet thinks it necessary to point out, and it does so with a 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 our dearly beloved Uncle Sam.

THE PRECISE MOMENT.

As human curiosity is never satisfied as to the precise moment of death in the case of a beheaded criminal, the account of the latest experiment conducted to ascertain the precise moment of death in the case of a beheaded criminal, which is communicated to us by *Revue Scientifique* by a French scientist who made his observations on the head of Camp, is of interest. This time the results are more satisfactory than has hitherto been the case, and Dr. Postgard 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 auto apoplexy.

WHY EVE DIDN'T NEED A GIRL.

A lady writer in one of our exchanges furnishes some of the reasons why Eve did not need a 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 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—quite, 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, well vented, and pulled the rubbishes, peeled 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 promulgates. He never stayed out till 11 o'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 making 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 fire 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 MAGAZINE.

HOW THE EXPLOSIVE IS SHIPPED AND STORED.

Through a powder magazine within sight of Montreal, 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 coarse blasting stuff to the finest sporting grade, piled on shelves from a floor to ceiling, you will—without your temperament being a decidedly nervous one—feel very cold, and be in a position to feel feebly 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 to all dampness from the vaulted rooms within. The powder is stored in 25 lb kegs on a trussle 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 harmless 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 material 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 tractor, 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 powder 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 ENGLISH 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. Carnegie, originally published in *Pittsburgh*. The *Gazette* declares that the present agitation against the House of Lords, originated in America, that it is an attempt to "infuse republican sentiments into English politics," so that the movement, with all its paraphernalia of processions, monster meetings, and other "factions," machinery, which American politicians know so well how to handle, is entirely unknown to the British sentiment, and is the result of American influence and aid paid for by American dollars. Mr. Carnegie's views on the subject are more and more dangerous than those of the other agitators, and seem to be the result of a very close study of the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

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MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1894

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.
THURSDAY, 28.—St. Augustine, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church.
FRIDAY, 29.—Beholding of St. John Baptist, St. Sabina, Martyr.
SATURDAY, 30.—St. Rose of Lima, Virgin, SS. Felix and Compagnon, Martyrs.
SUNDAY, 31.—Thirtieth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Raymond Nonnatus, Confessor. Last Gospel, Luke 11:1-10.
SEPTEMBER.
MONDAY, 1.—St. Giles, Abbot. The Twelve Brothers, Martyrs.
TUESDAY, 2.—St. Stephen, Confessor.
WEDNESDAY 3.—Feira.

If 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 bogus brandies and poisonous whiskeys, retailed at fifteen cents a bottle.

The German Ambassador in London, Count Munster, 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 silly, vain colonialists 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.

Out 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.

Every 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 Hadley, who four years ago forged a letter, purporting to be signed by President Garfield, in an affidavit, and full reports are being given by 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 cheffoniars to find some racy tid-bit to tickle the palates of scandal mongers, and party papers have virtually hung out the sign, "Dirty linen washed in public."

The Canadian letter of Mr. Patrick Egan, declining to accept the salary which had been attached by the late Boston convention to the office of President of the Irish National League, is a most interesting document. It is a masterpiece of logic and eloquence, and is a model of what a statesman should be. It is a masterpiece of logic and eloquence, and is a model of what a statesman should be.

77,220 DRINKS FOR THE SICK.
The "Canada Temperance Act" seems to produce a most singular effect in the counties wherein it is adopted. The amount of whiskey, brandy, spirits and alcohol consumed by the sick and feeble of those virtuous places is something wonderful. It takes a Parliamentary Blue Book of sixty-three pages to give the sales of liquor made to the sick people of Prince County in Prince Edward Island. These sales 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 quarter of the county, making four in all. The names of these happy whisky monopolists are J. A. Gourlie, Jas. Skerry, B. D. Brown and Alex. Grady. The trade of these gentlemen is under the special protection of the Canada Temperance Act, as they are supposed to supply spirituous liquors only to the sick. The vendors certify that between Jan. 1, 1883, and Jan. 1, 1884, exclusive of the year 1883, they sold no less than 77,220 glasses of spirits, and that the total is divided as follows: J. A. Gourlie, 22,000; Jas. Skerry, 22,000; B. D. Brown, 22,000; Alex. Grady, 11,220.

COLUMBIANS AND CHINESE.
The white people of British Columbia are bitterly 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 imported 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 name a proposition that an offer be 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 general public?

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 baronet or raised to the peerage. These are 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 the majority of cases, more insignificant still. England looks after substantial rewards, and while she tickles the vanity of Canadians by dubbing the Dominion the premier colony 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 minister are rewarded by Governor-Generalships that have a \$50,000 salary attached and as much more in perquisites. Or a snug berth is found at \$10,000 per annum for some military martinet who has been lucky enough to secure court influence. Canadians are called on to pay these enormous salaries for figure-heads, and yet have no voice in their appointment. Canadians are disgusted and tired of being thus imposed upon, and as they pay these salaries, naturally think they should have the most to say in the matter of choice. Such a salary, which, with perquisites, is greater than that of the President of the United States, should not be the prize of mediocre English politicians and party hacks who come out here to learn their business at the expense of Canadians, and when they have tried their practice hand on us, and made a muddle of it in most instances, are removed to other spheres to give place to another batch of

THE BRITISH ARMY AS IT IS.
Mr. Frederick Roberts in an article in the Nineteenth Century says, in referring to the English army:—"An army we must have, if we are to continue an imperial power, or 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 volunteering may possibly end his career in the Gordon Highlanders. 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 guard-mounting 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 in these petty wars with semi-barbarians? The mortality is great from disease as well as the bullet, and if the army receives a repulse from Zulus or Arabs the world feels inclined to laugh more than commiserate, 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 Middleton is wise he will make no efforts whatever in this direction or else he may hear many unpalatable remarks regarding soldiering on tuppence a day in the British Army.

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 convictions. He shirks the task of discussing the leading issues of the political situation by 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 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 position 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 accepted and acted upon, that the chief of the executive has no say or supervision in the legislation of the country, and is bound faithfully 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 not entertain the same views in his capacity 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 which 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.

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 city within the last few days. Massachusetts offers a soil where men may well meet in such a cause, (applause), and I should like to see you all here, (applause), and I should like to see you all here, (applause), and I should like to see you all here, (applause).

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 pennies 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 Irish, but with an unusual lack of shrewdness, ventured, in its Saturday issue, to be as offensive as it used to be before the birth 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 third 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 staleness 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 soaring; but the more prominent of the speakers scarcely made the heights shriek. Perfidious Albion got off, upon the whole, pretty cheap. Governor Robinson ought, like Governor Cleveland, Daniel Manning and other sensible men, to have had pressing business elsewhere the night of the League meeting; for his certainly had nothing to say there that was worth saying.

This piece of insolence comes from a journal that hangers 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 Montreal Daily Star to disparage the efforts of the Irish people in its low and "assignment" columns. 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 its hatred calls Governor Robinson "an ass" for adding his voice to the grand Irish American chorus demanding justice and freedom for Ireland.

Who are the orators who Governor Robinson "stale thoughts about self-government?" No less personages than Thos. Sexton, M.P., who as a reasoner and an orator has no superior; and 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 distinguished daughter of a great American admiral and the noble mother of the most illustrious Irish statesman and leader." These are the personages at whom 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 city within the last few days. Massachusetts offers a soil where men may well meet in such a cause, (applause), and I should like to see you all here, (applause), and I should like to see you all here, (applause), and I should like to see you all here, (applause)."

PETERBORO, (ONT.) CATHEDRAL.
His Lordship Bishop Jamot and the Catholics 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 amiable young man, who has every prospect of rising high. 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 neat 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 always has been engaged, wherever he has been, in building churches or altars.

A subscription has been taken, and the ladies will have a Grand Bazaar in October, at 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 Northwest.
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 Our Saviour.

The well known Scriptural saying, "In the heat of life we are in death," was once more made good on Monday in the case of Mr. Patrick Verin, grocer, 341 St. James street West, who died at 11 o'clock on the 26th. The deceased was an old and respected citizen, who was the best of health up to the hour of his taking off, and had complained of no ailment to his intimates. He was of no account to his intimates. He was a gentleman who lived a most exemplary and sober life, and his sudden demise was made doubly painful from the fact that he was preparing to journey at one of the Mr. Dinahan, places throughout the Dominion, and he was a native of London, Ont., where he leaves at present residence, was Secretary of the Irish Mutual Building Society, and was the last member who joined the Montreal branch of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. His death will be deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

CANADIANS WANTED FOR THE KHARTOUM EXPEDITION.
OTTAWA, Aug. 26.—Lord Melgund arrived in town on Monday. His visit is caused by the decision of the Imperial Government to dispatch the services of Canadian voyageurs in the Khartoum relief expedition. The great services rendered by the Canadian boatmen on the Red River expedition and their peculiar adaptability to the duties on the Nile, has probably caused the British Government to endeavor to obtain Canadian services. An engagement has been entered into with a well known Ottawa 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 outstripped the growth of population. The number of gallons of liquor consumed yearly since 1840 has increased as follows: 1840, 71,000,000; 1850, 94,000,000; 1860, 202,000,000; 1870, 293,000,000; 1880, 506,000,000; 1883, 655,000,000. While the population has only tripled in the last forty years, the consumption of liquor has nearly ten times greater. In 1840, and the amount of money expended in the purchase of liquor was \$1,000,000,000; in 1883 it was \$800,000,000.

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CATHOLIC MEMORIALS IN EUROPE.

Cardinal Guibert, the well-known Communitist, 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 Communitist dream, 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 Buzat respectfully followed the remains of two daughters of St. Vincent de Paul, Sister Saint Benoit and Sister Annetta to the grave, while the Rationalist Doctor Metaxas paid the same tribute to the saintly Sister Saint Roch at Marseilles. 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 full 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 presentation was only too true, for twenty-four hours afterwards she was laid in her lowly grave. Another nun, Sister Catherine, prayed incessantly during the terrible paroxysms of cholera for the other victims, asking frequently after those she had been attending day before. The same acts of heroism are related of the Sisters in Aix and Montpellier. Everywhere the Christian tie has been known by its fruits of Charity and goodness, whilst Atheism has been tried and found wanting. The cholera of 1854 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 who works for God cannot fail to be superior to the hireling.

REFUDIATING 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 of the separation of Church and State. To this M. Ferry replied that such a measure would necessarily be a leap in the dark. It would involve a rupture with the Holy See or at least a discontinuance of diplomatic relations. "On the whole," said the correspondent, "I prefer to keep to the great lines of the Concordat." 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 efficacy 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 one. 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 CASAMICOLA CATASTROPHE.

Monday, the 25th ult., was the anniversary of the terrible catastrophe which destroyed the city of Casamicola, 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 Casamicola, where, on the site of the principal ruins—Bagni, Mari, Funno and Galvario—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 re-establishment of the Belgian Legation was a subject which has long been a grievance to 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 1830, that office was held by Baron d'Anethan, a diplomatist who bears a high reputation. The representative of the Pontiff was Mgr. Serafino Vannutelli, Archbishop of Nicea, at present Nuncio at Venice. The Holy Father has destined for this Nuncio a prelate whose genius and character will contribute to bind closer together Belgium and the Holy See.

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On Friday, July 25th, being the feast of St. James the Greater, Apostle, a very inter-

whether it was a dream or not. On Monday, the 25th ult., was the anniversary of the terrible catastrophe which destroyed the city of Casamicola, 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 Casamicola, where, on the site of the principal ruins—Bagni, Mari, Funno and Galvario—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.

THE UNPOPULAR PEERS.

John Bright Discusses Their Past and Present—Reconciliation of Lords and Commons—Suggested Limitation of the Veto Power.

About 20,000 persons listened to the speech of the Hon. John Bright delivered at Birmingham on the 4th instant. Very little of this eloquent statesman utters is not well worth hearing and pondering; his remarks 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: Standing here, in the face of this vast assembly and in this industrial city, I think it is impossible for any speaker to restrain his 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 observe that they are very much like other men. (Loud laughter.) They are not taller, they are not stronger, they have no claim, believe, to be called more learned. (Loud laughter.) We know that the bulk of them are not more accustomed to business, and we believe and we feel that they have less sympathy than other men with their fellow countrymen. (Cheers.) Now, in some respects they are peculiar—("Here, hear!" and laughter)—and the great bulk of the people 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!")

A Great Problem.

- Take all the Kidney and Liver Medicines.
- Take all the Blood purifiers.
- Take all the Rheumatic remedies.
- Take all the Dyspepsia and indigestion cures.
- Take all the Aque, Fever, and bilious cures.
- Take all the Brain and Nerve force restorers.
- Take all the Great health Restorers.
- In short, take all the best qualities of all these.

—Qualities of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that—
—Bitters have the best curative qualities and powers of all.—
—In them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or—
—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 water. 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 Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it."—A WORKINGMAN.

Restlessness, Morbid Anxiety, and a fretful disposition, are usually met with in the dyspepsia. These mental troubles show how close is the connection between brain and stomach. Their most prolific cause, dyspepsia, is a complaint for which Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Blood Purifier is remedied with unvarying success. It also remedies Biliousness, Constipation, and Impurity of the Blood.

DEMORALITY.

We will go a little further. When he has once entered this temple of honor, you need not be reminded that he has gone there without nomination such as your own representatives 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 dissolution 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 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 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 times. If you turn to the seventy-third Psalm you will find the words "I am going to read. Speaking of some very unpleasant 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 law in this country must pass through their hands and depend upon their vote. ("Hear, hear!")

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THE CHARLES A. VOGLER CO., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develop in Kidney and Liver Disease, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dropsy, etc., and in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, etc., and all other Bodily Pains and Aches.

It cures PAIN, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, AND REMEDIATES all the ailments of the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS, and restores the normal power to the system of the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of Kidney and Liver Disease have been quickly relieved, and the patients PERFECTLY CURED.

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Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and efficient destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

CROCHETING. Our Book of over 100 new stitches and complete instruction in the art of Crocheting and Knitting. We give directions for making several very handsome patterns of Window Blinds, Lamp Shades, etc., and for Crocheting and Knitting more than fifty other useful and ornamental articles, including: Cushions, Bed Covers, Mitts, Gaiters, Baby Socks and Mittens, Aprons, Shawls, Quilt Caps, Purse, etc. It is also illustrated with 1000 beautiful designs and all other kinds of Embroidery, Lace Making, Bag Making, etc. Price 25 cents. Sent by St. C. O. O. Order for Single Copies, 10 Cents. Twelve above, post paid 25 cents.

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Serious Hours of a Young Lady.

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This book has received most flattering encouragement from the highest ecclesiastical sources. Nicely bound in fine English cloth, 300 pages, 12mo. Price, 60c.

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HISTORY OF ANTI-CHRIST

—OR—

An exposition of certain and probable events which concern the "Man of Sin."

HIS TIME, HIS REIGN AND END (According to Holy Scripture and Tradition.)

BY REV. FATHER HUCHEDE Professor of Theology at the Grand Seminary of Laval, France.

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IT LEADS ALL.

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely purifies the system of physicians and the general public as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurking taint of Scrofula about you, SCROFULA AYER'S SARSAPARILLA will destroy it and expel it from your system.

For constitutional or scrofulous Catarrh, CATARRH AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is the only medicine that will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.

"Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1883.

ULCEROUS SORES with ulcers running sores on his face and neck. At the same time his eyes were swollen, much itched, and very sore. He was unable to see, and his general health was so low that he was unable to do any work. He procured a perscribable improvement, which by adherence to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has been observed of the existence of any scrofulous tendencies, and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results.

Your truly, J. C. AYER.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

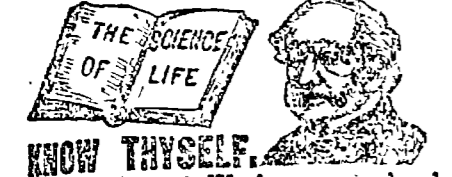
Sold by all Druggists; \$1; six bottles for \$5.

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KNOW YOURSELF. A Great Medical Work on Health, Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indigestion or excesses.

This book should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London Lancet.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE. COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK AT LEAST possible COST.

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS & BOWELS.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Healing and Numbing Properties are Known throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt in meat, it cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford Street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 35s. each, by all medicinal vendors throughout the civilized world.

N.B.—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

DESTROYER OF HAIR! ALEX. ROSS' DEPILOYATORY

Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury. Price \$1; sent securely packed from England by post. ALEX. ROSS' HAIR DYE produces either very light or very dark colors.

MENEELY & COMPANY. WEST TROY, N. Y. BELL

BLOOD PURIFIER. Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

RESTORED BLOOD COLOR. A NEW DISCOVERY. For several years we have furnished the Physicians of America with an excellent and reliable color for biliousness that it is said with great success everywhere regarding the skin, and only yields at both International and Paris Exhibitions.

BAKERS' MANDRAKE BITTERS. THE ONLY VEGETABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA. Loss of appetite, indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Constipation, Sick Headache and Biliousness. Price, 25c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

AMERICA & OIL. The Most Effective Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALMING ELIXIR. It is good for FIFTY-THREE YEARS, and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases in young or old. SOLD EVERYWHERE. Price 25c. and 50c. per Bottle.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. IS A POSITIVE CURE. For all of these Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.

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.

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.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, INFALLIBLE SARSAPARILLA. In its Action.

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. 10.—The Sun's cable special says:—The fashionable seaside resort for a couple of weeks at this time of the year is Cowes. The Queen did her best to make the great regatta of last week a failure, but it was triumphantly successful.

A significant incident illustrative of the feeling between Austria and Germany occurred this week at Troppan, Silesia.

Bismarck has thrown over another life-long friend, Dr. Struck, formerly his physician, incurred his enmity by refusing to meet in consultation the Homoeopathist Dr. Schwenniger, whom it was one of the von Chancellor's whims to employ.

The Parisian newspapers are still full of the marvellous novelties of Billingsgate which the Versailles congress elicited.

A World cable despatch says:—An important and sensational trial has just been concluded, after occupying several days, at Karlsruhe, in Baden.

People have often been assured in positive terms, by dealers in stock, and even by medical men, that eating the flesh of cattle affected with "lumpy jaw" or actinomycosis will not injure human beings.

NEWBURYPORT, Aug. 20.—Noros, one of the Jeannette survivors, says the relics recently sent off the coast of Greenland could not have belonged to De Long or Melville parties, but may possibly have belonged to Chipps party.

RELIQS OF THE JEANNETTE PARTY. NEWBURYPORT, Aug. 20.—Noros, one of the Jeannette survivors, says the relics recently sent off the coast of Greenland could not have belonged to De Long or Melville parties, but may possibly have belonged to Chipps party.

WATER'S LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Headache, Sick, Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing the accompanying ailments, while they also correct all ailments of the stomach, stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels.

PREPARE FOR THE ENEMY. CHOLEERA 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 perfect reliance in it.

DEAR SIR:—I ought to have acknowledged long ago the box of Pain-Killer you had the goodness to send me last year.

THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOVT TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL. BURLINGTON ROUTE.

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

CITY OF MEXICO. HOME-SEEKERS. Should also remember that this line leads direct to the heart of the Government and Railroads in Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Colorado and Washington Territory.

NOTICE.—The Canada Advertising Agency No. 29 King Street West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper.

WANTED.—Two female school teachers holding elementary diplomas, with good references, duties to commence about the first of September next.

Allan Line.

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

1884—Summer Arrangements—1884. This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS.

Table listing ship names, destinations, and dates for the Allan Line, including vessels like the Victoria, Niagara, and others.

FROM QUEBEC: Circassian, Saturday, July 19; Polynesian, Saturday, " 26; Parisian, Saturday, Aug. 2; Sarmanian, Saturday, " 9; Sardinian, Saturday, " 16; Circassian, Saturday, " 23.

FROM HALIFAX: Nova Scotia, Monday, July 26; Hanoverian, Monday, Aug. 11; Caspian, Monday, " 22.

FROM BOSTON: Prussian, about July 19; Austrian, " 26; Manitoba, Aug. 2; Scandinavian, " 9; Hibernian, " 16; Prussian, " 23; Austrian, " 30.

FROM PHILADELPHIA: Plinianian, about Aug. 6; Canadian, about Aug. 27.

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

July 18th, 1884.

\$50 5-TON. JONES' PATENT. Includes details about the product and its benefits.

St. Laurent College, NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO LAVAL UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. Course—Classical and Commercial.

GREENE'S WIFE...
The wife of the late Mr. Greene, who died some time ago, is reported to be in a very low condition, having lost a large quantity of blood. She is now lying in bed, and is unable to get up. Her condition is such that she is expected to die within a few days.

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 KILKENNY.—The Assessor has completed the list of voters for the burgh of Kilkenny 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 1000. 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.

KILMARNOCK 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-fourth of the whole was from diarrhoea. 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 6.33, 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.—Dr. Cleghorn, in addressing the members of the Scottish Arboricultural Society at their annual meeting on Tuesday, referred to the educational results that were likely to flow from 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 GREENE FAMILY...
The Greene family, who have been residing in the city for many years, are reported to be in a very low condition. The wife of the late Mr. Greene, who died some time ago, is reported to be in a very low condition, having lost a large quantity of blood. She is now lying in bed, and is unable to get up. Her condition is such that she is expected to die within a few days.

AN ENGLISH EXPLORER ON THE GREELY EXPEDITION.
LONDON, Aug. 20.—Clement R. Markham, 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. Decency 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 succumbed. Markham says the American navy department should have controlled and been responsible for the expedition. 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 Britannia 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 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 says "ignorance will use the disaster which overtook the Greely party to discourage future research, but education will continue 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 officers and do what you please with me. 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 platted with his brother. Sanders says he expects to be hanged."

THE FARMER GETS BOTH A WINDMILL 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 on. 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 DREADFUL 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. Harrington's attention being attracted to something else in the field, he merely left 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 picking 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 FRESHLY-CULLED FLOWERS is agreeable to everyone, and so it is with the delightful fragrance of MURRAY & LANZAR'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.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.
FINANCIAL.
In the London money market at 4 p.m. consols sold at 100 money; 100 7-10 account; Erie 17 1/2; N.Y.C. 107 1/2; Canada Pacific 46 1/2; Illinois Central 130.

NEW YORK STOCKS.—The market was generally quiet at 4 p.m. Western Union sold at 66 1/2; Lake Shore at 85 1/2; Pacific Mail 40 1/2; D. & W. at 82 1/2; N.Y. & P. at 81 1/2; D. & W. at 82 1/2; Union Pacific at 61 1/2; and also received 1500.

STOCK SALES.—1 Montreal 193, 50 Ontario 112, 125 Consols 121 1/2, 25 Gas 190 1/2, 15 do 191, 100 Richelieu 61, 25 Telegraph 116.

THE DEMAND FOR DISCOUNTS IS STILL MODERATE, and except at the agencies where currency is going out more actively for the purchase of 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.

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CABLE ADVICES QUOTE HUDSON'S BAY STOCK at 22 1/2, and North-West Land at 47 1/2. 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 1/2c 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, p.m., Aug. 26.—Stocks generally weak. Am. Ex. 92; C.S. 36 1/2; D & H, 110 1/2; D, 33 1/2; Erie, 163; pfd, 33; L. S. 82 1/2; M. C., 68; Mo. Pac. 92 1/2; N. P., 21 1/2; pfd, 50 1/2; N. W., 102 1/2; pfd, 133 1/2; N.Y.C. 103 1/2; R. I., 115; St. P., 84 1/2; pfd, 112; Tex. Pac. 13 1/2; U. P., 50 1/2; Wab., 6; pfd, 16 1/2; W. U., 66 1/2.

COMMERCIAL WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS.
The improvement expected with the approach of the fall trade is rather slow in putting in an appearance, 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. Imports are said to be moderate and within proper limits, and if this is so a great cause of uneasiness is removed, as from the number in business competition is already keen enough without the temptation to get rid of surplus stock at a still greater sacrifice of profit.

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 N. G.T.R. main line, nor the limited St. Louis express trains east and west on the G.W.R. division. Also the limited express trains east 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 accomplished on the basis of former prices. We hear of sales reaching 2,000 tons, including round lots of Gartsherrrie and Eglington. We quote.—Coltens, \$19.50; Longlun, \$19; Caldor and Gartsherrrie, \$18.25; Summerlee, \$18; Dalmellington, \$17.25; and Eglington, \$17. There has been a moderate business in finished iron, principally in small lots, at steady prices. Bars are quoted at \$1.75 to 1.80; sheets at \$2.40 to 2.00; 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. charcoal is 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 2 1/2c for Straits, and 2 1/2c for Lamb and Flag. London is cabled \$1.10a lower than a week ago at \$22.55. Ingot copper is slow at 10c to 10 1/2c, with best selected in London 10s lower than a week ago at \$59.10s. Lead is firm, with a moderate business at \$3.25.

GROCCERIES.—It is believed bottom prices have been reached for sugar. Granulated is at 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c, round lots lower; and yellows at 5 1/2c to 2 1/2c 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 27c; Cienfuegos, Cuba, and sugar-house, 25c. Tea has been moderately active and quite steady. Low grades are scarce, and will probably continue so. New Japan 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 5 1/2c; currants, 4 1/2c to 5 1/2c; prunes, 4 1/2c to 5c; walnuts, Grenoble, 11c; common French, 7c; almonds, 11c to 13c; Brazil nuts, 7c; filberts, 9c; and figs, 10c to 12c. The market for coffee has been quiet and steady, sales being made on the basis of former prices. We quote.—Mocha, 25c to 27c; Java, 19c to 23c; and Jamaica, 11c to 10c as to sample. The demand for rice has slackened off somewhat, but prices are steady, at \$3.60 to \$3.60. Spices have been dealt in very moderately at steady prices. Black pepper, 7c to 10c; white, 22c to 27c; nutmegs, 60c to 70c; cloves, 15c to 16c; and allspice, 12c to 13c. The current market for boots and shoes is quiet. The distribution of all kinds of leather has been rather slow in fact, although the market has been

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